hoe sale.
new woman's $4 and $5
king boots—superb shoemaking
y and elegant—stylish and
iceable—thick or thin soles—kid
or patent tips—low or medium
s—on second floor—ex-
quality and value at 2.85
dies' $3 boots—lace and
ton, patent leather tips and
med razor and narrow square
—heavy and turn soles—
sizes and widths—Monday 1.95

China wares.
china sold here, no matter
at the price, is warranted first
ality—we do not buy or sell any
onds.
m the potteries of Schlegelmilch
Suhl, the largest manufacturer of
shell china in Europe, a ship-
ent of 60 casks—all new things—
new patterns, new shapes—prices
ust half the regular.
doz. eggshell china milk
tchers,
ted and decorated— 25c
Egg shell
ramkins or
fire-proof
baking
nappies, for
scollops,
deviled crabs,
etc., with
parate plate for serving—
ted and decorated— 25c
fern dishes, new Dresden
oration, with separate unglazed
ings,
y to lift out— 1.25
3 casks, 8 new
shapes eggshell
china sugar and
cream sets—
dainty, tasteful,
new—for
Monday only 19c
1 cask
"vernier" shape
egg-shell after-
dinner cups
and saucers—
rs this, with
ded gold edges— 10c

rt wares.
emish coffee sets—
well after-dinner coffee service—
irely new—finest, thinnest
china—daintily decorated—
quaint shapes—
rth $7.50—for Monday. 5.00
er ones at $11.70, $12.25,
.10, and $19.
120 Amer-
ican cut
glass
cream
jugs—
fully cut—
highly
polished—
cut star
bottoms—
cut
ndles—
ual $2.25 value, 1.15
able of bargains in cut glass at
f regular values.
nest American cut bowls—
e fine cuttings—values
to $13.50—Monday 7.95

Dinnerwares.
offer of high-class dinner
—such as are obtainable only at
ndel's—and at prices that will
ke you wonder. All the wares
ed here are of first quality—
seconds at any price.
limited number of those
e fine royal English semi-porce-
in dinner sets, with dainty gold
cing—new "Kenmore" shape—
full-size pieces—can be
tched at any time, as we carry it
pen stock—100 pieces, including
p tureen, worth easily
.50, Monday set at 11.50
only American china dinner
—dainty decorations of corn
wer and pink wild flower—exact
roduction of two of "Haviland's"
tterns, the complete set of 100
ces, including soup
een, Monday........... 11.25

White china
or decorating.
of these handsome real
French
china pict-
ure frames,
beautifully
modeled
and em-
bossed,
complete,
with glass
and back—
special—
each 75c
Odd shape
olive
dishes 12c
allop edge cake plates, each 35c
entirely new collection of
apire shape cups and saucers,
ice 3 sizes and 3 shapes,
ey one a 50c cup—each 25c

Lamps..tables
Monday an entire new collec-
of banquet lamps, both in
ina and brass, a collection em-
ing over 150 designs; we have
m at special prices from $1.75 to
elegant assortment lamp
obes, silk and paper shades, at
ices impossible to duplicate for
liable goods.
Here is a
special
feature
for Monday.
We offer
this elegant
real 18
karat
gold-plated
table,
made to
order
expressly
for Mandel
The entire
framework
is all grace-
fully
scrolled
and burned,
elegantly
decorated;
fitted
h 12x12 onyx top, 6-inch round
ttom shelf. We have sold the
e article in our show rooms at
5.00 each; a special deal made at the
tory enables us to offer this
sive table 17.45
onday all the new designs
ancy center tables, embracing
75 styles, making this the larg-
collection to be seen anywhere.
es of good reliable goods always
lowest ranging from $3.75 up.

Boys' clothing
ys' suits—dark, brown and
mixed—all-wool cassimere,
e-breasted, actual
$5.00, special 3.50
ys' $7 chinchilla reefers—
blue flannel— 4.85
and girls' plaid tams
cloth caps, worth 75c 35c
ys' 75c flannel waists—
weight, dark colors— 25c

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 301. MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BIG SWAMP ON FIRE.

Flames Sweep Clear Over the Great Kankakee Marsh.

MANY LIVES IN DANGER.

Hammond, Crown Point, and Kouts, Ind., Threatened.

NOAH HOLE BADLY BURNED.

Hunters and Campers Forced to Flee for Their Lives.

MUCH STOCK AND HAY DESTROYED

Kankakee marsh, the famous hunting ground, is being swept by a prairie fire. Trees, brush, and grass are all being burned to the ground.

The roaring blaze, headed so as to include towns and farmhouses in its destructive sweep, had its course changed last night by a fortunate shift in the direction of the wind. This gives the homes of the farmers on the border of the marsh a temporary respite, but at any time the flames may move in their direction and destroy them.

This swamp fire is responsible for the Grand Trunk disaster near South Bend on Saturday, in which eleven persons were injured. The cause of the wreck was a weakened culvert, which was burned, but which owing to the dense smoke that swept across the tracks was obscured from the view of the engineer.

Crown Point, Hammond, and Kouts, Ind., have been threatened by the fires, and even now are not entirely safe should the wind once more drive the flames toward them. Kouts had the closest call, and was saved only by the extreme efforts of the citizens, who fought the flames until the wind aided them and changed the course of the flames. Blackened and weary the men who have maintained for twenty-four hours the unequal fight against the fires, retreated at noon yesterday in dismay before the fierce flames that leaped and roared, fanned by a wind that at times blew with almost the violence of a cyclone. One man was injured.

The Injured.

Hole, Noah, farmer, Plum Grove; burns on body; will recover.

Fortunately the wind changed at the critical moment, and saved, for the time at least, the farmhouses in the neighborhood bordering on the marsh twelve miles south of Crown Point from destruction. The veering wind drove the flames south with such force that they leaped with one bound the Kankakee River where it is 100 feet wide. The heavy smoke which hung thick over Crown Point on Saturday lifted yesterday when the wind changed to the north.

Last night the dimensions of the fire were shown to Crown Point people by the lurid glare in the southeastern sky.

Several of the men working to stop the progress of the flames received severe burns. Noah Hole, a farmer living at Plum Grove, had a narrow escape from death. He was driving a team hitched to a harrow when a sudden gust of wind spread the flames in a circle around him. He broke through the fire and escaped with burns on his body and hands. The horses bounded through the flaming circle a moment later, but one was so badly burned it had to be killed. A number of steers from Nelson Morris' herd of 4,000 head have already perished in the flames, and the entire herd is in danger.

The biggest part of the fire is entirely on Morris' 25,000 acres of marsh land, although the flames have burned into the southern border of John Brown's estate of 10,000 acres.

It is estimated the fire today consumed over 6,000 tons of hay, valued at $40,000.

Farmers and the residents of the small towns near the marsh are in the greatest anxiety, and their only hope is in an early rain.

Danger to Kouts.

The little town of Kouts, twenty miles from Crown Point, was threatened Saturday night with the fate of the towns that stood in the path of the forest fires in Wisconsin a year ago. The flames swept up on the east side and for a time it looked as though Kouts was doomed. The citizens turned out to a man and fought the fire five hours before it was extinguished.

Hunting and camping parties in the marsh have almost all been driven out by the smoke and flames. It was feared that accident had befallen a Crown Point party hunting in the marsh. The party was composed of M. D. Rockwell, J. J. Wheeler, W. H. Hayward, and George Strable, who were camping at Baum's Bridge, seventeen miles southeast of Crown Point. A messenger, however, came in last night, who said the party was safe, but suffering from the smoke, and as the fire was only three miles distant was breaking camp in haste and would leave the marsh by the shortest route.

John Brown, who owns 10,000 acres in the marsh, was seen at his home in Crown Point last night by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Brown said:

"I have just returned from the marsh and the situation there is critical in the extreme. We have forest fires there every year, but altogether they have not done one-half the damage already accomplished by the present fires. It is impossible to say what dimensions the fire will reach. The Kankakee marsh covers an immense territory, reaching from South Bend, Ind., to the State line of Illinois, a distance of eighty-five miles, and is from five to fifteen miles through. Since the swamp was drained three years ago the marsh has become well settled with people who are now in danger of their lives."

Heavy wind yesterday blew down telegraph poles on the Erie railroad between One Hundred and Twelfth street and the Calumet River. The poles were snapped off at the surface of the ground and several were blown entirely across the track. Forty-eight wires, commercial and railroad, were broken. All Erie trains were behind time. Several buildings in the vicinity were unroofed by the wind, which for a few moments blew with the violence of a cyclone, and fences and sheds were blown down.

PRAIRIE FIRE IN SOUTH DIVISION.

Residents Aid the Firemen to Subdue the Creeping Flames.

Out on the broad, brown prairie south of Eighty-sixth street and east of Cottage Grove avenue a fire burned on Saturday afternoon almost as fiercely as the one that swept across the State in early days. City firemen, with modern fire towers and other patent appliances, looked aghast at a fire that crawled along the ground and as fast as it was put out in one place broke forth in another. It was not until the flames reached the sidewalks that border the prairie that they were finally subdued.

The fire territory was bounded by Eighty-eighth street and Cottage Grove avenue, Eighty-sixth street and the Illinois Central tracks. Over 2,200 feet of sidewalk was destroyed. The fire, towards 4 o'clock, assumed alarming proportions, and the residents near the burning prairie became frightened for the safety of their buildings and turned out to fight the flames.

Engine company No. 47, from Grand Crossing, was sent to the fire at 4 o'clock and was reinforced half an hour later by company No. 16. The firemen experienced considerable difficulty in stopping the progress of the fire.

Perry, Ok., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—News reached here this morning of a prairie fire on Arkansas River, twenty-five miles northeast of Perry. Several thousand acres of land were burned over and thousands of tons of hay and corn in fields were burned, together with many farm-houses and barns. Several Indian huts went up in smoke and several persons narrowly escaped. Hundreds of people turned out to stop the progress of the flames. It is reported two Indian children were burned to death.

WEATHER MAN CONJURES UP A GALE.

Balmy Morning Gives Way to Cold and Blustering Night.

"It is going to get cold today," said a cabman at Congress street and Wabash avenue yesterday morning to the policeman on the beat. "Guess it will freeze before morning."

"How can you tell that?" asked the policeman. "It feels warm enough now. 'Tis regular Kerry weather."

"'Twill be cold just the same," said the cabman, "for I saw the weather man go up in the tower just now. He had on one of these long ulsters that warm your head and your heels at once. Do you suppose he would buy a coat like that to wear in Indian summer? He is whistling for a Northwester by now, I bet. You see he fits the weather to his clothes. I wish I knew his tailor."

The cabman was right. The balmy morning gave place to a raw and gusty noon, with the thermometer showing a decided drop in temperature. At 1 o'clock the wind was blowing from the west at a forty-five-mile-an-hour rate. Great clouds of dust whirled through the streets, blinding and choking pedestrians. During the afternoon the wind abated somewhat, varying between thirty and thirty-five miles an hour until dark.

The mercury stood at 50° at 7 a. m. During the day it crept steadily downward till it reached 36° at 9 p. m. It got to the freezing point during the night.

Storm signals for a Northwest storm were ordered displayed in all the lake ports yesterday morning. A cold wave was predicted from Kansas to Lake Huron. It was snowing in Minnesota yesterday and raining from Michigan to New York.

Dubuque, Ia., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—A heavy wind-storm has been raging here all day with flurries of snow.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Reports from several northwestern points in Minnesota tell of snow-storms and considerably lower temperature. In some sections the storm is of a decidedly blizzardish nature and the fall of snow is quite heavy for the season.

Racine, Wis., Oct. 27.—The first snow of the season—a flurry—fell here this afternoon. There is a heavy storm on the lakes tonight. The fishing tug Pirate of Oshkosh was in distress about ten miles out and a tug and the life saving crew went out and brought it in. The crew of three men were benumbed by the cold.

HOEFFER DECLARES HE WAS POISONED.

Sensational Statement by the Political Preacher at Greenville, O.

Greenville, O., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—It was announced two or three days ago that the Rev. C. W. Hoeffer would preach in the Christian Tabernacle this morning. Mr. Hoeffer is the late Republican candidate for the Legislature, who is accused of offering to sell his vote to Brice for $1,500.

The church was crowded. Stenographers were there to take down the reverend gentleman's words. He was late coming, but was cool. He gave out the hymn, and after it had been sung arose, trembling all over. He said: "Last night a boy waked me up at midnight at my house and brought me a powder, which I took. I thought it was from Dr. Kernin, my family physician, at that time, but now I am morally certain it was not. I hoped it would give me strength, but it had the opposite effect. It will be impossible for me to say anything. This powder has deranged my mind."

With that he fell into a chair, his head leaning over the back, his arms hanging limp. Women screamed and great excitement and confusion followed. Some shouted to bring him water. By some means he was partially revived. He said he did not know the boy that brought the medicine. To all cross questions he answered: "My lips are glued." He repeated this answer to all questions.

Finally a deacon prayed that God would show the church what to do. The preacher was carried home, where admission is denied to all callers, though it is reported that the Rev. Hoeffer is recovering.

Inquiry seems to reveal the fact that the reverend gentleman was not at home last night, but staid at a neighbor's house.

CLEANS OUT A SALOON SINGLE-HANDED.

Man Goes on the Warpath and Gets Lots of Free Whisky.

Joseph Mastrangelo, an Italian, while under the influence of liquor, went into Michael Greco's saloon, No. 404 Clark street, shortly after 8 o'clock last night, flashed a tin star on Saloonkeeper Greco, whipped out a revolver, fired a shot at "Midnight" Johnson, the colored porter, and drove the saloonkeeper, porter, and customers out of the place, and then walked behind the bar, helped himself to a large drink of whisky and left the place.

Without waiting to find the policeman who treads the beat around his saloon, Greco told his son Tony to follow Mastrangelo, and ran bareheaded to the Harrison Street Police Station.

Desk Sergeant Murphy was just about to send out the patrol wagon to bring in Mastrangelo when Policemen Hickey and McCormick brought him to the station.

At the station the police searched their prisoner and found $222, a revolver, and pocket knives, and a tin star. Today he will answer to the charges of disorderly conduct, resisting an officer, carrying concealed weapons, and representing himself as an officer.

WOMEN ALL FAVOR CAPT. GUILFOYLE.

Members of the Pleasant Home Club Have Passed No Resolutions.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—J. H. Mallalieu and J. C. Mason, two active members of the Pleasant Home Social club, emphatically deny that the club passed any resolutions requesting the removal of Capt. J. F. Guilfoyle as commandant at the university. A resolution was passed resenting the affront put upon the club through its President, Mattson Baldwin, by the jocose remarks of the Captain. The Pleasant Home club has no women members, and besides the women of the city nearly all sympathize with Capt. Guilfoyle. The club is not disposed to make the Captain any trouble, even if the members believe a request for his transfer would receive any attention.

Capt. Guilfoyle, when spoken to by Mr. Baldwin, responded with: "Whatever the young lady said I said, I said." He apologized to Mr. Baldwin, as he did not care to hurt his feelings. The matter has received undue notoriety, as it is simply a tempest in a teapot over the simple dropping of a button from the commandant's uniform.

KNOWS NO MOTIVE FOR THE ASSAULT.

The Rev. S. S. Baggs Says He Was Struck on the Head with a Club.

The Rev. S. S. Baggs, who is said to be connected with St. Sylvester's Church, No. 1167 North California avenue, recovered consciousness yesterday afternoon. He was found Friday morning last in an unconscious condition in a basement area at No. 125 Fifth avenue.

Yesterday he said that while passing in front of that number some one struck him over the head with a club, and knocked him down the stairway.

POWER WHILE YOU WAIT.

YERKES' MARVELOUS PLAN FOR SHIPPING STORED ELECTRICITY.

Generated at Niagara Falls, It Will Be Distributed by Rail to Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, and Other Cities Ready for Use—Steps Already Taken to Heat and Light Philadelphia by the Widener-Elkins Syndicate—Mr. Yerkes to Have Charge.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Plans are now being devised by capitalists of this city to give to Chicago a system of lighting and power by electricity that will prove one of the marvels of the century.

The work will be intrusted to Charles T. Yerkes, who has become convinced the scheme is a great one.

Under the plan all the trolleys and cable roads can be supplied with power, all the steam engines in the city can be driven by electricity, and all the streets and buildings given a good and cheap light.

Work will not be begun until next spring, as it will require until that time to complete the plans and details and secure the municipal authority.

When Charles T. Yerkes built his New York City residence he contracted to have it lighted by electricity at a cost of about $30,000. Happening in this city he met W. W. Gibbs of the Electric Storage Battery company, and the latter showed Yerkes how the battery stored with electricity could be attached to his electrical plant and the need of an engine and generator be dispensed with.

The cost was so small that Yerkes immediately sought out his contractors and asked to have the bargain canceled. In this he succeeded. In turn the contractors secured the rights for a portion of New York City in which to use the storage batteries.

Yerkes returned here, and last week with W. W. Gibbs, Messrs. Widener and Elkins, Hamilton Disston, the great saw manufacturer, and others, obtained privileges from Philadelphia for the Pennsylvania Heat, Light, and Power company.

Their first step was to lease the Edison Electric company for ninety-nine years. They propose to light the city and all the buildings, supply heat by either electricity or steam, and to run all the engines in the city by electricity. The cost is to be far below what it is today.

On Friday President Gibbs went to Niagara Falls to consult with the big electrical company about territory in which to erect a building and to contract for having the batteries of the storage company charged there. The scheme is to ship the batteries by rail to Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, and the other cities in the syndicate.

As the electricity is wanted it can be taken to the buildings, attached to the wires, and it is ready for use. It will not be necessary to cast a net of wires over the city, as each battery is individual.

For instance, on Friday last Hamilton Disston found he would be compelled to run part of his saw works all night. His manager said it would be rather expensive to run the big engine for only a section of the works. He appealed to his colleagues in the heat and power company, and as a result, power will be supplied by the storage battery system and the works will run at night.

One of the gentlemen interested said today:

"We will put batteries in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE press-room and prepare the attachments. If their engines should break down they can run their presses by electricity and not miss ten minutes of time. With these same batteries we will light their building."

The company here has $10,000,000 of capital and the company for Chicago and other places will be on the same gigantic scale.

Thomas A. Edison is also interested in the scheme and he favors the use of the immense piles of coal refuse to generate electricity for this city, leaving Niagara Falls for Chicago and the West.

SENATOR PALMER'S FORTHCOMING BOOK.

"The Story of an Earnest Life" Will Speak of Grant, Garfield, Lincoln.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The work which Senator Palmer is now engaged in preparing for publication will be entitled "The Story of an Earnest Life," and is principally a résumé of men and events combined with a brief history of the Senator's life from the time he came from Kentucky until the present. He deals chiefly with the political history of Illinois and the circumstances which brought him in contact with it.

One of the points he dwells upon is his connection with Gen. Grant, whom he speaks of as the greatest soldier of the war. He pays a fitting tribute to Grant's characteristic ability on the field and in the Presidential chair and mentions his faults and imperfections as well.

The Senator kept a diary during a greater part of his public life and from it he obtained much valuable data for his book. He states that the first impression he received of Garfield was that the man was scholarly but formal and pedantic, though he was of a studious disposition and paid close attention to his work as chief of staff. Gen. Garfield's views of military and political affairs were exceedingly liberal and judicious, but he did not impress Senator Palmer as a man who possessed either sincerity or depth of feeling. He was ambitious and proved by his conduct that he would not recklessly share the misfortunes of his chief or of any one else.

The book will contain the story of Senator Palmer's connection with the civil war as commander of the Fourteenth Illinois and the events in which he participated and will give causes and their results rather than events.

It will contain some interesting bits of history connected with Lincoln and his nomination for the Presidency and the causes which conspired to make him prominent and the man of the people.

POLICEMEN TAKE TO THEIR HEELS

John Ross Gives the Stock-Yards Station Officials a Fright.

John Ross gave the police in the Stock-Yards Station a fright yesterday afternoon. Eczema had broken out on his face and neck, giving him a frightful and disgusting appearance, and in that predicament he walked into the police station for lodging. The officers in charge he had smallpox and instantly scattered, leaving Ross in possession of the place.

He was led out on the sidewalk, where the officers talked at long distance to him. He told them he had been ejected from his boarding place because it was supposed he had some disease, and he wanted advice.

The City Physician sent a deputy to the station, where it was found he was suffering from eczema, and he was sent back to his boarding place with a clean bill of health, as far as smallpox was concerned.

In the meantime the police decided not to take any chances. Some disinfectants were procured and the station was thoroughly fumigated.

GEN. ECKERT AND PARTY IN THE CITY.

Arrive in Special Car "Electric" from a Western Pleasure Trip.

Gen. and Mrs. Thomas T. Eckert and Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Clowry will arrive in Chicago this morning in the special car "Electric" over the Rock Island road from Denver. They are returning from an extended pleasure trip through the Northwest and Colorado, including Pike's Peak. Gen. and Mrs. Eckert will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clowry. They will leave this evening in their special car for Lexington, Ky., where Gen. Eckert owns a stock farm.

CROKER BUYS REY EL SANTA ANITA.

Price Is Not Named and Only Bare Announcement Is Made.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—W. B. Sink, manager for Lucky Baldwin's stable, today received a telegram from Mr. Baldwin announcing the sale of Rey El Santa Anita to Richard Croker. The price is not named nor any of the details of the sale. The horse is now on his way to St. Louis.

HE SHOOTS A BURGLAR.

TONY STAUBER FATALLY WOUNDS P. L. FARRELL.

Former Is a Tailor Who Lives at No. 2211 Cottage Grove Avenue—He Is Awakened by the Robber Breaking Into His Shop and Fires Three Shots, Two of Which Take Effect—Burglar Taken to Mercy Hospital, Where Doctors Say He Will Die.

Tony Stauber, No. 2211 Cottage Grove avenue, shot and probably fatally wounded P. L. Farrell, a burglar, just after midnight this morning, after the latter had broken into Stauber's shop.

Stauber sleeps in the rear of his shop. He was awakened by a stone being thrown through the window, and at once arose and called out, asking who was outside, and what was wanted. The answer was another stone, which came crushing through the glass, and then the window was raised, and the burglar entered the room.

Stauber by this time was badly frightened, but seized a revolver and prepared to repel the burglar, who made a dash for the tailor. Stauber jumped to a place of safety behind his bed, and at once commenced to shoot at the burglar.

He fired three shots. The first missed the man, but the second and third took effect. One shot shattered his right shoulder and the other entered his body just below the left arm.

By this time the neighborhood was alarmed. There are some flats adjoining the tailor shop, and the residents came rushing out to find what caused the shooting. The policeman on the beat was within call, and he soon came and found the burglar lying in a pool of blood, where he had fallen.

A patrol wagon was called and the man, who is known as P. L. Farrell, was carried to Mercy Hospital. Physicians examined his wounds and said he would die.

Farrell was conscious when the police got him and he was asked why he had tried to commit the burglary.

"What would you have a man do, starve?" replied the burglar in a faint voice. He said he was 25 years old.

It is supposed he had a confederate who was watching the front of the store. Stauber says as he ran from the store he saw a man running down the street.

Policeman Shaw, who was on the scene, says he met Farrell earlier in the evening in the vicinity of Stauber's store and stopped and questioned him, thinking his looks suspicious. Farrell gave a plausible story to explain his presence on the street and he was allowed to go.

PENNSYLVANIA TRACKS MAY GO UP.

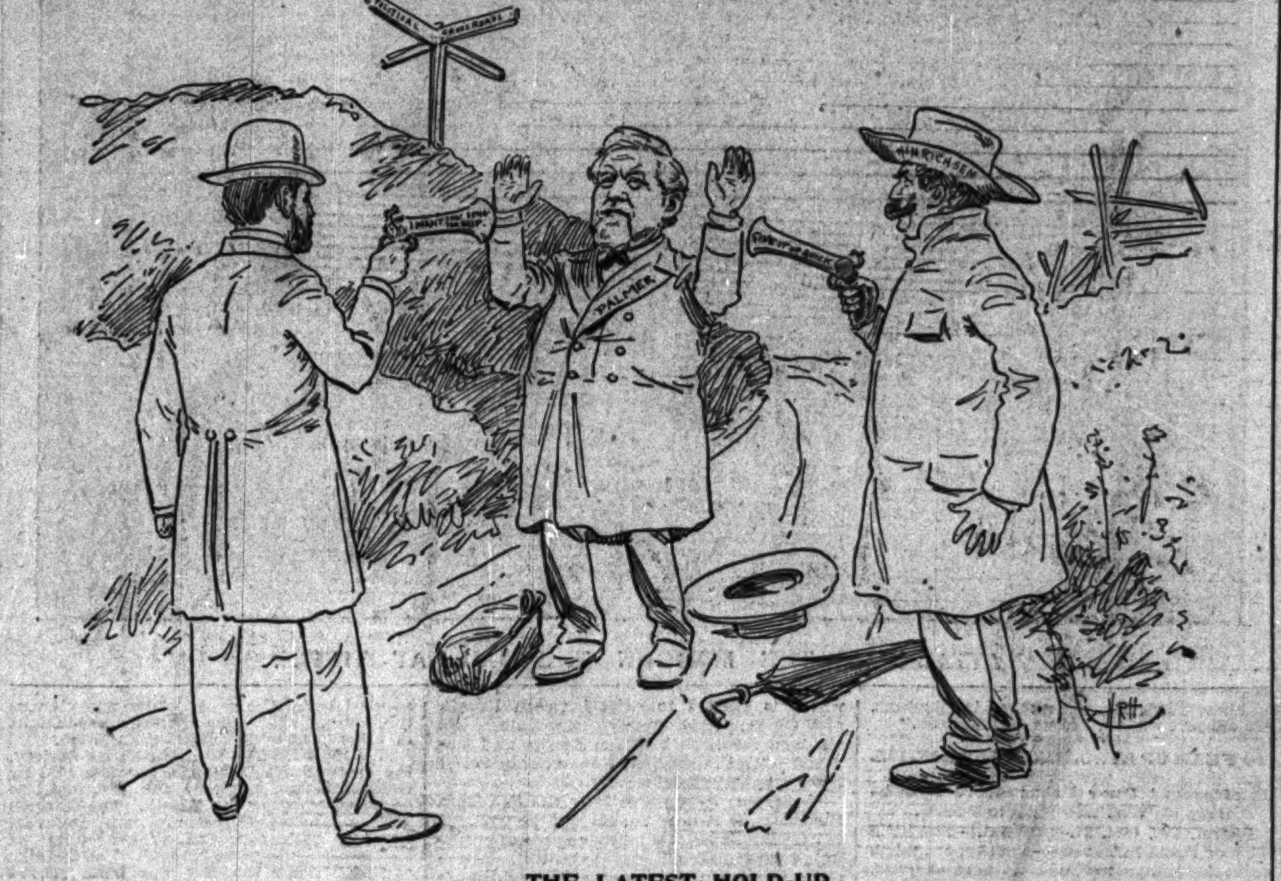
President Roberts Talks About the Condition of Affairs in Chicago.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 27.—Regarding the elevation of the tracks passing through the streets of Chicago President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad said today no conclusion had been reached, and, in fact, the project had not yet received the attention it was entitled to. He had just returned from his annual inspection tour. He said: "In the West we will lengthen our double track and add to the equipment in various ways. We have ordered 6,000 freight cars, which will be built and delivered during the year."

CONCERT STAR IS A MILWAUKEE BOY.

Sketch of Arthur Van Weick, Who Has Made a Hit in Germany.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Arthur Weick, who, the cable dispatches announce, has made a decided hit on the concert stage in Germany, is a Milwaukee boy, who, until two years ago, was only classed as an ordinary vocalist. He was born in this city and is the son of the late John Van Weick, an artist. He is about 28 years of age. While he attended the public school here his voice attracted some attention and his parents sent him to the conservatory in this city and then to Europe for a course of study.



THE LATEST HOLD-UP.

BURNING OF THE KANKAKEE MARSHES.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCT. 28, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today: *Fair; cooler.*

Sun rises at 6:18; sets at 4:50.
Moon 11 days old; sets at 1:19 a. m.

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.

1 Kankakee Marshes Burning.
Plans for Distributing Electricity.
Tony Stauber Fatally Shoots a Burglar.
Soldiers Awe the Mob at Tiffin, O.
2 China and Russia Have an Agreement.
Mystery Looks Like a Murder.
3 Jumps from Poughkeepsie Bridge.
Democratic Women to Take a Trip.
Fire Wrecks a University.
4 Strength of the Big College Teams.
Gloom Among Yale Footballers.
Jack Dempsey's Battle with Death.
Elgin-Aurora Record Is Broken.
5 Kasper & Barnes, Jewelers, Assign.
Elevated Loop Work in Wabash Avenue.
Poker Game Ends in a Murder.
7 Brice's Game in Ohio.
Political Situation in Kentucky.
8 Deadly Bomb Found at Madison, Wis.
Entertainment to Aid Swedish Singers.
Revision of Registration Lists.
Lake Shipping News.
Probable Indiana Land Swindle.
9 Prohibitive Rates to the South.
Affairs in the Insurance World.
Passenger Pool Scheme Abandoned.
Three Replies to Col. Ingersoll.
Holmes' Trial Begins Today.
10 Sunday Sermons.
Rally in Stocks Apparently Due.
11 Thrashed for Calling a Priest Names.
12 Mining Inspectors of Illinois.

SUNDAY WORK AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

Artisans Keep On as Usual on the New Haskell Building.

Much astonished comment was caused around the University of Chicago yesterday by the workmen on the new Haskell building keeping on as usual with their labors. The ringing sound of shifting iron and steel caused the members of the divinity and graduate dormitories to consult their calendars to see if by some miscalculation they had slept through Sunday.

All through the day the noise of the workmen calling to one another and the moving of the heavy roof iron were clearly heard, and caused a most unmusical jar to strike the ears of those who are accustomed to the graveyard quiet that generally surrounds the 'varsity on Sunday.

President Harper knew nothing of the matter until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was at that time unable to learn by whose authority the work proceeded on the building yesterday.

The full force of artisans was not employed. The contractor is pushing the work as rapidly as possible in order that the building may be inclosed before colder weather sets in.

BLUE WASPS ATTEND DIVINE SERVICE.

Mistake Millinery for Wild Flowers and the Minister for a Foe.

New York, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The new Canaan Methodist Episcopal Church at South Norwalk, Conn., was well filled this morning, and the sexton had lighted the fires for the first time this season. Having heard how many times firemen had been called out by smoke in the house from a newly lighted furnace, he used every safeguard; but he did not reckon on the blue wasps with red legs that had made the church their residence during the summer. When the wasps began to swarm out in bunches on the walls the deacons became nervous, and when the insects began to mistake millinery flowers for wild weeds and the minister for an aggressive enemy, nervousness became general. Services were abbreviated, because the visitors, like the locusts in the Apocalypse, "had tails like unto scorpions, and there were stings in their tails, and their power was to hurt men five months." The evening service was given up entirely.

DOES JEFF GET ANY OF THE REWARD?

Isaac Adams' Sociable Bulldog Again Playing Prodigal.

Jeff is lost again. Jeff is a brindle bulldog, the property of Isaac Adams. He is described as being very bow-legged and very sociable.

Despite his fierce and haughty expression Jeff will wander away with any agreeable stranger. This weakness has led to the insertion of many "lost" advertisements in the daily papers in the past. Each advertisement offered $50 reward for Jeff's return. This never failed to bring Jeff home. He would receive the prodigal's greeting, but in a few weeks would once more be numbered with the missing.

Jeff has been absent several weeks now, but the $50 reward has been offered and Mr. Adams is expecting him to return any hour.

"SHOOT THEM DOWN ON THE SPOT."

Sensational Populistic Sentiments Expressed by a Colorado Preacher.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 27.—The Rev. Myron W. Reed created a sensation by an address at a Populist campaign meeting last night by advising heroic methods for handling election frauds. In an impassioned speech he urged that 200 men be armed on election day to watch the polls, and whenever any one was detected fraudulently voting that he be shot down on the spot. He scored the people of today as lacking the spirit which the early settlers displayed in dealing with offenders of the law. After detailing his plan the reverend gentleman closed with the remark: "That's the kind of a saint I am."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

It is reported in the South the Swedes will establish a large colony in West Florida.

At Philadelphia the transcontinental railroad of Russia has placed an order for locomotives to be delivered in December.

At Jackson, Tenn., Charles Niswonger, a mind reader, was stricken with nervous prostration during one of his performances.

At Cripple Creek, Colo., John Adams, colored, was arrested, charged with a murder committed in Louisville, Ky., in May, 1892.

At Tacoma, Wash., members of the G. A. R. refused to adopt resolutions in favor of admitting Confederates to National Soldiers' Homes.

At Uniontown, Ala., Frank Metzger committed suicide because he was not allowed to take the place of a brother in jail accused of murder.

At Mesa, Ariz., Dr. Rose was shot and killed by Sheriff L. H. Orme. Rose was caught in the act of attempted murder, and refused to throw up his hands.

No information was received at San Francisco yesterday from overdue vessels bound for foreign ports. It is believed the Star of Austria and Earl of Hopetoun will never be heard from.

At St. Paul Attorney-General Crawford of South Dakota in a long interview vigorously defends the name of the State in connection with the reports sent out regarding the trial and conviction of ex-Treasurer W. W. Taylor.

President Lane of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association has just returned from a tour of the South, and says the cotton crop will be six and one-half million bales. He predicts January cotton will sell for 10 cents a hundred.

The Union Pacific, in connection with the Northwestern and Oregon Railway and Navigation company, it is said, will shorten the time between Portland and Chicago twelve hours, making the run in seventy-two hours. A like reduction is contemplated between San Francisco and Chicago.

ARMS AWE OHIO MOB

Tiffin Jail Guarded by Five Militia Companies.

RIOTERS NOT QUIET YET.

Still Seek the Blood of Marshal Schultz's Assassin.

PRISONER NOW IN SANDUSKY

Murderer Spirited from Town to Town for Safety's Sake.

RESERVE TROOPS IN READINESS.

Tiffin, O., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Tiffin is an armed camp tonight. Soldiers with loaded muskets are patrolling all four sides of the court house and jail, and every one who approaches is challenged and stopped. There are 239 men, rank and file, of the Second and Sixteenth Regiments under arms here now and four companies are in the armory in Toledo, thirty-seven miles away, ready to come here at a moment's notice if their services should be needed.

In the meantime Leander F. Martin, the murderer of City Marshal Schultz, the attempted lynching of whom caused all the trouble, is safely in the county jail at Cleveland. He was taken in a wagon and fast team to Fremont by Police Captain Faulkner this morning and from there sent to the Lake Erie port.

But the anger of the mob is not now so much directed against Martin as at the guards in the jail, who shot two of its members, Christian Matz and Henry Mutschler, early this morning when the attack on the jail was made. Originally seeking to hang Martin for killing a peace officer, the members of the mob have now directed their rage against the other peace officers who frustrated their attempt.

Sheriff an Old Soldier.

Early this morning Sheriff Van Nest, an old soldier, who has an earned reputation for bravery and coolness, not apt to get disconcerted, telegraphed Gov. McKinley at Columbus that the presence of the militia in Tiffin was, in his judgment, necessary to prevent more bloodshed. The Governor promptly responded, ordering Adjutant-General How, who happened to be in Kenton, to go at once to Tiffin with whatever troops he could gather.

At the same time Company E of the Second Regiment of the Ohio National Guard of Tiffin, under command of Capt. Loomis and Lieuts. Leitner and Dildine, thirty-six men strong, was ordered out and took charge of the jail at 10 o'clock this morning. This company remained on guard all day, and in the early evening reinforcements came piling in. At 5 o'clock Company I of the Sixteenth Regiment, Capt. Gillette and Lieuts. Douglas and Welch, came in from Clyde with forty-three men in the ranks.

About the same time Col. Bunker of the Sixteenth Regiment arrived from Toledo and took command. At 6 o'clock a freight train on the "Big Four" brought in Col. J. A. Kuert of the Second Regiment from Kenton with two companies of that regiment, Company G, Capt. Campbell and Lieuts. Wilson and Deming, forty-eight men strong, and Company I, Capt. Runkle and Lieuts. May and Howe, fifty-three men. With these companies were Adjutant-General Howe of Gov. McKinley's staff, Capt. N. H. Colwell, Inspector of Rifle Practice, also of the Governor's staff, and Adjt. A. B. Collier of the Second Regiment. The orders to turn out were received by the Kenton companies at 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 4 o'clock they were aboard the train fully armed and equipped, even to the hospital corps.

Troops from Fostoria.

A few moments later Company D of the Sixteenth Regiment of Fostoria, Capt. Stock and Lieuts. Jones and Kulp, came in over the Baltimore and Ohio with forty-five men under arms, and with them came Lieut.-Col. Bryant of the Second Regiment of Bloomdale and Major F. D. Bain, surgeon of the Second Regiment.

At 11 o'clock Capt. J. D. Howe, assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth, and Capt. Paul A. Flickenger of the same regiment came in from Toledo, but brought no men with them. They reported, however, that the Toledo Cadets, the crack company of the State, and three companies of the Sixteenth Regiment were under arms in the Toledo armory and could be had on short notice.

All the militiamen as fast as they arrived were massed at the court-house. Col. Bunker established his headquarters in the jail in a room off the fatal corridor where two of the mob met their death a few hours before.

He at once took military possession of the court-house square and established a strong patrol guard around, one company relieving another, those not on duty being camped in the spacious rooms and corridors of the handsome court-house.

The guard is a strict one; no one is allowed to cross the line or even step on the broad sidewalk surrounding the square unless he has the countersign, and then only after permission has been granted by the officer of the day.

Only Four Feet Apart.

The soldiers forming the guard are only four feet apart, and their rifles are loaded with ball cartridges. The guard is a strong one, and, with the soldiers in the court-house corridors, constitutes a force which Col. Bunker thinks is able to cope with any mob that may possibly gather. To add further to the preservation of the peace, Mayor Rex today ordered all the saloons to be closed.

Tiffin is not a Roosevelt town, and Captain of Police Faulkner, who is acting as Chief since the murder of Marshal Schultz, gave orders that all men who showed signs of drunkenness or acted disorderly should be arrested. His force, however, consists of only eight men and can do but little.

An attempt was also made to find and arrest Victor Vidovni, the leader of this morning's mob, but he could not be gotten at and is doubtless in hiding.

The city was quiet enough all day save the unusual sight of armed soldiers patrolling the most notable square in the town, and no trouble is expected tonight.

When the mob left its two dead members in the jail corridor this morning it dispersed not to reassemble except another incentive is offered. The men who composed it and their friends and associates are, however, exceedingly bitter against the authorities, although the presence of the militia has awed them into a sullen submissiveness.

Fears of Coming Trouble.

The two occasions which are now feared are tomorrow night and Tuesday afternoon. Tomorrow a big Democratic rally is to be held in Tiffin.

Ex-Gov. Campbell is to speak, and great preparations have been made to have an immense crowd present. The affair has been widely advertised, and excursion trains will be run on all the roads entering the city.

In such a crowd it would be easy for a few rioters to cause trouble, and yet it is impossible to prevent its assembling.

Col. Bunker is seriously considering asking the Democratic managers to postpone their rally, but it is a foregone conclusion they will refuse, as they say it is their only chance to have Candidate Campbell speak in Tiffin. Besides this they have an undefined idea that perhaps in some mysterious way Mr. Campbell may be able to make some political capital out of the affair, and are anxious to hold their meeting.

Col. Bunker cannot well forbid the meeting, although he has serious apprehensions that trouble may result.

Another Danger Point.

Another danger point will be on Tuesday, when the funeral of Henry Mutschler, the butcher killed by the jail guards in this morning's attack, will be buried. Mutschler was a member of the German Catholic Church of this city, as was City Marshal Schultz, whose death caused the trouble, and to it belong practically all the men who made the attempt to lynch his murderer. It was at the funeral of City Marshal Schultz where his former companions and friends saw his bereaved wife and children standing by his open grave, that the feeling was aroused which led to the trial of mob law afterwards.

Mutschler is to be buried in the same cemetery and from the same church. The same priest will read the services and the same congregation will be in attendance. There will be two families in mourning instead of one. The same passions will be aroused and it is feared the excitement will be more serious and lead to even graver results.

The presence of the soldiers has undoubtedly acted as an irritant to the men who were concerned in the attack on the jail and they are even more bitter on account of the killing of Mutschler and Matz than they were over the murder of the City Marshal.

Col. Bunker said tonight that the funeral would undoubtedly greatly excite the congregation of the church and he would take every precaution to guard against an outbreak on Tuesday night. He is confident if tomorrow and Tuesday pass without trouble there will be little occasion for the troops remaining here longer than Wednesday.

Names Are Kept Secret.

The names of the jail guards who did the shooting are being kept a secret by Sheriff Van Nest, although it is rather an open secret at that. They were in the jail proper behind an iron door which leads into it from the residence of the Sheriff in front.

There were other guards in the corridor outside, but they were overpowered by the mob, which then attacked the iron door. It is a heavy affair with massive locks and hinges, but the members of the mob pried it open and pressed forward for a rush in the jail. There were at least fifty of them jammed close in a corridor not more than five feet wide when the three guards let loose their revolvers into the struggling mass.

They shot through iron bars not more than six feet away and only one volley was heard. It was sufficient, however, as two men fell dead and the others ran away.

Martin is now safe in a county jail miles away—too far for any mob to go after him, even were it so inclined. But the rage of the rioters has now turned against the men who shot their companions and Martin has been almost forgotten.

Announcement of the Murder.

The announcement of the murder on Wednesday, though not made in the city until a late hour at night, caused the most intense excitement. It was feared then that the friends of the murdered man, who was both a popular man and a competent official, would attempt to take the law into their own hands and mete out summary justice to the wanton murderer. Though frequent threats were made and excitement ran high no efforts to carry these threats into execution were made.

The funeral of the murdered man on Saturday morning was one of the largest ever known in this section of Ohio, and the sight of the poor widow and her four orphaned children seemed to add fuel to the flame. It became apparent all Saturday afternoon that there was imminent danger of an attack on the jail.

Uphold Law at Any Cost.

Sheriff Van Nest realized this and placed a posse of armed men within the jail corridors and publicly announced to the howling mob in front of the building that the majesty of the law would be upheld at any cost. As the hours of the night wore on and bad men became filled with worse whisky a mob was organized and attacked the jail.

Six men gathered on the lawn about fifty feet from the jail and in a moment about thirty others joined them. Then a sharp whistle was heard and out of an alley on the opposite side of the street and a little to the west rushed fully 300 more, the leaders carrying a rope and several sledgehammers with which to accomplish their work. The sledges were procured at a stone quarry and the rope was thick enough to hang a dozen men. As the mob made a rush towards the jail a squad of policemen, which had stationed itself on the steps, was whisked to one side as if the men were so many straws.

Officer Brutally Treated.

Officer Keiffer, who made resistance, was struck on the head with a sledge and kicked brutally. Officer Fisher was thrown against a brick wall and partially stunned, and Officer Hennessy was tumbled over in the grass and kept there by a ruffian, who held a club over him and threatened death if he did not lie still. Other officers were equally ill-treated in the same way.

The mob went direct to the side entrance and began the onslaught on the door with their sledges. They made no demand for the keys. Michael Schmidtz, a powerful teamster, wielded the sledge. He was one of the drunken agitators who appeared early in the morning. The door was broken in splinters in a short time.

With each blow the fury of the crowd increased. When the entrance was gained there was a wild rush, and the hallway was filled with excited men. Sheriff Van Nest and three men stood in the opposite end. He asked them for God's sake to disperse. The entrance to the corridor is first protected by a heavy sheet-iron door. The lock was broken off with a few blows, and then there remained the heavy grating. Then it was that the guards, who were in that portion, began to fire. At first they shot over the rioters' heads. A guard said the men swore to kill every person inside and to show their purpose began to fire at them.

The guards said no shot was fired by them until the attacking party had fired through the grating first. Henry Mutschler, the first man killed, was the one who carried the rope. He was shot through the left temple, the ball coming out on the right side, and died instantly. Then Chris Matz received a bullet through his heart. He was also picked up dead. This awful work and the determination of the guards awed the would-be lynchers, and they left the spot, but cursing and wilder than ever.

Cry for Dynamite.

The cry was for dynamite, and parties hurried to the several stone quarries in the city to search for the explosive, but fortunately none was found, and, daylight approaching, the crowd gradually dwindled away until all thoughts of another attack at that time were abandoned.

The scene following the killing of the two men was thrilling. While the dead were being carried away by the ambulances, frenzied speakers were haranguing the crowds and urging them to immediate action to avenge not only the death of Marshal Schultz, but also the killing of their two comrades. But the crowd seemed to lack leadership or became sick at sight of blood, and failed to respond.

The leader of the mob this morning, after the killing of the two men, was an Italian laborer, Victor Vidone, a mere boy, but possessed of remarkable coolness. Alone and single-handed Vidone disarmed Sheriff Van Nest and led the mob, flourishing the Sheriff's revolver. Later he mounted a pile of brick and spoke for an hour, urging the crowd to avenge not only the death of Marshal Schultz, but the killing of their two comrades, and when the crowd did not respond threatened to shoot them down like dogs. Vidone has disappeared.

Removal of Miller.

In the meantime the Sheriff learned that discretion is the better part of valor. He placed the murderer in charge of Capt. Falkner and Officer Sweeney and the prisoner was driven as fast as horses could carry him to the Sandusky County Jail at Fremont, eighteen miles north of here.

The removal of the murderer should have caused law and order to again be observed, but the frenzied throng could not be convinced that Miller was not an occupant of the county jail, and refused to believe the assertion of the half-dozen committees selected from the crowd who inspected the jail in every nook and corner and reported the murderer was not there.

At 10 o'clock a crowd numbering hundreds started to make another attack, but wiser counsel prevailed. Finally to pacify them one of their number who knew the murderer was allowed to search the building. He did not find the prisoner and so informed the crowd. It refused to believe him.

This afternoon the crowd again surrounded the place. They became so determined that a committee of six well-known citizens again searched the building from cellar to garret. Among the party was Mayor Rex, and when they had finished the search he appeared on the front steps of the building, and in behalf of the committee said the man could not be found. Capt. Falkner, who had just returned from Sandusky County, spoke to the crowd also. They could not help but be satisfied, and most of them went away.

Most of the city ministers in their sermons today referred to the riot and deprecated the misguided acts of the mob and its fearful consequences.

The Rev. Father Puetz, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, to which the murdered Marshal belonged and from which Mutschler, one of this morning's victims, will be buried on Tuesday, delivered a strong discourse in favor of upholding law and order.

He took the broad ground that the laws must be enforced, and, while deprecating the tragedy, had no word of criticism for those who had taken the lives of two men in upholding the laws.

FIVE MILITIA COMPANIES ARE OUT.

Gov. McKinley Acts with Promptitude on Receiving Word from Tiffin.

Columbus, O., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Gov. McKinley reached here this morning at 5 o'clock and was at once put in constant communication with Sheriff Van Nest of Seneca County, who had asked for troops to guard the jail at Tiffin. He immediately ordered the two Kenton companies and the Tiffin company of the Second Regiment, together with the Clyde and Fostoria companies of the Sixteenth Regiment, out for duty, and they left for the scene this afternoon.

Other companies were ordered to remain in readiness at their various headquarters subject to call at any moment.

Gov. McKinley spoke at Cambridge yesterday and at Canal-Dover last night. He is campaigning in a private car. At 2:30 o'clock this morning he was awakened in his car by a boy bearing a message from Sheriff Joseph Van Nest of Seneca County saying the jail there was surrounded by a mob which was threatening to lynch Lee J. Martin, the murderer of Marshal Shultz. Gov. McKinley at once directed Sheriff Van Nest to order out the company of militia at Tiffin and send further particulars.

Adjt.-Gen. J. C. Howe was at his home in Kenton and was ordered out of bed to Tiffin. Col. Bunker of the Sixth Regiment, composed of companies in the neighborhood of Tiffin, happened to be visiting in Columbus. He was hunted up and was soon with the Governor. He was ordered to take command.

Gov. McKinley said he believed the five companies named would be able to protect the jail, especially since the prisoner, Martin, had been taken to Fremont. If, however, it was necessary to summon more force he should not hesitate to call out all the military of the State.

When asked if in his opinion there was danger of an outbreak at Fremont he said he did not think there was the slightest reason for such a fear, but that if the authorities needed help he would not be backward in furnishing it. The Governor deplored the affair at Tiffin this morning, but said the full power of the State would be invoked to the end that the laws remain supreme. The Governor says he fears no further trouble and expects to resume his campaign tomorrow.

Tonight Gov. McKinley received advices from Adjt.-Gen. Howe and Sheriff Van Nest that the four companies that had arrived together with the Tiffin company were able to protect the jail, but it was still feared that there might be trouble.

Toledo, O., Oct. 27.—Col. H. S. Bunker, commanding the Sixteenth Regiment, accompanied by Quartermaster Flickinger and Surgeon Howe, with the entire hospital corps, left this evening for Tiffin. In accordance with orders Companies A, C, and H of the National Guard, together with Toledo Cadets and Battery D, are massed at the armory ready to move at a moment's notice.

SAFE NOW IN THE JAIL AT SANDUSKY

Murderer Leaves an Account of His Experiences in the Fremont Prison.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Martin, the Tiffin murderer, is safe in the Erie County jail at Sandusky. Gov. McKinley made a bluff at ordering him sent here, but gave secret directions to take him to Sandusky. Sheriff Slessman boarded 3:30 train on Lake Shore at Fremont, and gave out that he was taking his prisoner to Cleveland. Instead he got off at Norwalk, and, boarding a trolley car that had been held in waiting for that purpose, was whisked off to Sandusky, where he arrived at 10:15 o'clock tonight. There Martin was booked as Smith, and charged with car breaking. The jailer denied that Martin was there, but the information was obtained otherwise. He will be kept in Sandusky for three days or more.

Fremont, O., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning a carriage drove to the County Jail and two officers and a prisoner alighted and rapidly proceeded to the Sheriff's residence. An attempt was made to ascertain who the prisoner was but every possible effort was made to keep information from the public.

When the officers left they were recognized by some friends and knowing they were from Tiffin the news spread rapidly that Martin, the murderer of Tiffin's Marshal, was the man confined in the jail. Then came the news of the mob's work at Tiffin during the night.

It seems the Tiffin officers cleverly managed to get the murderer out while the mob was discussing the work of the onslaught. The prisoner was taken to a side entrance on an alley, hustled into the carriage, and rapidly driven away. The distance to this city is eighteen miles, but to avoid the crowds a circuitous route was followed. It took nearly four hours to bring the murderer here.

Martin Was Nervous.

On his arrival at the jail Martin was nervous, and after being taken to his cell remarked that the jail here seemed stronger than that of Seneca County.

Mayor Rex of Tiffin telephoned over after the second attack and advised the Sheriff to take every precaution and intimated it would perhaps be best to remove Martin, as the mob might visit this city.

Sheriff Slessman had a conference with Judge Greene and decided to take the prisoner away and left this afternoon at 3:28 p. m., presumably for Cleveland, but it was thought by many that Norwalk, thirty miles east, would be the place where Martin would be taken to. The prisoner was nervous when taken from the jail to the depot, but as only a few were aware of his removal there was no demonstration other than a crowd of bystanders, whose attention had been called to the fact that this was the slayer of the Tiffin Marshal. Fears are entertained here tonight that the mob will visit this city, but every precaution has been taken to prevent any serious result. Extra men have been deputized and the Sons of Veterans notified to be ready at any time during the night.

STORY OF SCHULTZ'S ASSASSINATION.

Fires in Cold Blood While Being Led to a Buggy.

Tiffin, O., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Never in the history of the City of Tiffin has there been such excitement as there exists at the present time, growing out of the brutal murder of August Schultz, Tiffin's popular City Marshal, on Wednesday evening of last week by Leander J. Martin, alias Miller, a Pleasant Township farmer, whom the officer was attempting to arrest for threatening the lives of a couple of his neighbors.

Miller, or, as he calls himself, Martin, came to this country a tramp twelve years ago and was given employment and a home on the farm of Peter Sheidler in the Dunkard settlement near the hamlet of Watson, eight miles north of this city. He was of a quiet disposition and proved to be a faithful employé. He so ingratiated himself into the good will of the family that after the death of the father and mother he married their daughter and was to all appearances a happy and prosperous farmer.

On Wednesday of last week he got into an altercation with two neighbors and relatives and threatened their lives with a revolver. One of them came to this city and secured the issuance of a warrant for Miller's arrest.

When Marshal Schultz and Officer Sweeney reached Miller's home at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening they found him heavily armed and the door of his residence barred. The officers expostulated with the man and were finally permitted to enter the house, but Miller retained possession of the gun and warned the officers that he would not be taken alive.

Watching their opportunity they wrested the rifle from Miller's grasp, and, supposing him to be harmless, attempted to escort him to their buggy. He drew from a concealed belt a 44-caliber Smith & Wesson navy revolver, and fired three shots at the officers. One of these grazed Officer Sweeney, and two others took effect in the body of Marshal Schultz.

With the aid of a farmer Miller was overpowered, placed in the vehicle, and the party started for Tiffin.

Marshal Schultz died in the buggy when half the distance had been traversed.

ALWAYS QUIET AND PEACEABLE.

Attempt at Mob Law a Most Unusual Outbreak for That Community.

Judge Frank Baker of the Circuit Court was born near Tiffin, O., and lived in that town for several years, coming thence to Chicago in 1873. He told a reporter for The Tribune last night that the attempted application of mob law at Tiffin early Sunday morning was a most unusual outbreak for that part of the country—a section almost always quiet and peaceable. Judge Baker said:

"I was born in that county and I lived at Tiffin for several years. Before I left there had never been anything of a serious criminal nature in town or county. Since I came away I have heard of two murder trials which created some excitement, but nothing serious. Nobody was ever lynched in that county, and so far as I can recall there never was any determined attempt of the sort before. Indeed, there has never been a man executed in the county.

"I have been away so long I haven't much to tell you, but I know the community has been peculiarly free from crime. This, I am sure, was only an accidental case, and resulted in one of those terribly unfortunate things where men are killed when it becomes necessary to subdue abnormal excitement. I know Sheriff Van Nest well. He was a soldier and was severely wounded. He is not a demonstrative man. But, true to his soldierly record, he stood by his guns. He did just what the law told him to do."

NO FEAR OF LYNCHING AT PEKIN, ILL.

Excitement Over Prospective Lynching of Wallace Quiets Down.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The little City of Pekin in Tazewell County, ten miles from here, has resumed its normal quiet. Everything was wild excitement on Friday night on account of the report that a lynching party was on its way to the city. Sheriff Stout placed fifty guards on duty, but has now withdrawn all of them, the excitement having quieted down. It is now assured there will be no lynching, certainly not until after the Supreme Court has rendered a decision on the application of the attorneys of Albert Wallace, convicted of the murder of his sister and sentenced to death.

MURDERER WRITES EXPERIENCES.

Handwriting Readable and Without Signs of Perturbation.

Fremont, O., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The following note, written on three separate pieces of paper, was obtained by an official of the jail here from one of the prisoners in confinement and is supposed to have been passed by Martin, Marshal Schultz's murderer. Evidently they had been communicating in regard to the affair. The papers say: "There are now twelve in prison there since I left. I don't think I was drunk. Sweeney and Falkner brought me. They made the attack about 2 o'clock a. m. Yes, they sneaked me away. My trial will be at Tiffin.

"Why do you think they will lock me somewhere else tonight? Don't you think this place is secure as anywhere? I don't know why I should have the rope. It is not near as bad as reported when the truth is known. Two men got killed, one named Mutschler, the other name I did not learn, but they say he was a butcher at the south. I have very little fear of them coming here tonight.

"To say they had a big time is putting it mildly at least. It was a holy terror for me, which I will not forget if I live to be a million years old. The police were overpowered on the outside, and next the Sheriff and his deputies in the hallway and the office. They gained the sheet iron door; in a jiffy they had that open. Then they began on the heavy iron-barred door, but there were sworn men stationed inside the prison. At this instant they opened fire on the mob, shooting through the bars with fatal result. They gave up the job mighty quick. Two men killed—don't know how many wounded. The three men used Colt's revolvers. They must have shot eight or ten times. The prisoners allowed it was equal to Wild West. What think ye?"

There was another piece of the note, but that part was in the hands of others, but it is said the contents were merely to the point that no further questions would be answered. The papers were written in plain readable handwriting, and showed no nervousness whatever.

Ask State Indemnity for Lynchings.

Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The African Mission Association of North America, attended by 150 delegates, closed a three days' convention here today.

Resolutions were adopted asking the National Government to take prompt and energetic steps for the release of John L. Waller, confined in a French prison. Southern lynchings of colored men were bitterly denounced and a resolution was adopted requesting Congress to enact a law that will enforce that part of the Constitution that gives to each citizen the right to enjoy life and liberty, and that the State be held responsible to the sum of $10,000 to be paid into the National Treasury for the heirs of each person lynched.

Officers were elected as follows: President, the Rev. R. N. Thomas, Chicago; Vice-Presidents, the Revs. William Bailey, Xenia, O., and H. Robinson, Kansas City, Mo.; Recording Secretary, the Rev. W. L. Grant, Topeka; Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. C. R. McDowell, Independence, Mo.

RUNS AT RATE OF 67 MILES AN HOUR.

Star Trip for 71 Miles Made on the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The fastest run made in an easterly direction on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was made between this city and Handley Saturday, when President Ingalls, Chauncey M. Depew, and Cornelius Vanderbilt passed through. At Ona the engineer was requested to make slower time. When the train arrived at Handley, seventy-one miles, not a single stop had been made and the rate of speed had been sixty-seven miles an hour.

MARTIAL LAW MAY BE DECLARED.

Governor of Idaho Takes Prompt Action to Prevent a Possible Outbreak.

Boise City, Idaho, Oct. 27.—Gov. McConnell received an appeal today from the mine managers at Wallace stating that the miners' union have ordered the miners out of the Hunter mine at Mullen and threaten to take them out if they do not join the union.

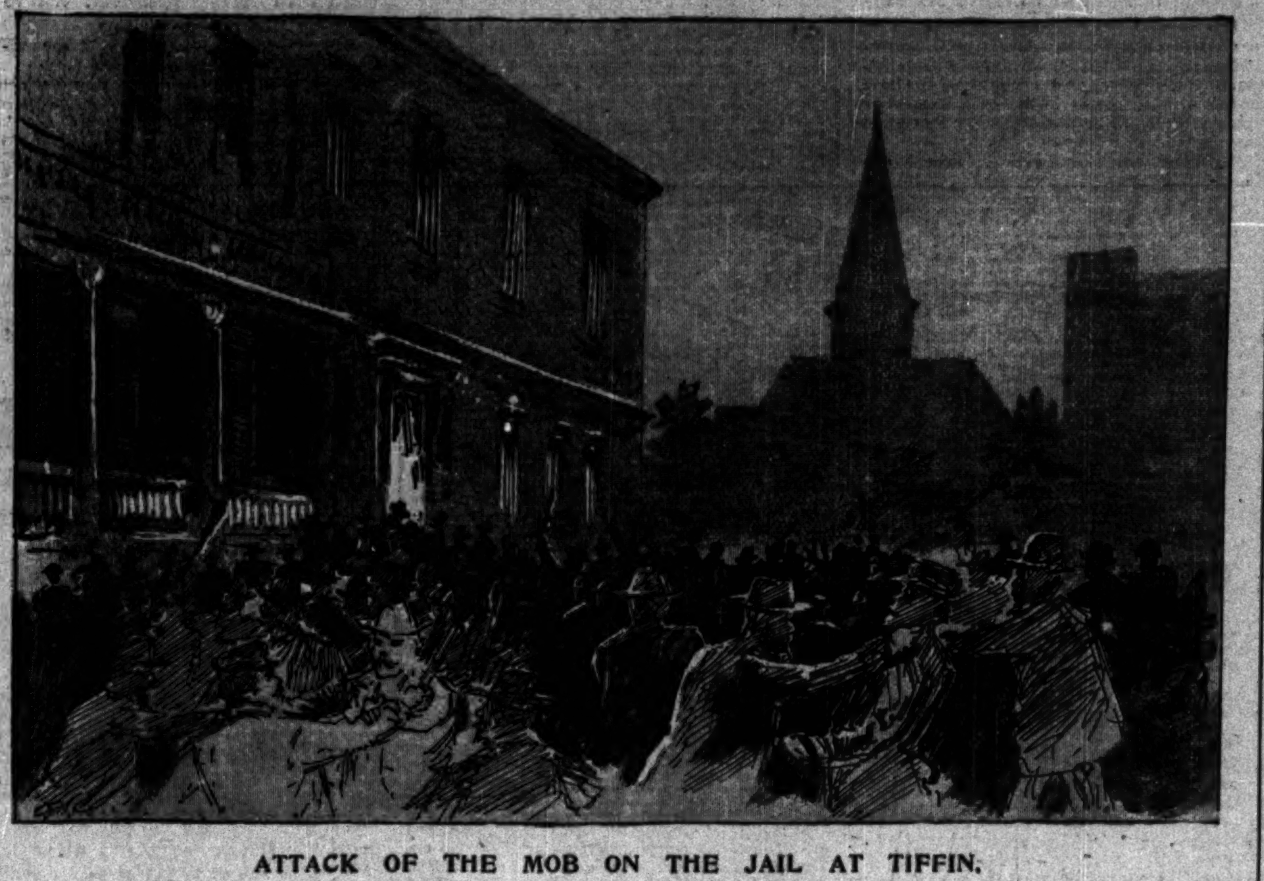
The Governor is asked to proclaim martial law and order out the militia.

Another dispatch states that the people of Mullen want to organize a militia company.

The Governor notified militia Captains at Wardner to hold their companies in readiness to proceed to Mullen.

To Celebrate Discharge of Debs.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The Birmingham Trades Council, representing 10,000 miners and railroad men, at a meeting today decided to mark the liberation from jail of Eugene V. Debs Nov. 22 by a mammoth parade and celebration.



ATTACK OF THE MOB ON THE JAIL AT TIFFIN.

CHINA IS ITS TRUE ALLY.

RUSSIA HAS A PERMANENT AGREEMENT WITH THAT POWER.

Important Statement to That Effect by a Late Member of the St. Petersburg Diplomatic Corps—Japan Will Probably Take Its Cue from England and Keep Hands Off—Court Threat to England to Do Nothing to Interrupt Russia's Plans.

New York, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Baron Alix Ponteinkin, late of the diplomatic corps of St. Petersburg, who is now at No. 464 Central Park west, and who is a relative and close friend of Count Arthur Casini, the Russian Ambassador at Pekin, to whose genius European diplomats attribute the treaty which is alleged to exist between Russia and China, said today concerning the strained relations between Russia and England over the complications arising out of the China-Japanese war:

"I imagine Japan will take the cue from England. If it does so, all will be well. If it does not—well, it is neither wise nor profitable to speculate on improbabilities. Of one thing the world may be assured, and that is Russia and China have an understanding of a permanent and mutually satisfactory nature. That much I am justified in asserting without reserve.

"This same understanding was born, shaped, and consummated by the genius of Count Casini. That China is grateful to him has been shown in many ways. The fact that the Count and his suite occupy the most sumptuous of all the ambassadorial quarters at Pekin is an incident at once trivial and significant.

"Anything but a peaceful settlement of the whole question would be as disastrous to the development of China as it certainly would be to the principals. I have it on authority of confidential Pekin advices that the rough but salutary lessons of the late war are slowly but surely permeating the celestial masses. It does not take the statesman or diplomat to forecast the result of the workings of this yeast of civilization. It would be a crime against humanity if the beneficial processes now leavening China should be stayed by the folly of a single nation. And the nation which dared to so arrest China's development should be treated as an enemy of humanity at large."

SPANIARDS BEATEN AT LOS NEGROS.

Chief Rabi Drives Back a Considerable Force of Governmental Troops.

Havana, Oct. 17.—[From The Tribune's Special Correspondent.]—The Town of Baire is some twenty miles east of Bayamo and fifty from Manzanillo, being about thirty-five miles northwest of Santiago de Cuba. A few miles southeast is the little village of Los Negros. The country is a rolling one, interrupted by lofty foothills and mountains, and covered with forests and dense jungle. Into this country Lieut.-Col. Rodon with 800 or 1,000 men was led in pursuit of flying bands of the enemy. Near Los Negros early this month he met the concentrated forces of Chief Rabi, in number equal or greater than his own. They were strongly posted and a savage battle was fought. The action lasted one whole afternoon and is said to have been exceedingly disastrous to the Spanish troops, who were unable to dislodge the enemy, and finally retreated under cover of night, leaving many dead on the field and a large quantity of arms and ammunition in the hands of the enemy.

Reports that Rabi is dissatisfied and may abandon the revolutionists are utterly without foundation.

A second and considerable uprising has occurred near Union de Reyes in the south of the Province of Matanzas. This is the richest district in the island and was unmolested and peaceful during the ten years' war. Some of the richest and largest estates are found in this region, and large bodies of troops have been stationed there. The movement is considered of the greatest importance, and is another proof of the steady progress of the revolutionary forces westward. The number of new men in arms is put at 250.

By cable from Madrid it is learned that the cruiser Marques de la Ensenada and the gunboats Hernan Cortes, Pizarro, and Nunez de Balboa passed through a series of extraordinary accidents while on their way from England to Cadiz.

When off Cape Finisterre the feed pumps on the cruiser broke down and it had to stop to repair the damage. The gunboats had, of course, to follow the same course, and in so doing the Cortes and the Pizarro collided. The harm done was small.

When the cruiser and its convoy were approaching Cadiz the helmsman of the Cortes went crazy and tried to run down the other boats. With an open razor in his hand he started to run amuck among the crew and severely wounded the boatswain's mate. The pilot fired on the crazy helmsman, wounding him in the abdomen, whereupon the poor wretch leaped into the sea. A boat was lowered, but he fought desperately with the razor and was rescued with great difficulty.

Gen. Suarez Valdez has attempted to convoy a second provision train to Manicaragua. Latest reports from that region are to the effect that his column was attacked as it was on a former occasion and the provision train captured by the revolutionists almost in sight of Manicaragua.

MEXICO URGES A UNITED ACTION.

"America for Americans" Movement Fast Gaining Ground.

Mexico City, via El Paso, Oct. 27.—The new movement for a union for all the American republics against further European aggressions on this hemisphere continues to attract attention.

It is beginning to be felt, it is said, throughout all Latin-America, and the more intelligent promoters of it expect to arouse the people of the United States to the necessity of joining with them in a policy of firm opposition to any further absorption of territory in Central America or Venezuela.

England is regarded as the worst offender, stimulated by its greed, and needing to be continually watched, as it is endeavoring to outwit the United States, looked to by all Latin-America to enforce the Monroe doctrine.

The more ardent continental Americanists urge that all European nations having colonies be given notice to abandon their possessions and leave the New World forever. They say:

"If these nations want to settle the matter by force of arms let it come to that, and let all the countries of the New World agree to a policy of high protection against Europe and free trade among themselves."

The "America for Americans" movement is gaining ground with the younger men of the upper classes from Mexico to Argentine. It is felt that as long as Europe has any stake in this hemisphere it cannot resist the temptation, on the pretext of boundary disputes, to grab more territory.

FIVE INSURGENTS KILLED AT ALCEA

Progress of the War on the Island—Military Prisons Full.

Havana, Oct. 27.—Lieutenant of Volunteers Berna, with a detachment of seventy troops, surprised an insurgent band at Acea, at the farm of Louisa, killed five of them and took three rifles.

The prison at Santa Clara is overflowing and twenty political prisoners confined there have been released, and a number of incendiaries, who were also among the prisoners, have been sent to Cienfuegos.

The insurgents have burned the plantation of San Rafael in the District of Remedias.

Señor Rivero, editor of the Diaro Marino, was last night attacked by an unknown person and received a terrible blow with an iron rod which inflicted a wound in the forehead above the right eye. It was the general belief the cause of the assault was the writing of attacks upon the reputations of others and of anti-patriotic articles.

The President of the Red Cross Society, the Marquis Pinar Delrio, accompanied by Gen. Arderius, opened a fair last night to assist the work of the society. The Marquis Balboa, Santos Gazeman, Berra Delaven, Blanche Corugedo, and all the élite of Havana society were present. The Spanish Casino, where the fair was held, proved too small to contain all the people.

Chief Munez, with 200 insurgents, attacked the Village of Abreus, in the District of Cienfuegos. They burned one store and one citizen was killed and one volunteer wounded. The insurgents retired upon the approach of the troops.

Lieut. Melando of the Battalion Canarias, at Lajas, while laboring under strong mental excitement, wounded three soldiers, one of them seriously. He was imprisoned and thereupon committed suicide.

In Nueva Paz, in the Province of Havana, a band of thirty insurgents has been raised.

The gunboat Caridad, which was sunk off Cardenas, Province of Matanzas, has been put afloat and the engine has been found to have been damaged.

Gen. Campos has signed the sentence of death of a soldier who deserted to the insurgents at Barucos and who was afterwards captured.

The Mayor of the Town of Quemados Guinas, District of Sagua, with a force of twenty, fired upon a band of sixty insurgents, who left one killed upon their retreat.

The force of Capt. Mala at the plantation of Indio, district of Sagua, has captured twenty wounded insurgents.

HAS NEARLY HALF MILLION PEOPLE.

Latest Census of the Mexican Capital Makes a Good Showing.

City of Mexico, Oct. 27.—The census of this city shows 344,377 inhabitants and in the immediate suburbs 146,735, making nearly half a million. Complaint has been raised in the press that the enumeration in the city is not well taken and the real population of the city is fully 400,000.

Col. Romero, the duelist, is endeavoring to secure a decision in the upper court setting aside the verdict in his case and allowing a new trial. The decision is expected promptly.

A contract authorized by the City Government for sweeping certain streets by machinery has been let. A contract is also pending for the whole city.

The bakers' strike is growing and they expect the coming week will close all the bakeries, but this seems impossible, as this time the public sympathy is not with them. Bakers are revealing secrets of their trade, showing how adulterants are used, and this will lead to an investigation by the Board of Health.

Some members of the congress of Americanists have gone to Cotulla to examine the great pyramid and also to Mitla and other points of archæological interest.

A new garrison has arrived at Tepec to replace the soldiers against whom the prisoners have mutinied. Most of the wounded in a recent riot are doing well, but one man died Saturday.

The Conservative party does not wholly share in the generous sentiment of the Bishop of Tabasco towards the government and some of its organs continue to denounce the government, but there is a growing sentiment that the church should acknowledge cheerfully the existing order of things here and cease being impracticable and in continual rebellion against modern institutions.

Editor Perrazas, one of the most violent ultra-clerical editors in the country, says the church will never consent to set the civil above the ecclesiastical power and submit to the government which would, through the Bishops under its control, attempt to guide the Catholic masses of the nation.

RUSSIA NOT LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

Reports of Privileges Granted by China Said to Be Misleading.

London, Oct. 28.—The Graphic states it has high official authority for saying the report received by the Times from its correspondent in Hongkong to the effect that China accords Russia the privilege of anchoring its fleet at Port Arthur and of building railroads connecting Vladivostock and Port Arthur bears no resemblance whatever to the actual facts of the negotiations between China and Russia. "Moreover," the Graphic continues, "Russia has not approached the crisis in an anti-English spirit."

A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says: "Commenting upon the Times' information from Hongkong the Neueste Nachrichten and the Frankfurter Zeitung argue that Germany has no call to take chestnuts from the fire for England. The Kreuz Zeitung says if such an agreement is concluded without Germany's assent Germany will be relieved of all obligations respecting the evacuation of the Liao-Tung Peninsula. It urges upon the government that now is the time to seize Point d'Appui in order to secure German interests in Eastern Asia.

RIVAS ARRIVES AT SAN SALVADOR.

Minister Castellanos Opposed to His Return and May Resign.

San Salvador, Oct. 27.—[New York World Special.]—Gen. Rivas has arrived here. President Gutierrez, accompanied by his Cabinet, met him at the depot and warmly welcomed him. Rivas brought with him 500 of his Indian warriors, fearing he would be accused of disobedience while in the city and be arrested. He refused to lodge at President Gutierrez's house, going to a hotel. Minister Castellanos is strongly opposed to this reconciliation and it is believed he will resign.

YELLOW-FEVER AT CUBAN PORTS.

Result of Recent Investigation by the United States Officials.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Sanitary inspection of Cuban ports is being rigidly conducted by officials of the United States Marine Hospital Service and the latest advices received from Havana by Surgeon-General Wyman are to the effect that yellow fever is prevalent at a number of places where the Spanish troops are quartered.

On the northeast coast, east of Havana, reports from Sagua la Grande and the Bocade Sagua, or La Isabelle, are that there are four recently arrived soldiers sick in the military hospital of that place with yellow fever.

Dr. Pocurell thinks all are cases of true yellow-fever of a benign character. They are among troops recently arrived from Spain who have been subjected to the worst kind of hygienic conditions.

Being informed there was sickness among the troops at the Aguaipa and vicinity he found six or seven cases of smallpox among soldiers who had been in the country more than six months. At Fomento there were many cases of yellow-fever, but he could not get there to see how many, as communications were interrupted.

GLADSTONE ON THE AWFUL TURK.

Says the Sultan Is a God-Given Curse to Mankind.

London, Oct. 27.—A local paper says Mme. Novkoff recently received the following letter from Mr. Gladstone:

"Dear Mme. Novkoff: I shall carefully and for many reasons keep myself to myself. I see in mind that wretched Sultan, whom God has given as a curse to mankind, waving his flag in triumph, and the adversaries at his feet are Russia, France, and England.

"As to the division of shame among them I care little enough, but hope that my own country will, for its own good, be made conscious and exhibited to the world for its own full share, whatever that may be.

"May God in his mercy send a speedy end to the governing Turk and all his doings—as I said when I could say and even sometimes do, so I say in my political decrepitude or death. Always sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE."

SULTAN'S MIND IS NOW RELIEVED.

Chops Off the Heads of Fourteen Plotters in One Day.

Constantinople, Oct. 27.—A threatening letter was found in the palace addressed to the Sultan recently. An inquiry incriminated fourteen members of the imperial household. All of them were executed on the same day within the precincts of Yildiz. Thus the Sultan's mind was relieved of a very great weight.

The Governor of Bitlis has telegraphed to the Porte that armed Armenians attacked the mosques when the Mussulmans assembled for Friday's prayers. The latter were unarmed, and were obliged to defend themselves with stones and sticks. The troops and gendarmes were ordered out to restore order. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

CANAL NEEDS POWERFUL BACKING.

United States the Natural Supporter of the Nicaraguan Enterprise.

London, Oct. 28.—The Times this morning has a three-column article on the Nicaraguan Canal from a correspondent lately there, who says it is clear the project cannot be carried through as a private undertaking, but it must be under the auspices of some strong government, which, without doubt, must be the United States.

He is convinced the cost will be nearer £30,000,000 than £20,000,000. It is useless to suppose, he adds, that the Gulf States of Central America will be able to supply the necessary labor.

The true source of labor, he thinks, will undoubtedly be the West Indies, negro labor being far superior to the Chinese.

SAYS THE UNITED STATES WILL ACT.

Campos Believes Cuban Insurgents Will Be Recognized in Time.

Madrid Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana contains an interview with Gen. Campos in which he opines that the United States will recognize the insurgents as belligerents when it suits its international policy. The prospect has not alarmed him, he says, for Spain would then know exactly how matters stood.

Ambassador Eustis Ill.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The Hon. J. B. Eustis, United States Ambassador, made arrangements to depart immediately for Roteath in Ireland upon hearing of the death of his wife there, but his physicians have prohibited his going. President Faure has sent his aide to Ambassador Eustis with an expression of his condolence. All the Ministers of the French Government, the diplomats and numerous officers have left their cards at the Embassy as a similar expression of condolence.

To Commemorate Metz.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—A banquet was given tonight to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the capitulation of Metz, at which Emperor William made a speech. He extolled the memory of the victor at Metz. Prince Frederick, he said, had been permitted to see the fruits of the seed he had sown. His all-embracing spirit stood in close touch with the army. For what the cavalry could achieve today thanks were due to his influence. He called upon them to drink in silent homage.

Carmaux Glass Works Started.

Paris, Oct. 27.—At the conclusion of the animated debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, in which M. Carmaux attempted to strike M. Jurez, who had attacked the government for declining to intervene and arbitrate the labor dispute with the Socialists at the Carmaux glass works, the Minister of the Interior prevailed upon the manager of the Carmaux glass works to rekindle the furnaces and to provide work for several hundred men.

Dr. Robert Brown Is Dead.

London, Oct. 27.—Dr. Robert Brown is dead. Robert Brown ["Campsterianus"] was born at Campster Caithness March 23, 1842. He was educated at the University of Edinburg and in the European universities. In 1867 he visited Greenland. He was an honorary or ordinary member of many learned societies in England and America and on the continent, of many of which he was an officer.

Bull Fights for Vera Cruz.

Vera Cruz, Oct. 27.—Several famous Spanish bull fighters have arrived on the steamer Espanol, which left Hermosilla and Havana with six splendid bulls from Spain. The weather is warm and unhealthy. No recurrence of yellow fever. The Cubans are encouraged by news from the island, but are strictly complying with the neutrality laws.

Insurance Companies Must Go.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., Oct. 27.—The Senate has approved the new law for the regulation of the insurance business whereby twenty-eight agencies of foreign insurance companies are obliged to retire from business. President Pierola, who has been confined to his bed with an attack of influenza, is improving.

Ku Cheng Commission Returns.

Foo Chow, China, Oct. 27.—The Ku Cheng commission has returned to Foo Chow. All are well.

Cable Flashes.

Advices received from Adowa, Abyssinia, say that the death of King Menelek is unconfirmed, and it is even stated he is advancing towards Boroumeda.

H. N. Pillsbury will leave New York for St. Petersburg on Nov. 20. He will be a competitor in the international quintangular tournament to be played at St. Petersburg, beginning Dec. 8.

The London Daily News (Liberal) publishes a rumor that Lord Dufferin will return to Constantinople as special envoy before his retirement, Sir Phillip Currie, present Ambassador at Constantinople, meanwhile taking his place at Paris.

Social Reformers Meet in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 27.—A conference of Applied Christian Workers and Social Reformers opened in Plymouth Tabernacle in this city today and will continue through the week. The convention opened with a sermon by Graham Taylor, D. D., of the Chicago Theological Seminary. This evening Prof. Herron addressed a large audience on "The Sociality of Religion," the first of a series of lectures.

Russia Has an Ice Locomotive.

An ice locomotive was some years ago constructed for use in Russia. It is employed to haul freight between St. Petersburg and Cronstadt. The front part rests on a sledge and the driving wheels are studded with spikes.

Want a Football Game.

The La Porte Athletic Association would like a football game for the afternoon of Thanksgiving day with any team averaging 150 pounds.

EUGENE I. WILE, La Porte, Ind.

MAY BE A FOUL MURDER.

MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF TWO MEN.

They Rent a Room at No. 37 Pine Street and Are Seen Fighting—Then They Lock Themselves in Their Room and Refuse to Allow Any One to Come Inside—Finally Both Disappear—Pools of Blood in the Room Indicate the Possibility of Murder.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of two men from the rooming house of W. E. Allen, No. 37 Pine street. In the room they occupied they left evidence of a bloody assault of one upon the other, and the investigation the Chicago Avenue police are now prosecuting may result in unearthing a murder. A pillow on the bed in the room was soaked through to the mattress with blood and the carpet on the floor was wet yesterday morning with some person's life fluid. The pool of blood was in the center of the room and was eighteen inches square.

W. E. Allen has conducted the rooming-house since last Tuesday only. He secured it from a Mrs. Rickins, who now lives at No. 94 Dearborn avenue. The two men rented the room from Mrs. Rickins last Monday, paying a week's bill in advance. They said they were barbers and one gave the name of Smith. One was dark and low in stature, the other light and tall. Thursday evening Mr. Allen, who has just removed from Elgin, Ill., and says he is unused to lodging-house ways, heard the men quarreling in their room. The noise they made convinced him a fierce fight was in progress. He rushed up-stairs and went into the room. The small man was beating the large one over the head with a club. Allen separated them and put the small man out of the house, telling him not to return, as he was not wanted as a roomer any longer. The man left, but, it appears, returned afterwards. Others rooming in the house say they heard him going up and down the stairs a number of times during the night.

Will Admit No One.

The following day knocks on the door by the chambermaid brought the information from within that she might forego it for that day, as the occupants of the room were sick and unable to get up. Again, Saturday morning, Mr. Allen asked to get in to get the lamp to refill it. He was not admitted, but the lamp was passed outside the door. He refilled it and left it in front of the door, from where it was taken to the inside by some one.

Yesterday morning Mr. Allen entered the room and found it tenantless. He was astonished to find the place in confusion and the bed clothing and floor covered with blood. A pool was on the floor in front of a chair where one of the men had evidently sat while blood flowed from a wound. A pillow was soaked clear through, and the indications were that a head had been resting in it while the blood flowed and worked its way through to the mattress. Two new towels had disappeared, and Mr. Allen assumes they were either used to bandage up a wound or they were carried away to destroy evidence of some crime. The blood marks on bed and floor were still fresh and wet, indicating that the wounds from which it flowed were inflicted some time during Saturday or Saturday night. An effort had been made to soak the blood marks from the pillow slip, but it proved futile.

Mr. Allen made the discovery at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He immediately notified the police at the Chicago Avenue Station, and men were detailed to make a thorough investigation. Doctors and druggists in the neighborhood of No. 37 Pine street were visited, but none of them had been called in to dress a wounded man Saturday night. Word was sent to every station in the city to have the patrolmen when they went out last night make inquiries of every doctor and druggist in their beats to ascertain if they were called in to dress wounds inflicted on any man they did not know.

Mr. Allen does not believe the men are barbers. To one of the women in the house the men said they were on the Board of Trade. In Mr. Allen's opinion they are crooks. When they were quarreling last Thursday night and were separated by Mr. Allen he is inclined to think it was over a division of spoils. Both men appeared to be foreigners, and not of the class of people hunting for honest work.

The puzzling part of the affair is how a man having lost as much blood as the deserted room gave evidence of could ever have the strength to walk out of the house alone. The smaller man was the assailant of the larger one Thursday night, and if he continued the assault Saturday, and either killed him or rendered him unable to move some assistance would be necessary to get the large man out. No one heard any unusual commotion Saturday night in the house, and there is no recollection of having heard a cab or carriage drive to the door.

Hints were indulged in yesterday of murder and the body having been thrown into the lake. The police are in the dark yet, and have no theory to offer as a possible solution of the mystery.

SILVER MEN WANT A LONG CAMPAIGN.

Secretary Hinrichsen Talks of Eighteenth District Contest.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 27.—If the silver Democracy has any say in the matter the merchants and business-men of the country who favor a short Presidential campaign will be disappointed.

"I see from the papers," said Secretary Hinrichsen, "that the Republican National convention will probably be held June 10. This would naturally bring the Democratic convention at an earlier date. I am at all times in favor of the Democratic convention being held first.

"I cannot say that I favor either a very long or an exceedingly short campaign. The contest is certain to open pretty soon, whether the national conventions are held early or not, for the people are already beginning to show considerable interest in the matter. If the only issue before the country should be the tariff there can certainly be no need of a very long campaign. Such a campaign would simply be thrashing over old straw. If the money question is to be an issue, and I think it will be, the campaign should be longer. Of course the Democratic convention should be held in Chicago, but there will be a strong effort made to take it East in order that the local influence may be used in nominating an Eastern man for President."

Mr. Hinrichsen was asked how political affairs progressed in the Eighteenth District.

"I think there is no doubt of Mr. Lane's election by a handsome majority," he said. "The Democrats are making an open fight on the money and tariff questions. We are having meetings in all the principal towns and they are, considering the circumstances, very well attended.

"The fact is fully one-third of the Republicans in the district are for free silver and the party leaders dare not agitate the question. They are slipping around through the district urging Republicans to stand by the candidate and promising when the Republican Congress meets everything will be all right."

HURRYING UP POSTOFFICE QUARTERS.

Supervising Architect Aiken and Postmaster Hesing Go Over the Plans.

Supervising Architect Aiken, on his way to Washington, spent yesterday with Postmaster Hesing. The temporary building on the Lake-Front was inspected and with Mr. Hesing, Mr. Keyser, and the foreman for Contractor Hyde the plans were gone over.

Mr. Aiken promised to use every endeavor to secure the completion of the building at the earliest possible date and held out the hope that the date might be Dec. 15, provided the contractor for the heating and lighting of the building lives up to his contract.

He assured Postmaster Hesing that upon his return to Washington the architect for the permanent building would be appointed, but he declined to say who this would be.

Convention Appeal from the Coast.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 27.—The League of Republican Newspapers of California has adopted an appeal to the party management to hold the next National convention at San Francisco. The appeal recites the fact that California has been slighted for years by the East. Attention is called to the excellent hotel accommodations, stating that arrangements for holding the convention will be made by the people here. The appeal closes: "Let the Republican party be the first to recognize that there is a Pacific coast and the people in this great country will remember their obligations to that party."

Good positions secured by students of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash.

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Appeal from the Coast.

o, Cal., Oct. 27.—The League Newspapers of California has a personal letter to the party management ational convention at San he appeal recites the fact that n been slighted for years by the Republican party, and ommodation, stating that ade- the people here. The appeal the Republican party for the te that there is a Pacific e in the country that their obligations to that

BIG JUMP PROVES FATAL.

PATRICK CALLAHAN LEAPS FROM POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE.

He Is Fished Up by Waiting Friends After His Drop of Two Hundred and Twelve Feet Into the Hudson River —He Is Seriously Injured, but at First Refuses to See a Physician— Later in the Night He Dies of His Injuries.

New York, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Patrick Callahan jumped from the Poughkeepsie bridge into the Hudson River, 212 feet above high water mark, at 7 o'clock this morning. In three seconds he struck the water with a shock that sent the spray flying high in the air. He was picked up at once by men in a boat in waiting, and was stripped to the skin. He raised himself to his feet and was cheered by spectators in boats and on shore, which tribute he acknowledged by standing up and raising his arms above his head to show that he was in good shape. As a matter of fact, however, he was seriously injured, and paid with his life for his reckless jump.

Died at 11:25 This Evening.

Callahan jumped from the spot where "Steve" Brodie claimed to have made his leap five years ago. Nobody saw Brodie, but at least twenty-five people saw Callahan and will make affidavit to the genuineness of his performance. Several well-known newspaper men watched him from the time he walked out on the bridge until he made the jump and held their watches on him. After being picked up liquor was poured down his throat and his clothing was cut from him, and he was thoroughly rubbed to prevent a collapse.

Callahan was pale and shivering, but he raised himself to his feet, and it was first thought he was all right. Then it was noticed he was bleeding from a laceration. Despite this he walked along the railroad track about fifty yards towards Dean's Hotel, when he showed signs of weakness, and his friends picked him up and carried him the other half of the distance. He was laid on the floor and rubbed again vigorously and bathed with alcohol and given liberal doses of brandy, which revived him. All the while he was bleeding freely.

Callahan did not want a doctor called, but after he was put to bed Dr. Maril and Dr. Sheedy of Poughkeepsie and a Highland doctor were summoned and they were at work on him all day. He was paralyzed from his waist down. His pulse could hardly be felt. Late this evening his pulse was stronger and he felt better, but could not rally. Father Brudero f this city called and administered the extreme unction.

Callahan was 27 years old and a native of Ireland. He had jumped from the Blackfriars Bridge, London, and the Brooklyn Bridge.

HENRY IRVING REACHES GOTHAM.

Will Open in "Macbeth" Tuesday Evening at Abbey's Theater.

New York, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Sir Henry Irving came over this evening from Boston. Miss Ellen Terry and those members of his company who had not left Boston on Saturday were also on the train. He talked a little at his hotel, the Plaza, about his season in New York, which opens on Tuesday night at Abbey's Theater with "Macbeth."

"I hope the people will like 'Macbeth,'" he said. "Of course, it is always a mystery what pleases the people, but I think that 'Macbeth' is always interesting. It always seems to one that the general view of Macbeth is a wrong one. He surely thought of the murder long before he met the witches. He had talked it all over with his wife, and it was premeditated. He was a man of sentiment—that is, of sentimentality, more than of feeling—and always, at bottom, was a cold-hearted scoundrel. This is my view of Macbeth. Lady Macbeth is the pathetic character in the play."

Sir Henry said he had brought fifteen plays with him, and Bram Stoker mentioned that these fifteen plays meant 700 tons of scenery and enough to fill fourteen baggage cars. Talking of his intended production next year of "Julius Cæsar" in London he said with an expressive gesture: "But how is one to get the actors for those difficult parts? All the actors nowadays are managers."

Sir Henry will begin on Tuesday night at Abbey's with "Macbeth," which was regarded as a fine achievement at the London Lyceum years ago, but which he has not yet presented in America. On Saturday night we shall get a melodrama at Mr. Irving's hands in "The Lyons Mail."

A company imported from London will perform "The Shop Girl" at Palmer's tomorrow night. It is a burlesque that has been prosperous at the London Gaiety for nearly two years.

Meanwhile, "His Excellency," at the Broadway, has overcome all possible patriotic prejudice that may have existed and is accepted as a lively diverting affair.

In "Hansel and Gretel" at Daly's several improving changes have been made.

How well a foreign melodrama may fare with an American company is shown with "The Sporting Duchess" at the Academy of Music, where a party of actors of the first grade, old and young, are mixed up with the horses in doings on the turf.

"Charley's Aunt" is at the Grand Opera this week. A French farce, "The Gay Parisians," seems to have started on a long life at Hoyt's.

The plays at the Garden, where Joseph Jefferson is playing an engagement, will be foreign until Thursday. The last half of the week will be devoted to "Rip Van Winkle."

As thoroughly American as "Yankee Doodle" itself is the new Belasco war drama, "The Heart of Maryland," at the Herald Square. Quite Yankee like ingenuity of device is shown in "The Year One," if it meets all the expectation of novelty that has been raised for it. The first performance at the rejuvenated Star has been postponed until next Saturday night.

An American comedian, John Drew, is playing in good luck at the Empire, for he has obtained a suitable and amusing piece in "Christopher Junior." Another American comedian, Nat C. Goodwin, is doing excellently at the Fifth Avenue with "Ambition," which is in itself as native as the author, Mr. Carleton, for it deals with political life in Washington.

American pilitics is dealt seriously with by Augustus Thomas in "The Capitol," at the Standard.

CHICAGOANS AT NEW YORK HOTELS.

Men and Women from the West in the Atlantic Metropolis.

New York, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The following Chicagoans were at the hotels here today:

Imperial—J. J. Wetmore, J. F. Nachbour, E. C. Meinel, Carl Huncke, M. L. Funkhouser, A. H. Adams.

St. Cloud—F. D. Hackney.

Metropole—G. E. Copes, James Sloan.

Albemarle—E. G. Kimbark, Miss Gillett.

Bartholdi—S. R. Hotchkiss, M. H. Fitzsimmons.

Continental—Mrs. Redmond Prindiville and children, H. R. Lowrie, W. F. Glade, C. G. Graham.

Gilsey—George Townsend, Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Morison.

Marlborough—James Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Edward List.

Normandie—R. S. Critchell.

Vendome—Mrs. J. Phillips, H. Weil.

Brunswick—Charles R. Murray, John Holliday, Belle G. Hartley.

Holland—John W. Gates, Miss Thal, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Andrews, Gresham Andrews, Miss Carleton Andrews, W. J. Head, Albert W. Kohn, Paul Morton, ex-Solicitor-General Charles H. Aldrich.

Cambridge—Mrs. W. B. Walker, Charles C. Walker.

Waldorf—Ernest L. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Roloson.

ARREST NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN.

Newspaper Explains Why an Alleged Fact Was Never Published.

New York, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Referring to a story told yesterday to the effect that members of the Republican National committee were in 1888 in Chicago placed under arrest by order of the Mayor, John A. Roche, a Republican and Gresham boomer, the Daily Mercury says:

"That an incident of this kind and importance could have happened right under the nose of several hundred trained newspaper men and escaped their observation was truly astonishing.

"The visiting newspaper men were all engaged in the convention when the raid on the Republican National committee was put into execution. The local press of Chicago naturally suppressed the matter for the credit of the city, and the victims on the national committee did not care to ventilate the incident for fear that in some way it might reflect upon themselves to have it go out to the world that they had been subjected to the indignity of an arrest."

GONE CRANKY OVER MARLBOROUGH.

Sir Oliver de Oyarsas in a Padded Cell for His Maunderings.

New York, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Sir Oliver de Oyarsas of Laczsolva, Hungary, who told Chief of Detectives O'Brien that he felt sure the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Vanderbilt were unhappy over their approaching nuptials, is in a padded cell at Bellevue Hospital in the insane pavilion.

He made a long statement today to Dr. Russell about his case, in which he dealt with everything from local politics to a discussion on the probable location of paradise.

Sir Oliver is a psychological phenomenon by his own confession. He is saturated with news from the nether world and holds communion with spirits. All day he was in confidential conversation with several friends long dead.

He said today that the spirit of the Duke of Marlborough controlled him recently and told him several things which he will not divulge. This afternoon he was in communication with the Countess of Castellane. The Baronet is an unmistakable Hungarian.

The Duke of Marlborough was greatly disturbed when he read about Sir Oliver de Oyarsas. Both the Duke and his secretary said no such person had called at the Plaza Hotel. The Duke was at first inclined to seek police protection, but one of his American friends told him cranks were plentiful here and usually harmless.

SCHOONER FULL OF SOUP AND JELLY.

Goes Down Into the Caribbean Sea After Green Turtle and Guava.

New York, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—A little two-masted schooner sailed out of New York April 10. There were whisperings of a mysterious mission. Rifles and shot guns were stowed below, which, with an eight-horse boiler, three twenty-five gallon copper caldrons, and a circular, cast iron process kettle, constituted the oddest sea outfit South street water dogs had ever set eyes on. Capt. Robert T. Wilber, the skipper, had a crew of two able seamen and seven cooks. In the holds were stored 150,000 tin cans—quarts and pints.

The schooner sailed for Port Royal and Gulf of Caribbean ports. Its design was to capture green turtle, convert them into soup, seal it in cans, and so save costs of transportation.

Today the schooner returned here full of soup and jelly.

VAN ALEN HOPES TO AVOID JAIL.

Desires to Obtain His Freedom by Offering a Surety Company's Bond.

New York, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—One of Newport's Deputy Sheriffs was in Providence last night and left this morning after having had a consultation with the High Sheriff of Providence County and a number of lawyers in regard to the Van Alen case. He stated that Mr. Van Alen was anxious to obtain his freedom on his own surety. Mr. Van Alen, he said, wanted to give the bond of some surety company, but the Sheriff is in doubt about accepting this kind of bail. It is stated in society that Mr. Van Alen has not yet abandoned the hope of a settlement of the trouble outside of the court, and that it was for that purpose that he went to Shelburne to enlist the assistance of Dr. Seward Webb.

REGISTRATION SURPRISES TAMMANY

Astonishing Falling-Off in the Jungles Where the Tiger Stalks.

New York, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—But one feature of the political situation was talked over by politicians today. That was registration. The figures published this morning brought many surprises. In the first place from 7,000 to 10,000 more persons registered than the old politicians had expected. In the second place the heavy registration figures were reported from districts where they were not expected. Registration figures show that out of a total falling off of 29,000 from last year's registration 23,000 of this was from below Fourteenth street. That this must hurt Tammany is realized by the wigwam leaders and many of them admitted it.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

National Congress of Free Thinkers Holds Its Concluding Session.

New York, Oct. 27.—The National Congress of Free-Thinkers, which began on Friday, was concluded this evening. Henry Rowley at the afternoon session spoke on "Our Warfare" and Henry Bird on "Evolution in Thought." The addresses of the evening were made by L. K. Washburn and Samuel P. Putnam, President of the Free Thought Federation and American Secular Union. President Putnam spoke on "Evolution, Free Thought, and Progress." Mr. Washburn, whose subject was "Liberty and Education, the Basis of the Republic," denounced Cardinal Gibbons' advocacy of parochial schools.

A. R. U. Now in Brooklyn.

Railroad men met in secret at midnight last night in Metropolitan Hall, Eastern Park Way and Watkins street, Brooklyn, and organized a local branch of the American Railway Union. The exercises were conducted by Director Martin J. Elliott of the union, who turned over the charter he brought from Chicago. About 200 railroad men from the elevated and surface steam and electric railroads were present and joined the new organization.

Mrs. Yznaga to Be Married.

It is announced definitely Count Bela Zichy will in a few days marry Mrs. Yznaga, who was recently divorced in South Dakota from her husband, Fernando Yznaga. The young nobleman is 25 years old. They met at Newport last summer, and it is said to have been a case of love at first sight.

Gotham Brevities.

Many clergymen of the city preached on election topics. The continental Sunday was generally denounced.

The armored cruiser Maine will sail for Gardiner's Bay. Its officers are indignant at the report that the vessel's design is faulty.

The germ culture for the cure of lockjaw, hitherto irremediable, is being used successfully in Brooklyn upon Joseph Revere, 12 years old.

Estelle Colton, only daughter of a well-known Brooklyn dentist, took her life in a fit of despondency, caused by her failure to attain promotion in a school of art.

RUNAWAY BOYS ARE TO BE RETURNED.

Douglass Bell Tells the Story of the Travels of Himself and Companions.

Davenport, Ia., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Ed Mansfield, alias "Denver Eddy," John Williams, alias "Slim," and their two boy companions, Douglass Bell and Ed Sindley of Dixon, spent Sunday at the Davenport Central Station. The men have promised to return to Chicago without the formality of a requisition.

The Bell boy says he will be glad to go home, but the lad from Dixon has not had enough of roughing it. Word has been received from his parents they will be here tomorrow to take him back to Dixon. A telegram from Inspector Fitzpatrick says an officer will be here in the morning to escort Mansfield, Williams, and the Bell boy to Chicago. Douglass Bell talked to THE TRIBUNE reporter with apparent straightforwardness.

"What made you run away from home?" was asked.

"O, because I wanted to see the country."

"And have you seen enough of it?"

"Well, I am willing to go back home, but it doesn't make any difference anyhow, for they are going to take us back. I ran away from Chicago with Frank Ward and Fred Bagley, and we fell in with Denver Eddie when beating our way on the Big Four road. Ed was going to Des Moines, and I concluded to go along with him. We returned for some mail that he was expecting and then came out here on the Rock Island. We rode in box cars in the day time and spent one or two nights in the cars, but most of the time it was too cold, and we generally got a bed somewhere. We got our food by begging, and Mansfield got some money that way—enough to pay for a bed for us at night. When we climbed into the car at La Salle we found Williams and Sindley in it, and they have traveled with us since then. We were all on our way to Des Moines and intended to leave this town Saturday if we had not been caught."

Break a Plate Glass Window.

J. A. Martin, Assistant Town Clerk of Cicero, and A. F. Hartley, a clerk in Hartley's studio, No. 309 West Madison street, were scuffling on the street last night and the former's head was pushed through a plate glass window at No. 110 Clark street. At the Central they promised they would pay for what damage they had done and were released.

TO LET THE WOMEN GO.

COUNTY DEMOCRACY MEMBERS DECIDE A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

Their Wives and Sweethearts Will Be Allowed to Accompany Them on the Trip to the Atlanta Fair—Discussion of the Matter Nearly Precipitates Several Rows, but the Difficulties Are Arranged Satisfactorily—Formal Vote on the Subject.

Social amenities were the profound problems tackled in yesterday's meeting of the Cook County Democracy. It was a battle royal to decide whether women should be recognized in the club's functions. Incidentally a debate was sprung on the purpose of the trip to Atlanta. Some said it was merely a pleasure jaunt, while at least one other declared it would be an object lesson and a spectacle of national political significance.

"Shall the County Democracy take its wives and sweethearts to Atlanta?" was the original issue defined by John W. Brown. He said it should, by every plank of the party faith and personal gallantry. Democracy was nothing, he said, if not a devotee at the shrine of beauty.

"Hear! Hear!" shouted the boys who aspire to the city's hand and heart in the coming waltz of ballots.

"De're good t'ings—take 'em along," was the clamor of a First Ward member.

President John S. Cooper rose with a smile of consecrated chivalry.

"I always stand by the ladies in all things," said he, "and I am partial to the plan of taking them South with us. Southerners cherish their ladies so much I am sure it would not prejudice our welcome in their land to show them we love our dames just as truly and tenderly. I say this, you understand, for the sake of our members who have better halves—being myself single—but I say it advisedly, and, if it will make my argument stronger, I will add some day I hope to be able to take such a trip thus incumbered."

Cheers greeted the sentiment. But some didn't cheer, and it was evident Democracy was divided.

Farrell Opposes the Idea.

"I am as gallant, I hope, as anybody," said Grand Marshal James H. Farrell, "and I always want to favor the ladies when possible, but in this case it would be mistaken policy. We've got to parade. We'll be on the rapid go, and I think they would both be in the road and could not enjoy the attention they ought to. If any ladies go Mrs. Farrell will, you can depend on it. That means I would watch the parade from an up-stairs window, and you would have to get another Marshal."

Secretary Burke suggested that if women went there could be special sleepers provided, but he questioned if they would enjoy a political demonstration. William C. Walsh argued that they were no incumbrance on the Washington trip several years ago and would be an ornament to the county organization. John O'Brien denied the trip was to be a political mission, and said as Southern men had brought their families to the World's Fair a brotherly visit to Atlanta's fair should be made in the same manner. John J. McGrath thought the plan was not a good idea.

"If we start to take ladies," rose up a voice, "there will be all kinds of ladies——"

But a dozen ward Presidents and lesser political dignitaries jumped to their feet to challenge the sentiment, and the speech was not finished.

William Mangler tied up a bouquet of tender rhetorical phrases and flung them at the feet of the County Democracy's women. He said the trip would be a failure without them. He said all members who carried friends would be expected to march except in cases of illness or death. Then the issue went to a rising ballot. The vote stood:

For taking the women....27
Against it....12

By motion it was resolved to welcome the six unanimously. Then H. G. Herbert, North Side Executive committeeman, had an idea. He had been wrestling with the problem concerning husbands and beaux staying out of parade by reason of social obligations. In his eye as he arose there was the gleam of eureka.

"Mr. President, I move," he said, "that on the trip to Atlanta, instead of keeping the stalwarts out of parade, the Cook County Democracy's ladies all wear bloomers and mar——"

Personalities Are Barred.

There was a scramble to feet for recognition. Mr. Brown got there.

"I call that man to order," he shouted, and turning upon Committeeman Herbert, who assumed a wilted look, like one who had made a break, Brown added:

"For your personal benefit let me say, sir, it will take all your time looking after yourself, so as not to disgrace Democracy as you did on the last trip. Think that over——"

"No personalities," spoke the Chairman, rapping for order.

"Well, then, no personalities on the other side," retorted Mr. Brown.

Herbert sat thinking.

It was stated that an institution calling itself the Chicago City Democracy Dancing club had just been incorporated to give balls for private benefit, and it was charged that by report a member present was its President.

"T'row 'im out ef he is—sure t'ing—trow 'im out!" shouted a heeler.

But the member denied any connection with the social affair, and it was compromised with a resolution that the organized Democracy had nothing to do with the dancing club nor it with the Democracy.

Drainage Trustee Jones made a speech and boomed the Atlanta project.

The itinerary of the trip was given as follows:

Start Nov. 9 and stop for supper at Champaign, Ill.; eat breakfast and lunch Nov. 10 at Memphis; sup at Holly Springs, Miss.; spend 11th and 12th in Atlanta, parading and serenading Gov. Altgeld and staff in the Illinois Building on Chicago day; start home via Birmingham Nov. 13.

There are 107 names enrolled for the trip and the list is growing.

SAILBOAT CAPSIZES IN THE LAKE.

Two Men Who Were in It Rescued by the Life-Saving Crew.

Half dead from cold and clinging to the side of a capsized sailboat in the lake one and one-half miles from shore was the hopeless position in which Rudolph George, No. 209 Blackhawk street, and his son, Fred George, No. 101 Uhland street, were placed shortly after noon yesterday. The lookout at the life-saving station, however, saw the boat capsize and both men were rescued.

The father, 64 years old, is a fisherman and operates opposite the life-saving station. Accompanied by his son yesterday he took his sailboat and went out to look after some lines. They attempted to change places in the boat and in doing so the younger George lost his balance. The boat was capsized and both were thrown into the water. They could swim, however, and although nearly overcome by the cold they succeeded in getting hold of the boat and clinging to it.

William St. Peter, lookout at the life-saving station, saw the boat capsize and notified Capt. Fountain, who with the crew went out to rescue the occupants.

The rescuers lifted the older one into their boat, when he became unconscious. The son was also nearly exhausted. They were carried as quickly as possible to the station and restoratives applied. When the old fisherman regained consciousness he was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. His son, after being cared for half an hour, was able to go home.

ENOCH ARDEN WHO COMES BACK RICH.

Wife Divorced and Married Again, but Will Get Her Yet.

Newark, O., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Chatham, this county, returns an "Enoch Arden" story with a moral. At the beginning of the war Edward Simpson left his wife and child for the front, and at this late day returns to find his wife had taken the precaution after fifteen years to procure a divorce before remarrying.

Four years later her second husband deserted her, and she has had to struggle along, caring for her family alone.

The returned husband has been living in the West and returns here well provided with this world's goods. She will probably get a divorce and marry Simpson again.

RE-ESTABLISHES U. S. PENITENTIARY.

Gen. Miles Succeeds in Changing the Recent Fort Leavenworth Order.

After a trial of three months' duration the War Department has become convinced that the discontinuance of the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was bad policy, and the first official act of the new commanding General was to convince Secretary Lamont that the interests of the service demanded its being reëstablished and maintained for the use of the army.

By virtue of General Orders No. 55 from the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army under date of Oct. 21, the United States Penitentiary has been reëstablished for the use of the army. General courts martial may sentence soldiers to confinement in a penitentiary for offenses which are thus punishable by some statute of the United States, or by a statute or the common law of the State, Territory, or District in which the offenses are committed. Commanders of military departments will designate the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as the place of execution of such sentences in cases in which the terms of confinement imposed is more than one year; if, however, any State or Territory within a military department has made provisions by law for the confinement of such prisoners in its penitentiaries, the Department Commander, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may designate one as the place of execution of the sentence. All general prisoners and military convicts now at military posts, who, on receipt of this order, have more than one year of their term of confinement to serve, will be transferred to the United States Penitentiary or to a State prison or penitentiary.

The following army posts are designated for the place of confinement of soldier prisoners who have less than one year to serve: Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, 100 prisoners; Alcatraz Island, California, 150; Fort Sheridan, Ill., 30; Fort Snelling, Minn., 20; Forts Omaha, Crook, Neb., Fort Riley, Kas., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Fort McPherson, Ga., 15 each; and Fort Logan, Colo., 10. The necessary orders for the transfer of the convicts now at the military posts of the army will be issued by the department commanders for the assignment of the convicts to the United States Penitentiary or State prison or penitentiary.

The promulgation of this order by Gen. Miles is fully appreciated by both officers and enlisted men of the army, as the presence of military prisoners at the army posts has been a source of much annoyance for many years and many soldiers have been made to suffer for the escape of the prisoners placed under their charge.

The order doing away with the military prison at Fort Leavenworth was considered unwise at the time of its discontinuance, but Secretary Lamont thought the prisoners could be cared for at the army posts as well as at the prison. Over one hundred military convicts were transferred from Fort Leavenworth to the large garrisons of the army, and they had no sooner been transferred than there commenced a series of outbreaks and escapes that were a source of trouble to all concerned. It may be said, however, for the benefit of the army, that but one fatality occurred, and that was the killing of Convict Coffee by Sentinel Kress at Fort Sheridan in September last.

The most serious break that was made by the convicts was that made at Governor's Island, New York Harbor, while Maj.-Gen. Miles was in command of the Department of the East, with his headquarters on the island. At that time Gen. Miles made recommendations that the convict contingent be removed to its old quarters, but for some reason the War Department did not desire to act upon the suggestion. As soon as the General assumed the duties of his new office he at once set to work to frame the necessary orders for their removal and the preparation of a series of rules and regulations for their government.

This act upon the part of the new commander in removing the convicts from the military garrisons has increased his popularity with officers and men, for there is no soldier who wishes to do duty over convicts and run the risk of imprisonment if he suffers one of them to escape. There are ten military convicts at Fort Sheridan that will be transferred to the United States Penitentiary as soon as the order for their transfer can be made out. It is the apparent intent of Secretary Lamont to have as many convicts as possible assigned to State prisons and penitentiaries, and it is understood that some of those now at Fort Sheridan will be sent to the Stillwater penitentiary.

CLASSIFYING PROPHETIC MATERIAL.

President W. R. Harper Lectures at the University of Chicago.

President W. R. Harper delivered the third lecture in his course on the history of prophecy yesterday afternoon in Kent Theater, at the University of Chicago. The particular topic was "The Classification of Prophetic Material."

In his introduction President Harper said history and prophecy may not be separated. The prophetic schools of interpretation are the rationalistic, which does not recognize divine revelation; the predictive, which makes prophecy and prediction synonymous, and has the literalistic and the spiritualistic interpreters; and the historical, which is also divided into the conditional and ideal. Prophetic material is classified into living, experience, descriptive, and predictive.

"From the very nature of the study," he said, "it is a critical one. 'Who wrote it?' and 'Where was it written?' are questions which must be asked. There are certain principles in accordance with which this inquiry is made. Evidence may be gained from a study of language and style and the method of history writing employed—viz.: Compilation. Distinction is to be made between an event and the record of an event; between an original statement and the later literary form of the utterance. The most important problems in this work are: The work of Moses; the Psalms to be assigned to David; the relative positions of Joel and Ezra; the date of Joel; the correct interpretation of Hosea; the date of publication of Deuteronomy; the authorship of Isaiah, and the relation of Ezekial to the Levitical code."

Dr. Harper will repeat this lecture at noon today at Steinway Hall, when Clarence Dickenson will play an organ voluntary preceding the lecture.

IT'S A SCHEME TO INDICATE HARMONY.

Democratic Candidate Lane Is Concentrating His Efforts on Fayette.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—There is a story in connection with one of the Democratic meetings in the Eighteenth Congressional District last week which hasn't got into the papers.

At the Hillsboro meeting, at which ex-Congressmen Bryan and Hunter were the orators of the day, a clever scheme was hit upon to give the affair an air of harmony. It was known Bryan and Hunter would make free silver speeches of the most rabid kind. For the sake of appearances twenty Democrats known to be "sound money" men were invited upon the stage. They sat there until Mr. Bryan began his tirade of abuse against the anti-silver Democrats. When he said that men who did not believe in free silver had no business in the Democratic party and were not wanted there these twenty honest money Democrats arose and stole off the stage.

Lane, it is said, has declared he will carry Fayette County at all hazards, and he has arranged to hold more meetings within its limits than any other county in the district. The county has been flooded with all kinds of literature calculated to incense the Germans against Hadley, the Republican candidate.

Present indications are the Republican candidate will carry Fayette County by from 100 to 200 majority.

THEY ARE NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Ex-Judge R. W. McCartney.

Metropolis, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Ex-Judge R. W. McCartney, President of the First National Bank of this city, died at his home here today. Judge McCartney was one of the leading lawyers of Southern Illinois. He was an ex-Judge of this circuit and an ex-member of the State Legislature. He was 52 years old and had been a sufferer from bronchitis and rheumatism the last five years.

Funeral of William H. Ford.

The funeral of William H. Ford was held yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock at St. Jarlath's Church. Father Quinn officiated at a short service at the house, No. 549 Washington boulevard, before the remains were taken to the church, where Father Cashman held solemn high mass. Interment was in Calvary.

Flavius J. Briggs.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Flavius J. Briggs of this city died today at the age of 84 years. He was a native of Barnard, Vt., and lived here a half century. He was a minister of the Universalist Church, and during the war he owned and edited a newspaper in this city.

FIRE AT A UNIVERSITY.

THE ONE IN VIRGINIA SUFFERS A LOSS OF $300,000.

Aid Is Summoned from Staunton and Lynchburg and Dynamite Is Used to Stop the Spread of the Flames—A Geological Laboratory of Great Value and Books and Paintings Are Burned—Insurance of $25,000 on the Buildings and Contents.

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 27.—The University of Virginia suffered loss of $300,000 from a fire which occurred this morning. The local Fire Department was unable to cope with the flames and assistance was obtained from Staunton and Lynchburg, which, however, arrived too late to save the public hall and the rotunda.

The fire started in the former building, and a large quantity of dynamite was used on the portico between the rotunda and the public hall, but beyond displacing the large pillars nothing was accomplished.

Attention was then given to the building known as "Old Chapel" and reading room. These were blown up and the débris saturated with water, and the fire thereby was confined to the hall and rotunda. The library, containing about $15,000 worth of books, statues, paintings, etc., was in the rotunda. An effort to save the contents resulted in the getting out of the Jefferson statue and three-fourths of the books. Everything else was burned.

At 2 o'clock the fire was gotten under control. The lecture rooms were destroyed and everything in the building, including a geological laboratory of great value and a painting entitled the "School of Athens," a copy of the celebrated production by Raphael.

The insurance is $25,000 on the building and contents.

Several minor accidents occurred. The faculty have determined to go on with the lectures tomorrow as usual, and will use other buildings belonging to the university. Débris from the fire was carried six or seven miles into the surrounding country. Sparks set fire to Dr. Chancellor's and Prof. Lambeth's residences, but they were promptly extinguished.

FIRE IN THE OHIO OIL REGION.

Reports Estimate the Loss at Not Less than $150,000.

Toledo, O., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Ever since last night a destructive fire has been raging in the oil regions south of here. The telegraph and telephone lines are nearly all rendered useless in that immediate vicinity and detailed reports of the damage are difficult to secure.

The fire seems to have done most damage about Mermil, Cygnet, and Lucky. Among the heaviest losers are the Sun Oil company, nine derricks, four tanks, and a boiler-house; the Palmer Oil company, twelve derricks, several tanks, and other property; the Ohio Oil company, four derricks and other property; Ralf Bros., several derricks and buildings.

The fire started on the edge of the Town of Mungen and burned two miles to the northeast a strip nearly a mile wide, destroying everything.

This is the heart of the best producing oil territory of Ohio.

The fire is now practically under control, and while the loss will be very heavy from reports at hand a conservative estimate cannot be given at present. One estimate is $150,000, others higher.

About 8:30 o'clock tonight a fire broke out at the Toledo Exposition grounds, which are some five or six miles from the heart of the city. The flames spread rapidly, and soon the sheds, a portion of the show buildings, and adjoining forest were all ablaze. Nearly every company in the local fire department was soon on the ground. The actual loss will reach only a few thousand dollars. No insurance.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY LINE IN DISPUTE.

Secretary Olney to Take Prompt Action to Prevent Possible Trouble.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Representations have been made to Secretary of State Olney that steps should be taken at once to determine by an international survey party the exact location of that portion of the Alaska boundary line which lies along the 141st meridian. Independent surveyors, representing the United States and Canada, have erected boundaries near the bank of the Yukon River on what each claims to be the 141st meridian. These two boundaries are 7.3 miles apart on an east and west line, the mark of the Canadian surveyor being the most westerly one. The territory lying between, and which may be considered in dispute, embraces the mouth of Forty Mile Creek, through which access is had to the rich placer mines on the headwaters of that stream.

Urgency for some international agreement, for at least a temporary determination of the situs boundary line, is found in th announcement that it is the intention of the Dominion Government to direct mounted police to assume control of the whole frontier along the Canadian boundary of Alaska with power to collect customs duties, try criminal cases, etc.

With the coming of spring not less than 2,500 American miners will go into the Upper Yukon country. When they arrive there and find mounted police exercising jurisdiction west of what they have been told was the American boundary line there will surely be trouble.

If aggressive acts occur, if they have not already taken place, the United States will have a boundary dispute of its own, which will overshadow that of Venezuela. There is reason to believe Secretary Olney will take the matter up at once with Sir Julian Pauncefote and come to a definite understanding.

"PORTABLE TABERNACLE" DEDICATED.

Occasion the Beginning of a Series of Nightly Mission Meetings.

The "portable tabernacle" of the city mission of the Disciples of Christ is a structure of no architectural pretensions which stands in the center of the triangular lot at the intersection of Fullerton with Lincoln avenue, just north of the Presbyterian Seminary. As far as outward appearance goes it might be a barn, built, as it is, mainly of corrugated iron. But a numerous and zealous congregation assembled in it yesterday from all parts of the city to dedicate it to its high purpose.

The establishment of this nucleus of a church is the result of an evangelistic effort of the congregation of the Church of Christ, Montana street and Sheffield avenue, whose pastor, the Rev. W. B. Taylor, has taken a principal part in the movement. In his unavoidable absence at the national convention yesterday the dedicatory services, which began at 4 p. m., were conducted by the Rev. W. F. Black, pastor of the Central Christian Church, Indiana avenue and Thirty-seventh street. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cannon, Secretary of the Christian Mission Society, who chose as his theme "The Great Commission."

During the service subscriptions and contributions amounting to $290 for the purposes of the mission were taken up. An evening service was conducted by the Rev. Edward W. Darst, late of Boston, Mass., who has been doing missionary work in Chicago since February, and will in future devote himself to the work of the "Portable Tabernacle." Regular evening services will be held at 7:30 Sundays and week days for a number of weeks from tonight.

CHICAGO MAN KILLED AT ATLANTA

Exposition Directors Postpone Cuba Day to Avoid Embarrassment.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Charles Wheeler, who came here from Chicago, foreman of an electric gang at the exposition, was killed by a live wire. He was working under machinery hall and came in contact with a wire which was carrying 2,200 volts. He fell on his face unconscious and died three hours later.

At a meeting today of exposition directors many directors who were not present when a day was set aside for Cuba brought the matter up again and insisted the exposition company should not take part in matters of international concern. The day was postponed from Nov. 6 to Dec. 17. This is regarded as virtually an indefinite postponement.

Director-General Brackett of the Baltimore exposition and President J. W. Thomas of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition were in Atlanta last week. Mr. Brackett said he would give $2,000,000 to have such a show set down in Baltimore.

Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show arrived today and camped outside the exposition grounds.

The Moody tabernacle was dedicated today in the presence of 6,000 people.

SHERMAN'S SUCCESS WITH HIS BOOK.

May Be Regarded as a Presidential Possibility, Others Failing.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—John Sherman may get more out of the publication of his book than he expected. Several close observers say that its publication just at the present time has drawn so much attention to the Ohio financier that bankers and business-men in the East are already considering him as a Presidential possibility.

Most of them have expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with either Reed or Allison, but if neither of these men can be nominated the men with large money interests would look naturally to John Sherman, in spite of his age and his repeated declarations that he is not and cannot be in the race.

The period of prosperity which is at hand, according to the men who make the heavy contributions to the campaign funds, makes necessary in the White House not only a thoroughly sound man on the money question, but one who has special aptitude for financial problems, and who will unite conservatism with intelligence.

It is hinted strongly that in case neither Reed nor Allison can command sufficient strength in the Republican convention John Sherman's name may be pressed again by the Eastern men. Politicians generally do not trouble themselves much about the rumor, as they say that, aside from the fact Senator Sherman is in his 73d year, the antagonism aroused by his book would be sufficient to dispose of his nomination and election.

* * *

So great was the desire as well as anxiety to hear the Rev. De Witt Talmage deliver his initial discourse as co-pastor with the Rev. Mr. Sunderland at the First Presbyterian Church this evening that long before the doors were opened the approaches to the church were blocked up by a struggling, sweltering mass of humanity.

Every available seat had been occupied an hour before the services began. There are accommodations for 1,500 persons in the body of the church, but a moderate estimate placed the crowd struggling for admission this evening at fully five times that number.

* * *

President Cleveland has been seen in the White House windows consulting bulletins from the weather bureau ever since his return from the Atlanta Exposition, hoping for a rainy season which would make a hunting trip possible. He has received assurances from a party of experts on squirrel shooting that a few hours' rain will make the beasts active in search of hickory nuts. Consequently the President has deferred removing to Woodley with his family for the present, but is holding himself in readiness for a summons to sport.

HOMELESS BOYS' CLUB ORGANIZED

Practical Charity Under the Rev. F. M. Gregg Takes Definite Form.

A new movement among boys was started yesterday in the offices of the International Children's Home Society in the Gaff Building. Forty boys assembled there at 9:30 o'clock for the purpose of organizing a Homeless Boys' club. Before the meeting adjourned the club was a fact, with Max Prager as its President.

The club was the idea of the Rev. Frank M. Gregg, who, six years ago, resigned his parish in the Episcopal Church to take up the work of providing homes for destitute children. The urchins yesterday hailed from not only all districts of Chicago, but many were from other cities. They represented all nationalities and every degree of griminess.

Mr. Gregg has already applications for boys and girls from 600 families, and some time next week the first consignment of those who form the nucleus of the present club will be sent to homes. The idea of the club is to make the boys acquainted before they leave to enter their new homes, and thus enable them to keep up among themselves a correspondence so each may know how the other is faring. The boys will also be asked to contribute to a paper which will be published in their interests. It is expected that as fast as members of the club leave the city other homeless boys will join the organization and thus keep the club in existence.

Mr. Gregg looks forward to the time when he may have a permanent headquarters for his organization where homeless boys can be sheltered, cleaned up, and made presentable for admittance into private families. He says that as yet this idea is largely visionary, but if energy and perseverance can accomplish it he intends to provide such a place with the aid he expects to obtain from the Church Militant and other denominations. There is to be established in connection with the Church Militant a Sunday school expressly for homeless waifs, and in order to make the exercises interesting the features of these are to be lectures on the life of Christ, with stereopticon views to illustrate them. The National Health Association stands ready to do its share toward providing for the comfort of the unfortunate ones by providing a luncheon from time to time.

COURT-MARTIAL SECRECY DISCUSSED.

Fort Sheridan Greatly Interested in the Proceedings in Pague's Case.

All Fort Sheridan was yesterday discussing the "closed" session of the Pague court-martial on Saturday and speculating whether the doors would be open today. The general belief was that they would not. It was believed the reason the attorney for the defense asked for a secret session was to prevent newspapers from telegraphing the nature of the testimony to Washington in advance of the proceedings. It is known that after the court adjourned on Saturday afternoon a secret session was held by the members of the court, and it is thought the court will be kept with closed doors for the rest of the trial unless special instructions to the contrary are received from the Secretary of War.

It is the aim of the chief witness of the prosecution to show that Lieut. Pague is of unsound mind and has been demented for many months past; so much so that he has been neglectful in his duties. To show this, the accused records, while serving as a member of courts-martial, will be brought into court to demonstrate that he permitted others to do the work that he himself was supposed to do as Judge-Advocate.

Whatever may be the verdict of the court, Lieut. Pague will be held in close confinement in the post military prison until the proceedings are finally acted upon by the Secretary of War. [illegible] the accused [illegible] finally, and [illegible] will be placed [illegible] surgeon and [illegible] post hospital [illegible] have passed [illegible].

Mrs. Pague has disposed of her furniture and household goods and will leave Fort Sheridan at once for her home to stay with her mother and sister.

Four Big Stores. Four Stories High.

THE STERLING
SOUTH WEST CORNER STATE AND JACKSON STS.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back.

MONDAY HAT DAY HERE!

Not $4 Hats for 40c, but we do offer you the undisturbed, unrestricted choice of any Men's $2.50 Derby or any Ladies' and Men's $2.50 Fedoras—hand-bound—fast black and brown—newest '95 blocks—for

$1.90

Don't forget to remember Our Colossal Clothing Sale now on...

40,000 Sq. Feet of Selling Space.

A Soft Seatwe'd Hat Brush Free.

FOUR DROPS OF SULPHUME (LIQUID SULPHUR)

In a glass of water is a dose; 1200 doses in one bottle. Price $1.

SULPHUME is a new electrochemical discovery, and an infallible cure for:

RHEUMATISM SORE THROAT
SKIN DISEASES GOUT
KIDNEY TROUBLE PIMPLES
BLOOD DISORDERS OPEN SORES

Valuable book free. Sulphume Co., Chicago.

For sale by Gale & Blocki, Buck & Rayner, Dale & Sempill, Rogers & Diamond, James Thompson, and all wholesale druggists.

Bright's Disease

is dangerous because so seldom suspected till too late. If you have any kidney trouble take

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills

A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure. All druggists at 50c. a box. Write for book of symptoms.

HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Chicago. San Francisco.

Distance Lends Enchantment

To a great many things that we can't get any closer to them than we can help.

WITH DIAMONDS.

They are enchanting, far or near. And we make them easy to get. Catalogue or booklet free.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Columbus Memorial Building,
S. E. Cor. State and Washington-sts., Rooms 308, 309, 310, 312.

EDUCATIONAL.

Sylvan Dells Home School
For Young Boys Opens Sept. [illegible] W. [illegible], Prin., Highland Park, Ill.

WINTER RESORTS.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM
KENOSHA, WIS.
FALL AND WINTER.
Luxurious [illegible] in every room [illegible] needing rest [illegible]
N. A. PENNOYER, M.D., Manager.

HOTELS.

Cochran Hotel
14th and K-sts., Washington, D. C.
Opposite FRANKLIN PARK, and convenient to all parts of the city. Permanent and transient guests received.

Strictly First-Class.
Terms according to location of rooms. Satisfactory terms for the Winter.
Geo. W. Cochran.

I LIKE MY WIFE
to Use Pozzoni's Complexion Powder because it improves her looks and is as fragrant as violets.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Fall Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. Bulbs
Vaughan's Seed Store, 84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

G. M. MOURAD
TURKISH RUGS
167 WABASH AVENUE

THE HUB
Monday, Oct. 28.
Men's Stylish De Joinville Scarfs
Today for 25c

SCHEDULE IS A BAD ONE.

FOOTBALL OUTLOOK NOW SEEMS GROWING BRIGHTER EACH DAY.

Four Leading Colleges Seem Mutually Disposed to Settle Their Differences—Harvard and Yale and Yale and Pennsylvania Will Not Meet This Season—Big Games That Will Be Played—How the Teams Compare—Makeup of the Elevens.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—While the football situation among the four leading colleges of the country is not just what might be wished for by the alumni and undergraduates of these institutions, it is far more promising than it was at the opening of the season, and the present outlook for a mutual settlement of the difficulties now existing between these universities is much brighter than it was a year ago.

Harvard and Yale will not meet on the gridiron this fall, nor will Pennsylvania and Yale, but the Cambridge team will play the Tigers at Princeton, and will also play Pennsylvania at Cambridge. Yale will meet Princeton in New York, but the latter will have no contest with Pennsylvania. This arrangement will give Harvard and Princeton each two big games, while Pennsylvania and Yale will each have but one. Nevertheless the present schedule is so arranged that at the end of the season it will be no difficult matter to tell which is the championship team.

At the opening of the football season the outlook for a good schedule was most unpromising, but now, even though Harvard has refused to meet Yale, her game with Princeton will leave a great deal more room for an impartial comparison of the strength of the respective teams than a game with Yale would have done. While negotiations for a game between Yale and Harvard were pending nothing had been done toward arranging a game between any two of the teams playing under different rules, and even had a date been fixed for a Harvard-Yale game and none for a Harvard-Princeton game there would have been but little chance to judge of the capabilities of Pennsylvania and Harvard as against those of Yale and Princeton.

Football has just now reached that point where there is great diversity of opinion as to which is the strongest team of the four.

Makeup of the Pennsylvania Team.

Most of Pennsylvania's 1895 team are again in college, but there are some vacancies to be filled. Osgood and Knipe, the famous half backs of last year, are missed. Blair and Dickson are, however, promising candidates for these positions, and in the play so far this season they have made a remarkably good showing. Boyle and Hedges should fill the bill at the ends, as they show very good form. This will permit Gelbert to go back of the line, where he is most needed. Minds as full back is daily improving and promises to be a good second Brooke. He also shows great aptness for the position of half back, while Stannard as right guard is fully competent to fill Wharton's place in case the latter is unable to play. The rest of the team is made up practically the same as last year. Williams, as Captain, is a worthy example to all his men by constantly being where the ball is, and in spite of his light weight he is a marvel as a line breaker.

CAPT. LEA, PRINCETON, '95.

Yale has not the team this season which in previous years has distinguished Old Eli's University. Her practice is weak, while the games played so far have shown a surprisingly small amount of vim, which heretofore has characterized her team. Yet some of the players are up to standard and the team as a whole is improving. The work of the backs shows clearly that Yale will have no trouble on that account this year. In end runs and line breaking both Thorne and De Witt are doing well, and Jerrems is rapidly getting into his old-time form. The main trouble at the present is with the line, where there are some dangerously weak places. McFarlan at left guard is execrably slow, and neither Whitcomb nor Rodgers at tackle gives much sign of promise. Murphy strengthens the line at right tackle. Sanford is anxious to play, and, if he can get off his conditions, will be a valuable man for either guard or center. Scranton at end and Miller at half back are doing exceptionally well. Miller passes accurately, tackles well, and gets into the play nicely. Sanford and Longrace are unsurpassed as line breakers, and in play resemble Hickok and McCrea. Brown plays a better game at tackle than at guard, and likes it better. Alexander at tackle is slow to get into play and shows a need of practice. Altogether, Capt. Thorne's men are not doing as well as could be expected, and will have to take a brace if they expect to keep up the reputation made by Yale on the gridiron in former years.

Troubles of Princeton College Team.

The faculty of Princeton College has passed the following resolution, which tends to darken the prospects of her team:

"No student with a condition or a partial condition in any single subject shall play upon any athletic team of the college."

The news of their action was received with consternation by the undergraduates when they realized that the large majority of the candidates would be ineligible under its provisions. The following men will be compelled to retire: Gilmore, Riggs, Cochran, Bannard, Ayers, Baird, and Suter of the 'varsity, and the majority of the second eleven. Riggs, Cochran, and Bannard played on the 'varsity last year, while Baird, Ayers, and Suter are the strongest candidates in the freshman class.

This puts the Princeton team in rather a precarious condition, and in practice the 'varsity shows up very poorly and is easily scored on by the scrub. Princeton's games so far this year have not resulted in as big scores as did those during the first of last season. She was only able to pile up sixteen points against the Lehigh team, while Pennsylvania defeated the latter by a score of 54 to 0. It is openly admitted by the Princeton enthusiasts that they expect to lose the game with Harvard on Nov. 2.

Harvard's team is at present in very poor condition as compared with former years, yet she never has shown up well at the first of the season, and this may account in some respects for her present condition. In spite of this fact the team is playing very well. When one looks at the condition of the team he has difficulty in understanding how it plays as well as it does. Nobody is in perfect condition or playing at his best unless it be Brewer and Gonterman. Borden and Donald have improved, but will have to do better before they are good enough for a big game. Of the ends, Cabot and Capt. Brewer, neither is playing anything like the game he put up last year. The tackles have been the weakest spots, and the position of left tackle has been occupied by substitutes for over a week. Haughton began as if he were the best man of the lot, but he has not done nearly so well of late. Even Stevenson, who began the season so unpromisingly, has outstripped him and is today playing much the better game.

Harvard's Weak Spots in Play.

Harvard's weakest spot is her guards. Mackie, who played one of the guards last year, has graduated, while J. N. Shaw, the other, is laid up with a bad leg. Jeffrey and Holt, who were the most promising candidates for the position left vacant by Mackie, at the beginning of the season are both laid up with injuries. They may be able to play in another week, but at present raw men are filling their positions. Wrightington at half back is not playing as well as he did last year. In punting the team is decidedly weak. This is a serious fault in view of the fact that the new rules offer far greater opportunities for kicking than did those of last year. In spite of all these drawbacks, Harvard is playing a good game, and, while not as strong as last year, she will undoubtedly be a leading candidate for the championship.

When negotiations closed between Harvard and Yale and no date was fixed for a game football interest lagged somewhat, but now that a game with the New Jersey College has been arranged the men are all working hard to put up a winning team.

Harvard will play Princeton on the latter's grounds on Nov. 2. The game which was scheduled with the University of Michigan for that date has been canceled. Harvard will concede time and place to Princeton's wishes, and will agree to play again next year at Harvard. Princeton has agreed that Harvard can have more than three players behind the line when the ball is put in play, but Harvard, on its part, has agreed that only one of them shall start before the ball is snapped.

T. B. THORNE, CAPTAIN AND HALFBACK, YALE, '95

The difficulties between Harvard and Princeton have been settled satisfactorily to both, and the prospect for a reunion of athletic connections between Pennsylvania and Yale seems imminent. Pennsylvania and Yale have not met on the gridiron since Nov. 11, 1893, when Knipe scored the first touchdown and Brooke kicked the first goal that had been made against the blue by any team in three years. The final score was Yale 14, Pennsylvania 6. Yale accused Pennsylvania of unnecessary roughness, and a war of words followed through the medium of the newspapers, which resulted in Yale's refusing to schedule any more games with the red and blue. In the two years that have intervened this hard feeling has entirely died out, and there seems to be no reason why the teams should not resume their contests on the gridiron. They will, however, not meet this year, but arrangements may be made for a contest in 1896.

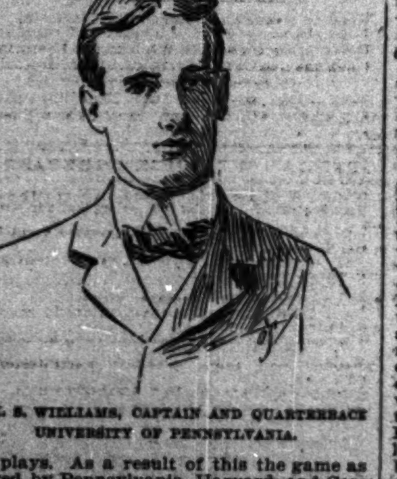
Should Pennsylvania and Yale come to favorable terms the only breach remaining in athletics would be that between Pennsylvania and Princeton. The breach was entirely of Princeton's making, and therefore must be bridged by her.

Capt. Lea Gives His Reasons.

In a late interview with Capt. Lea of the Princeton team it is said that he attributes the refusal of Princeton to meet Pennsylvania on the gridiron this fall to the ill-feeling that is said to exist between the players on the two teams. "In a few years," he says, "this ill-feeling will cease to exist, with the advent of new men and the withdrawal of the old men who cherish these ill-feelings."

If Princeton had more of the same desire, to wipe out the disgrace of defeat, which actuated the Pennsylvanians last year, there would not be much trouble about securing a game between the two elevens this fall. No petty excuses about ill-feeling, injured hearts, etc., would be brought forward as sufficient reason for not playing, and the teams would meet in a manly contest, which thousands of people would watch with breathless interest. The men of Penn's '94 team, coachers and advisers, had one and all agreed among themselves to follow Princeton anywhere and play them under any conditions last year. They were determined to meet them. It is only to be wished that this truly American spirit actuated Princeton men to a greater degree, so that the public might not be deprived of a match in which there exists such widespread interest.

The season of 1896 promises to be a trying one in the history of football. This year is to be decided the question whether football will continue to advance as a popular and interesting game or whether it will revert to its ancient form, and lose all semblance to a modern sport. At present no other game gives such opportunities for new and startling combinations and previously studied out plays. As a result of this the game as played by Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Cornell this year is entirely revolutionized. The Pennsylvania-Harvard rules are a decided improvement over those of last year. They do away with the brutal and objectionable feature of tackling a man while he is making a fair catch and introduce more open play, such as passing and kicking, two features which add greatly to the interest of the game and make it far more scientific. It is also pleasanter from the spectator's point of view.



CARL S. WILLIAMS, CAPTAIN AND QUARTERBACK UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Yale and Princeton, however, still stick to the old style of play, and as a result many more injuries are received by their opponents than by the opponents of Pennsylvania and Harvard. The rules adopted by Yale and Princeton obviate a great many of the interesting plays of the game and make it more a test of physical strength, in which the weakest place, when found in the opponent team, is battered incessantly.

ARE NOW CHAMPIONS OF THE CITY.

Chicago Unions Defeat the Edgars and Get Forfeit from the Franklins.

The Chicago Unions yesterday won the city championship by defeating the Edgars, who took the place of the Franklins and made it decidedly interesting for the colored champions. Lieppert pitched for the Edgars, but lost control of the ball at critical stages. Lawrence, Boyle, and Connors did some neat fieldings for the Edgars, and Farley, O. Helm, Lieppert, and Fitzsimmons carried off the batting honors. By defeating the Edgars and receiving a forfeit by the Franklins the Unions are the champions of the city and have also captured the banner offered by the Chicago Amateur Association to the club winning the most games. The score:

Edgars.	R	B	P	A	E	Unions.	R	B	P	A	E
Farley, c	3	2	9	2	0	Joyner, ss	2	1	2	4	1
Lieppert, p	1	2	0	3	0	Butler, lf	1	1	0	0	0
Connors, 3b	1	2	2	4	0	Foote, 3b	2	3	4	2	[illegible]
A. Helm, 1b	0	1	8	0	1	Peters, c	1	1	7	0	0
O. Helm, ss	1	2	2	3	1	Hopkins, p	0	0	3	1	0
Fitzsms, 2b	1	1	2	4	1	Moore, 2b	1	2	2	3	0
Lawrence, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Williams, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Walters, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Wills, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Boyd, r f	0	0	0	0	0	Jones, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	8	12	26	15	3	Totals	9	8	27	12	4

Chicago Unions.......3 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 1—9
Edgars...............1 1 1 0 1 0 4 0 0—8

Two-base hits—Farley, Lieppert, A. Helm, O. Helm, Foote, Peters. Three-base hits—Farley [2]. Struck out—By Hopkins, 6; Lieppert, 5. Attendance—842.

Berry's Annual Sale Begins Today.

F. J. Berry & Co.'s twenty-third combination breeders' sale takes place at Dexter Park Horse Exchange four days beginning today. The consignment of horses includes representatives of Baron Wilkes, Bourbon Wilkes, Director, Hanbrino, Jay Bird, Wilkes Boy, Eagle Bird, Axtell, Allerton, Sphinx, Norval, and other leading sires.

ALL IS GLOOM AT YALE.

FAILURE TO SCORE SATURDAY BRINGS DISMAY TO ELI'S SONS.

Football Enthusiasts Unable to Account for the Disgrace, Which Is the Worst Ever Sustained by the New Haven Boys—Players Were in Bad Shape—To Play Strong West Point Saturday—Tigers Ashamed of Their Inability to Score at Orange.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Never in the history of Yale athletics has there been so much gloom over the football enthusiasts. The failure of Yale to score yesterday against the husky Boston Athletic Association men, coming on top of the 12 points scored by the Orange Athletic club the Saturday before, has upset the calculations not only of Capt. Thorne but of every one else connected with or interested in the team. Twelve points were the most Harvard or Princeton ever scored, but to be blanked, shut out, by a second-rate team has nearly broken the hearts of the "rooters" and dismay is written on every face.

Capt. Thorne has grown correspondingly despondent. He worked his men for regular thirty-minute halves last week, and as a result the players were in the worst shape of the season. Capt. Thorne himself suffered a strain of the knee and was off the gridiron for nearly a week. Murphy, who is in poor form from a recent attack of fever, almost collapsed several times and is unable to resist the attacks of opposing wedges, and Letton has been suffering with malaria and overwork. Hinkey is stale, and has the honor of being the first member of the eleven to retire this year from pure overtraining.

Yale expects some lively football the coming week. The two games away from home are both with strong teams. On Wednesday the eleven goes to Springfield, where it faces Dartmouth at Hampden Park, and on Saturday comes the contest with West Point. Aside from the Princeton match this is the greatest match Yale will play this year. The training for these games will be light, the best attention being paid to passing and sharp team work.

Yale is developing its offensive play as much as possible, and is beginning to play a few tricks in gaining ground. The long pass is being employed more and more and a peculiar means for interference has been developed. Instead of sending the entire mass of interference for the hole where the runner is to pass, every man in the bunch singles out an opponent and takes him away from the runner, breaking up the line and letting the runner go where he sees the biggest hole. This style of work is almost identical with that of the Pennsylvania star, Osgood, except Yale's method does not demand flying wedge interference.

A new trick has been put into play to avoid what may prove a sure touchdown. It is to be used only when an opposing back has broken through the Yale line and has only the full back between him and goal. The halves have been instructed not to make directly for the runner, but to race along beside him, headed for a point directly behind the waiting full back. If the full back misses the runner the halves will then be behind the full back and can meet the runner squarely.

TIGERS ASHAMED OF THEMSELVES.

Attempts to Minimize Their Failure to Score—Team Is in Bad Shape.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Attempts are being made here today to minimize the failure of Princeton to score in yesterday's game with the Orange Athletic club, but the apologetic arguments are weak and the cold fact remains that the Tigers played the game of their lives in attempts to get the pigskin over their opponents' line. There is some satisfaction felt that Yale had a similar experience at New Haven, but it fails to make the sons of old Nassau feel any confidence they can win the game with Harvard.

Of the men who were hurt in the game yesterday Riggs is in the worst condition. His ankle, which was not strong when he went into the game, received a bad twist and today he is going around on crutches. Every effort will be made to bring him around in time for the big game on Saturday, as there is no substitute who can put up the game he has been playing lately. Armstrong was not hurt much, and he expects to be in practice tomorrow. The scrub will be strengthened in every way possible this week in order to make the 'varsity play its finest all the time. The practice for the first couple of days will be partly open and partly secret, but the last few days before the Harvard game the big gates will be shut to all spectators and the fences will be guarded by students selected for the purpose so that none of the tricks which will be tried may become known to any outsider.

The improvements that must be made are many and the time seems all too short to perfect the plays attempted during the week past. The effect of the change of practice necessary to prepare for a game to be played under different rules seems to have had a demoralizing effect upon every point of the team's work. The management foresaw this would be the case, although it was evident the chances of downing both Yale and Cornell later in the season would be greatly lessened by playing Harvard, yet it was believed the final results of a game here with the Crimson this year and another at Cambridge next would be for the best in every respect.

Where the Tigers are weak is in their defensive play. Time and again during the practice of last week the scrub opened great holes in the 'varsity line, sending the backs through for gains of five yards and more, which the 'varsity at its best could not prevent. Princeton must in some way strengthen the line, especially at guards, before Nov. 2 or the Harvard backs will surely find these spots and work them for all they are worth. Since the Tigers' greatest weakness is at center, how this is to be overcome must be quickly settled by the coachers. A possible way out of the difficulty would be to bring Schmalhorst in to center, play Galley at the left guard, and change Riggs over to right guard. In this way the left side of the line would be strengthened by Galley, center would be just as strong, and Riggs playing between Schmalhorst and Lea would be much better than Rhodes in the same place; that is, if Riggs gets well in time to play on Saturday.

RANGERS WIN WITHOUT TROUBLE.

Edgewoods Are Beaten in the Cup Match by 6 to 0.

As was expected, the Rangers had no trouble in defeating the Edgewoods yesterday afternoon in their cup match at Milwaukee and California avenues. The winners did not have out their strongest combination, but had by far the better of the game, winning eventually by six goals to nil.

A vigorous westerly breeze caused many a well-intentioned kick to deflect from its course and under such conditions ragged play could not be avoided. The ground was in good order and a large crowd witnessed the game.

Through the first half the home team faced the wind and played four half backs to strengthen the defense. Play was even, and once the Edgewood men nearly scored, Scheck hitting the bar. At the interval neither side had scored, but as soon as the Rangers got the wind at their backs they could not be kept out. Wild led off the scoring, but for some time they could not count again. Goldie and Miller then kicked goals and Wild later on added a fourth. The visitors seldom got beyond the half way mark. Wild put on a fifth goal and close on time a scrimmage round goal resulted in a sixth. The teams lined up as follows:

Rangers.	Position.	Edgewoods.
Ronaldson	Goal	McDonald
R. Wilson	Back	T. Logan
D. Wilson	Back	Eichmann
Miller	Half back	Webber
McDuff	Half back	Mosealous
Goldie	Half back	Bergstrom
G. McDuff	Right wing	O'Connell
W. Weston	Right wing	Scheck
Wild	Center	O'Nahst
Goodall	Left wing	McKay
N. Weston	Left wing	Kandlick

Referee—Heywood.

The Melrose Park club journeyed to South Chicago and surprised the Illinois Steel men with a score of eight goals to four. In the first half the visitors had the benefit of the breeze and piled up five goals. After change of ends the home team did better and notched four goals, but the Melrose Park men were also in the game and put on three more to clinch their victory.

HERSCHBERGER IS TO PLAY AGAIN.

To Appear in the University of Chicago Team Thanksgiving Day.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—It is probable within the next few days Clarence Herschberger of this city will again be a member of the University of Chicago football team. It will be remembered he was injured in a recent game and his mother has since refused to allow him to play. Every effort possible has been made by the management of the team to get Herschberger back, and a few days ago Manager Stagg sent a personal appeal to Mrs. Herschberger, asking her to allow Clarence to play against the University of Minnesota, stating that without help the team would surely go to pieces. She refused, but since that time other influences have been operating and it is expected Clarence will resume his accustomed place on the field in time for the Thanksgiving day game against the University of Michigan.

CHAMPIONS PRESENT A WEAK TEAM.

Innisfails Fall Easy Victims to the Sarsfields at Hurling.

A small crowd of enthusiasts shivered on the side lines at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue yesterday afternoon and witnessed a one-sided hurling game.

The one-time champion Innisfails presented a greatly weakened team and fell easy victims to the Sarsfields, who scored three goals and seven points as against two points by their opponents. The winners are now level with the O'Mahoney club and will play the final game for the championship in two weeks.

The Innisfails were heavily handicapped when the game began, as the busy Sarsfield forwards kept swarming around their citadel, and, in spite of the fine defense work of Naughton and Callahan, they scored several points in succession. Cronin and Ryan then effected the downfall of the goal. The Innisfail men occasionally got the ball into their opponents' bailiwick, but were never dangerous. McGraw sent in a fine shot from thirty yards out, scoring a point for the leaders, who at half time had tallied one goal and five points.

On change of ends Capt. Naughton went forward and did some effective work. The ball had hardly been placed in play when the Sarsfield men attacked and from a scrimmage Ryan forced it through the goal. Cooney added a point with a loft drive. An exciting scrimmage about twenty yards out ended with Ryan making a one-handed strike for goal which Phalin cleverly saved, though obliged to concede a point.

A quick advance by the Innisfail men at last proved successful, a point coming to them. Naughton distinguished himself with a tremendous drive half the length of the field and made a second point for his side soon after from a forty-yard hit. The Innisfail citadel was soon besieged and Ryan hit sharply across from the right wing, and as the defense men failed to stop it Cronin had the goal at his mercy. No further score was made, the Sarsfields winning as before stated. Cooney for the winners played a splendid game, missing nothing that came his way. The lineup:

Sarsfields.	Positions.	Innisfails.
J. Cahill	Goal	Phalin
Conway	Backs	J. Callahan
P. Shaughnessy	Backs	Jonh Callahan
E. Cahill	Backs	Naughton
Doran	Half back	White
O'Mara	Half back	O'Brien
Maloney	Half back	Clogan
Hayes	Right wing	Fitzgerald
Welsh	Right wing	Ryan
Twohy	Right wing	Hartigan
Fitzgerald	Left wing	Finucane
Larkin	Left wing	Callahan
Mulcahy	Left wing	J. Phalin
Cronan	Forward	Sullivan
Ryan	Forward	Donohue
Cooney	Forward	Bennett
McGraw	Forward	Callahan

Referee—R. Barry of O'Mahoney H. G.

IS A BUSY WEEK AT NORTHWESTERN

Evanston Boys to Play Three Games on the Gridiron—First Game Is Today.

Northwestern University eleven will make up this week for not playing any football game last week. Manager Mitchell did his utmost to induce Manager Van Sant of the Minnesota team to remain over and play Northwestern, but all inducements failed. It was yesterday arranged that the Northwestern team will play three games this week. The first of the games will be today, when 'Varsity lines up against the Northwestern Law School, which so easily defeated the Hahnemann eleven Saturday. The second of the trio of games will be played on Thursday, University day, and will be with the Lake Forest team. The third will be with the De Pauw University team, which was beaten by the Missouri Tigers on Saturday by 38 to 0. The men on the 'Varsity team are in fine condition and it is expected they will run up some big scores. Today's line-up is as follows:

'Varsity.	Position.	Law School.
Gloss	Right end	Gilbert
Andrews	Right tackle	Porter
Pendleton	Right guard	High
Pearce	Center	Racham
Stockstill	Left guard	Voris
McClosky	Left tackle	McNamara
Siberts	Left end	Pierson
Allen	Quarter back	Hogan
Potter	Right half back	Sinkler
Van Doozer	Left half back	Rachaom
Brewer	Full back	Strassheim

STRONG ELEVEN WILL GO ABROAD.

Quaker Cricket Team May Surprise the English Cracks by Its Play.

The determination of Philadelphia to send a team of cricketers to England next summer is regarded as a good move by all true lovers of the game in this country. The recent performances of the Quaker City men justify them in thinking they have now a stronger team than ever, and are fully capable of making a better record than in the tours of 1884 and 1889. In these visits no professional players were encountered, but in the coming tour this restriction will be waived and the Americans will have a go at all comers. This decision may lead them to suffer defeat, but that in the end will only serve to greater efforts, and judging by the improvement made in American cricket in the last few years the day is not far distant when the strongest elevens from both countries will come together and the result be no foregone conclusion. It is proposed the team will be selected entirely from Philadelphia, and provided the best men are available it is a matter of opinion whether it could be strengthened by drawing on other cities.

The committee is getting the team together, and one of the first to be asked is H. P. Baily, now a resident of Chicago and a member of the Wanderers. He accompanied the team in 1889 and had the best record with the ball, besides averaging over thirteen runs per innings with the bat. Among the other players that will be asked to go are George S. Patterson, who is undoubtedly the finest batsman America has ever produced; F. H. Bohlen, F. W. Ralston, W. W. Noble, R. D. Brown, H. I. Brown, E. W. Clark of the Germantown club, C. Coates Jr., J. W. Muir, and F. L. Altemus of the Belmont Cricket club, S. Goodman and H. C. Thayer of the Merion club, J. B. King and E. M. Cregar of the Tioga club.

The plans as laid out are to visit Ireland and Scotland and then to play about ten games in England, four or five of them being against first-class counties. Much depends on the open dates of the counties, as in addition to their regular matches the Australians, who are also sending a team over, have to be accommodated and there is talk of a visit from the Parsee cricketers of India.

ENTER FOR THE THREE STYLES.

Chicago Athletic Association Bowling Tourney Creates Great Interest.

The Chicago Athletic Association's bowling tournament, which begins Nov. 1, is creating considerable interest among those who are to take part in the games. The contests will consist of three styles of games—ten-pins, five back, and old soldier, and twenty-nine bowling enthusiasts have sent in their names to take part in them. Following are the entries:

Tenpins—George E. Wright, Alfred C. Clark, Dr. G. W. Webster, C. E. Braden, George H. Benedict, George Wagner, J. P. Underwood, H. W. Pardly, A. G. Bennett.

Five back—A. G. Bennett, J. Ward Amberg, Fred L. Champlin, R. B. Miller, H. A. Kasten, Dr. W. F. Fowler, H. E. Doggett, L. A. Brown, C. L. Williams, W. F. Monroe, H. W. Bacon, J. P. Underwood, George M. Millard.

Old soldier—C. S. Downs, H. A. Kasten, R. B. Miller, J. F. Wallack, Dr. W. F. Fowler, George H. Benedict, George Wagner, C. D. Hoard.

The schedule for the first week's play is as follows:

Friday noon—Old soldier, H. A. Kasten, George Wagner; tenpins, George E. Wright, Dr. G. W. Webster; five back, Dr. W. F. Fowler, H. E. Doggett.

Monday noon—Old soldier, F. J. Wallach, C. S. Downs; five back, A. B. Miller, George M. Millard.

Tuesday noon—Old soldier, C. D. Hoard, Montgomery.

Tuesday evening—Tenpins, A. C. Clark, C. E. Broden.

Wednesday noon—Five back, H. M. Bacon, J. P. Underwood.

Wednesday evening—Tenpins, Dr. G. W. Webster, G. H. Benedict.

Thursday noon—Five back, C. L. Williams, George M. Miller.

Thursday evening—Tenpins, George Wagner, A. G. Bennett.

Good Shots to Have a Match.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—A prominent sporting event this month will be the semi-annual shooting tournament of the Peoria Gun club the last three days of the month. Prominent shots are expected from this State, Indiana, and Iowa. W. Tramp Irwin, a local shot of considerable reputation, has challenged Capt. A. H. Bogardus to shoot three matches under his new rules for the championship of the world. The matches will be as follows: Peoria, Oct. 31; Paris, Nov. 6; and Lincoln, Nov. 13. Irwin has twice defeated Bogardus, and expects to do so again.

MAKING HIS LAST FIGHT.

JACK DEMPSEY FACE TO FACE WITH THE KING OF TERRORS.

Surrounded by His Wife and Children the Ex-Champion Middleweight and One of the Most Popular Boxers of His Day Lies Dying at Portland, Ore.—Takes Great Interest in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fiasco—How His Last Hours Are Spent.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 21.—[Special Correspondence.]—Over in East Portland, across the Willamette, which separates that section of the city from Portland proper, is a neat little cottage. From the back can be seen the snow-capped Mount Hood, the timber-covered hills, and a stretch of country which is pleasing and restful to the eye of one who no longer cares for the turmoil of the busy life of man. Within the cottage is cozily furnished and made as comfortable as loving hands can make it. In a back room up-stairs, darkened by heavy curtains, lies a man well-known throughout the land who is almost in the last throes of consumption. The dying man, for indeed his days are numbered, is Jack Dempsey, the famous "Nonpareil," he who for so long defended his right to the middle-weight championship of the world.

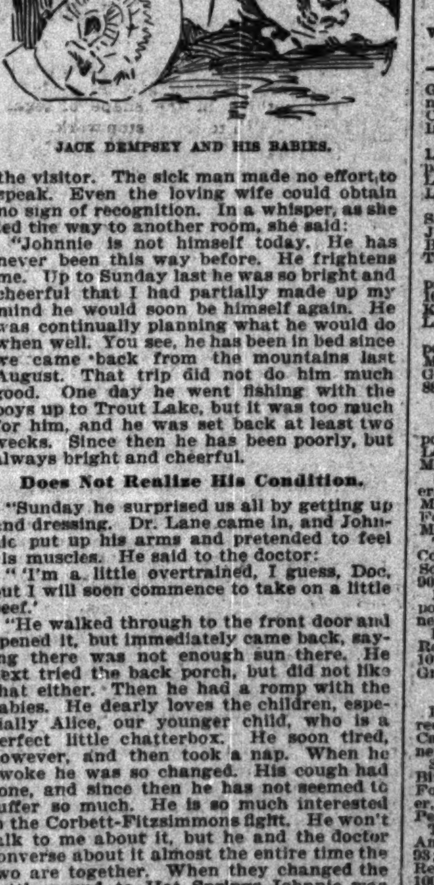
Poor Jack, he is indeed now making his last fight. There is no hope, for his opponent this time is that dreaded of all diseases—pulmonary consumption. Jack's father died of consumption, yet his physician, Dr. Harry Lane, says that in his case the disease is not hereditary. He attributes it to excessive dissipation and injuries received by the "Nonpareil" in his many battles. None of Dempsey's Chicago friends would know him now. He is terribly emaciated; even his facial features are changed, for a recently-grown mustache hides from view his thin and bloodless lips.

No Sign of Recognition.

Today THE TRIBUNE correspondent called at the cottage, No. 389 Grand avenue, to personally learn the "Nonpareil's" condition and to talk with him, if that were possible. The pugilist's pretty little wife, with her younger child, a prattling little thing of 5 years, met the correspondent at the door and gave him a most hearty invitation to enter.

"Johnnie is not feeling so well today," she said, "but I reckon he will see you. Pardon me for a moment and I will ascertain his wishes."

She returned a few moments later to lead the way to the sick chamber. In a darkened room, filled with the fragrance of sweet-smelling roses, Dempsey's favorite flowers, the "Nonpareil" was found. He was in bed stretched at full length upon his back, with the coverlid thrown over his shoulders, for the day was warm. As the door softly swung around on its hinges Dempsey turned upon his visitor a pair of restless eyes, in which there was no gleam of recognition. Mechanically, as it were, a thin and almost lifeless hand was extended the visitor. The sick man made no effort to speak. Even the loving wife could obtain no sign of recognition. In a whisper, as she led the way to another room, she said:



JACK DEMPSEY AND HIS BABIES.

"Johnnie is not himself today. He has never been this way before. He frightens me. Up to Sunday last he was so bright and cheerful that I had partially made up my mind he would soon be himself again. He was continually planning what he would do when well. You see, he has been in bed since we came back from the mountains last August. That trip did not do him much good. One day he went fishing with the boys up to Trout Lake, but it was too much for him, and he was set back at least two weeks. Since then he has been poorly, but always bright and cheerful.

Does Not Realize His Condition.

"Sunday he surprised us all by getting up and dressing. Dr. Lane came in, and Johnnie put up his arms and pretended to feel his muscles. He said to the doctor:

"'I'm a little overtrained, I guess, Doc, but I will soon commence to take on a little beef.'

"He walked through to the front door and opened it, but immediately came back, saying there was not enough sun there. He next tried the back porch, but did not like that either. Then he had a romp with the babies. He dearly loves the children, especially Alice, our younger child, who is a perfect little chatterbox. He soon tired, however, and then took a nap. When he awoke he was so changed. His cough had gone, and since then he has not seemed to suffer so much. He is so much interested in the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. He won't talk to me about it, but he and the doctor converse about it almost the entire time the two are together. When they changed the battleground to Hot Springs Johnnie was so pleased. He knows all about the fight, for he has read all the local papers have had to say of it. Since Sunday, however, he has not even asked for the papers.

"He told the doctor he really hated to see the fight come off, for in his opinion it would last a long time and be a fearful struggle.

"Johnnie is a great admirer of Corbett, and thinks he will win if he keeps his head. It will be the fight of his life, he said, for Fitzsimmons is brave and strong and a clever fighter.

"I wish they would put a stop to this fighting business, for it is awfully brutal. Johnnie thinks it is, too."

His Opinion of the Big Fight.

Dempsey does not seem to realize how bad off he is, for his doctor has not seen fit to tell him his real condition. The doctor said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent today:

"Poor old Jack, his days are indeed numbered, but I have not the heart to tell him. His wife is prepared for the worst. It may come at any time. He may linger along for weeks or months or he may die tomorrow. He has made a gallant fight, the equal of which I have not seen in all my experience.

"I have laid my hands upon him and spoken sharply at times when death seemed near. In an instant up would go his hands as if in defense, and he would spring out of bed with his old-time agility.

"Jack must have contracted the dread disease when he was back East this last time. His father died of consumption at the age of 34. Jack is almost 34. Yet I do not think his trouble of hereditary origin.

"You see, Jack is a mouth-breather. He has been a sufferer since early youth from nasal catarrh. After he entered the ring he received a few jabs on the nose, and that organ became so stopped up that he had to breathe through his mouth. Every one who has seen Jack fight must have noticed this; and right here is one of the most remarkable circumstances in the 'Nonpareil's' wonderful career. The stopping up of his nose was equal in a fight to a twenty-five-pound load strapped between his shoulders. That a man should stand before Fitzsimmons for so long a time under such conditions I consider extremely remarkable.

"Before Jack started East to meet 'Mysterious Billy' Smith he called on me at my office. I wanted to cut out his nostrils. I told him he would fill a consumptive's grave within three years if he did not attend to this matter and stop excessive dissipation; but he never had any faith in medical skill, and laughed at my fears. His system at that time was run down and ready for the acceptance of the germs of the disease I feared would end his life. When he came home last July I saw my prediction was about to come true.

Dempsey's Dearest Wish.

"It has been Jack's dearest wish to witness the battle for the world's championship. I have sometimes thought he would like to referee the fight; he always said he would not care to go behind either man.

"Did you ever notice Dempsey's hand? It is so small that his wife's glove is too large for him, and she wears a No. 6½. It is a shapely hand, too; not at all like a prize-fighter's.

"In my opinion Dempsey's decline as a fighter commenced prior to his last battle with La Blanche, the 'Marine.' I remember when he so easily defeated Dave Campbell, the present Chief of Portland's Fire Department, and who, even in defeat, was Portland's popular idol. He was then in his prime. It was merely a jab with the arm crooked in the form of a hook that Jack used to scatter Campbell's nose all over his face and send him to earth. I marveled at the force of the blow until Jack showed me the sinewy muscles across his ribs. He never liked to talk about his own powers.

"In my judgment Dempsey stood longer before Fitzsimmons than Corbett will. I think the champion is a quitter. My judgment is based upon the fact that when he came to Portland from California to meet Dave Campbell he insisted upon both signing a compact that neither would try for a knockout blow. I have never been an admirer of the Californian since that time. I think such an action on his part was cowardly. If Corbett had a faint heart then he has it now."

CORBETT AND FITZ TO MEET SOON.

Much Speculation as to a Fight Taking Place Anyhow.

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—In response to a telegram sent to Bob Fitzsimmons at Corpus Christi asking if quarters should be prepared for him here Mayor Waters tonight received a telegram from Fitzsimmons saying he would arrive here in good trim and ready for business Oct. 30.

Word of what was transpiring was sent out to Corbett this evening. He will be on the ground when Fitz arrives.

Hundreds of telegrams are being received here asking if the fight is really going to take place when both men are in town. As a matter of fact whatever is hoped for is based upon contingent circumstances. Fitzsimmons is still in Texas. Corbett is still here. Fitzsimmons announces through his manager he will be at Hot Springs Oct. 31 ready for business or to claim his part of the forfeit money, $2,500 put up by the club to insure its good faith. What will happen if he comes can only be conjectured.

That Corbett and Fitz will meet still depends on numerous provisions. Fitz may be arrested before he arrives here. There may be legal intervention through legislative action. Militia may be sent by the Governor to see that no fight takes place. It is reported Gov. Clarke has a representative on the ground who is keeping him advised of every move.

The citizens' committee professes to be as much at sea as anybody, and says in any event no contest can be arranged until after Fitzsimmons and Julian get here. Secretary Wheeler, representing Dan Stuart, is here, and professes his mission to be to close up the business affairs of the now disbanded Florida Athletic club with Joe Vendig, its manager. Included in his mission is the business of arranging with Fitzsimmons upon his arrival the matter of the club's forfeit money.

That the citizens' committee is desirous of bringing off the fight is a fact. It has not by any means abandoned hope it can be done, providing Fitzsimmons succeeds in running the gantlet from Corpus Christi across the Arkansas State line to Hot Springs. This is the situation and people can draw their own inferences as to the probability of a fight.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Gov. Clarke received information today from Hot Springs which convinced him an effort will be made to pull off the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight at Hot Springs on schedule time. From what source he received the information he declines to state. The Governor still says he will prevent it, he cares not whether it takes place publicly or privately.

"The men shall not fight on Arkansas soil," he said today. It is believed Fitzsimmons will be arrested immediately upon his entrance into the State and placed under a heavy peace bond. Gov. Clarke said he has believed for several days an effort would be made to pull off the fight in private, which fact will compel him to be absent on Arkansas day at the Atlanta Exposition.

RACE TRACK WEIGHTS AND ENTRIES

Horses That Are Named to Run on Various Tracks.

The following is a list of the horses that will race over the different tracks today:

At Forsyth.

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Lotus, 115 pounds; Guido, 115; Gov. Hill, 112; Cerita, 107; Col. Wightman, 107; Uncle Dave, 107; London Smoke, 115; Climax, 112; Bob Farrell, 112; The Eel, 107; McInerney, 107; I. H. Goodnight, 107.

Second race, 5 furlongs, for 2-year-olds, selling—Lady Doleful, 97 pounds; Beatrice Mara, 97; Gasparone, 97; Warren Point, 100; Lizzie H., 101; Lon Jones, 97; Atalanta, 97; Little Sadie, 97; Laura C., 99; Charley Daly, 105.

Third race, 6 furlongs, selling—May, 102 pounds; Samson, 102; Maggie Sutton, 102; Glenold, 102; Jubilee, 102; Mr. Dunlap, 102; Julia O., 102; Buzgo, 102; Gracie C., 102; John Cycha, 102; Tamerlane, 102; Ulster, 105.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs, selling—Hi Henry, 112 pounds; Weaver, 109; Ben Lomond, 108; Cossack, 105; Billy S., 102; James V. Carter, 101; Buck Knight, 100; Old Gentlemen, 99; The Rook, 99; Lagniappe, 98; Weola, 94; Joe Mancini, 85.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, selling—Lulu T., 101 pounds; Freddie L. T., 101; Imp. Wolsey, 101; Midstar, 99; Pulitzer, 98; Charlie McDonald, 98; George W., 93; Semele, 93; Lady Rose, 93; Dejure, 88; Haroldine, 93; Disturbance, 102.

At St. Louis.

First race, 6½ furlongs—Text, Soundmore, 112 pounds; Danton, Robert Latta, Amelia May, Loudon, Hibernia Queen, Rondeau, Upman, Marchaway, 109; Chiswell, Knapp, 112.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 6½ furlongs—Sir Archer, La Salle, 108 pounds; First Deal, Midland, May Ashby, Donation, 105; Sumatra, 108; Amelia Fonso, 100; Fondest, Blacking Brush, 93; Jack Martin, 90.

Third race, 1 mile—Tom Elmore, 109 pounds; Constant, 99; Coronet, 98; Bayard, May Blossom, Somnambulist, 95; Imp. King Gold, 91; Collins, 90; Jack Bradley, 93.

Fourth race, 7½ furlongs—O'Connell, 112 pounds; Diggs, Assignee, 112; Linda, 109; Linnette, 104; Alvarado, Schiller, 94.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Anna Mayes, Marble Rock, Miss Rowetta, Lottie Mills, Billy Jordan, 107; Bridget, Bill Ellison, Johnny McHale, Little Grove, Ta Ta, Sant Ilario, 112.

At Latonia.

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Patria, Jamboree, Hinton, Ruth V., Early Rose, Sister Ione, Capstone, 99 pounds; Mat. Dripps, 102; Billy Bennett, 107.

Second race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Staffa, Begue, Birmingham, Carrie Lyle, 100 pounds; Morte Fonse, Norman, Rasper, 103; Springvale, Pretender, Greenwich, Master Fred, 104; San Blas, 107; Peabody, Nance, Lester, 109.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Maid of Honor, Landseer, Anna Lyle, 91 pounds; Evidence [by Eberlee], 93; Umbrella, 94; Judge Debouse, Arcadia, Vice Regal, 95; Mike Kelly, 96; Robinson, Squire G., 100; Lucille H., 102; The Winner, 107.

Fourth race, owners' handicap, 1 mile—Reliet, 75 pounds; Orinda, 75; Victorious, imp. Somersault, 85; Blasco, 86; Nick, 107.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs—Ida, Lady Grey, Mary Revenaugh, 95 pounds; Ida Wagner, Dare Dollar, Marquise, Americue, 102; Eleanor Mc., Epona, Anna Garth, Fretful, 105; Hester, 110.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Uno, May Thompson, 99 pounds; High Test, 101; Domingo, Clinton, Baikline, 102; Miss Galop, 103; Prince Imperial, 104; Long Brook, 105; Blackhawk, 108.

Louisville Pooling on Latonia Races.

First race—Major Dripps, $10; Capstone, $5; Billy Bennett, $4; Early Rose, $3; Sister Ione, $2; field, $5.

Second race—Greenwich, $10; Staffa, $8; Birmingham, Nance, Norman, $4 each; Peabody, San Blas, Master Fred, Morte Fonse, Carrie Lyle, $3 each; Begue, Lester, Pretender, Springvale, Rasper, $2 each.

Third race—The Winner, $10; Squire G., $8; Vice Regal, Arcadia, $5 each; Maid of Honor, Robinson, $4 each; Lucille H., Anna Lyle, $3 each; field, $4.

Fourth race—Nick, $15; Orinda, $8; Blasco, $6; imp. Somersault, $3; field, $2.

Fift race—No pooling.

Sixth race—Longbrook, Prince Imperial, $5 each; May Thompson, $4; Miss Galop, $3; Black Hawk, Uno, field, $2 each.

At St. Asaph.

First race, 2-year-olds, selling, 4½ furlongs—Rodney, Grassmere, Mario, Little Ralph, Lady Watson, Sails, Hands Off, 100 pounds.

Second race, selling, 6½ furlongs—Sir Rae, Beckton, 110 pounds; Duke of Fief, Keystone, Black Beauty, Memo, Westover, 107.

Third race, selling, 5 furlongs—Air Plant, 110 pounds; Dr. Johnson, Berwyn, 107; White Cockade, 106; Lady Teacher, 102; Daphne, 99; Carnalite, 95; Minnie S., Courtney, 92; Pattie, 87.

Fourth race, selling, 6¼ furlongs—Red Star, 110 pounds; Some More, 107; La Prentis, 102; Mattie Chun, Luke Richards, Bolivar, 107.

Fifth race, 4½ furlongs—Siberia, Flakewood, 110 pounds; Cashmere, Stanley M., Dorcas L., Quilla, Arundel, 100.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Samaritan, 106 pounds; George Hakes, 99; Sira, 97; Zamacraw, Syde, 90; Hazel, 72.

FOR KILLING THE BANNOCK INDIANS.

Constable's Posse at Jackson's Hole to Be Arrested.

Rawlins, Wyo., Oct. 27.—From troops returning from Jackson's Hole it was learned today that the United States Marshall for Wyoming is now in Jackson's Hole for the purpose of arresting settlers who comprised the constables' posse which in July last killed and wounded several Indians and precipitated the Bannock scare. It is believed the entire posse, which consisted of Constable Manning and twenty-six deputies, is to be arrested and brought before the United States Court, which meets in Cheyenne early in November.

The settlers have repeatedly expressed their willingness to stand trial for killing the Indians who were arrested for violating Wyoming game laws, and it is believed there will be n trouble in effecting their arrest.

Lo Is a Curiosity in Denver.

People in the East think that the Indians are camped every night in the suburbs of Denver. They do not dream that in Wednesday's parade many of the young people of Denver saw an Indian for the first time in their lives. Indians are almost as great a curiosity in Denver as in London or Paris.—Denver Republican.

IN LESS THAN SIX HOURS.

FRED STOBBART LOWERS THE ELGIN-AURORA ROAD RECORD.

Thistle Club Crack Goes the Course in 5 Hours 58 Minutes 20 Seconds, Clipping 5 Minutes 22 Seconds Off the Record Formerly Held by Wescott and Getting It Within the Six-Hour Mark—Stobbart Makes the Time in Face of Several Mishaps.

The Elgin-Aurora century record took another tumble yesterday, and in all probability the final one of this season, Fred Stobbart of the Thistle Cycling club riding the entire course in 5 hours 58 minutes 20 seconds, clipping 5 minutes 22 seconds off the previous record of 6:03:42, made by Wescott last August. Stobbart started on his ride from the corner of Washington boulevard and Halsted street yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. J. Stobbart and Boyschou on a tandem acted as pacemakers. They carried him as far as Maywood, when the chain on the tandem broke, compelling them to drop out and Stobbart to ride alone to Addison. Another tandem was to have awaited him there, but it was also disabled, and Stobbart continued his ride into Elgin unpaced, arriving there at 8:35 o'clock. His time from Chicago was 2 hours 35 minutes, far behind the record.

After stopping seven minutes at Elgin to register and for refreshments he started for Aurora, another tandem, manned by McLain and Freeman, being his pacemakers. They carried him along at a terrific pace until within five miles of Aurora, when one of their tires gave out and Stobbart was again forced to ride alone. He arrived in Aurora at 9:45 o'clock, leaving ten minutes later with Fitzgerald and Hewitt on a tandem to pace him. They carried him as far as what is known by wheelmen as Snake Hill, near Downer's Grove, when the ill-luck which had pursued him so persistently again made its appearance, the chain on the tandem snapping. Stobbart rode on to Hinsdale alone, where he was met by several of his clubmates on single wheels, who carried him as far as Lyons.

At this point Stobbart, seeing a much faster clip must be set to gain the record for which he had tried so often, called for faster pace, but as his pacemakers were unable to respond, he spurted ahead, leaving them far in the rear, and finishing the last seven miles of his ride without any pace whatever. Although many wheelmen along the boulevard attempted to pace him, none was able to hold him as he came down the street and across the tape at a 2:20 clip, finishing at 11:58:20 o'clock.

Stobbart was surprisingly fresh after so hard a ride. Stobbart says in all probability this will be his last crack at this record, he having accomplished the end which he sought by placing the record for the first time below six hours, and will now commence training for short distance road and track work during the coming season. The timers were A. Benson, E. M. Bryant, and Fred A. Stambaugh.

ARE LOOKING FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Bicycles for 1896 Will Surprise Some of the Knowing Ones.

The way some people talk one would imagine that finality in bicycle construction was right at hand. Nothing of the sort. Although the main lines of the machines to be uncovered at the forthcoming cycle show may not present many striking alterations to those who go there to observe what is novel and what is fashionable, nevertheless the 1896 bicycles will contain as many distinct improvements over the patterns now in use as these do over those which they supersede. The closest attention is being paid to the construction of the crank hanger, bearing parts, the joints of the frame, and the adjustment of saddles and handle bars. It is every progressive manufacturer's purpose to reduce the friction incident to the present means of propulsion to its least point and to make the machine as rigid and as strong as possible, at the same time keeping down its weight.

Many novelties are likely to be seen at the show. The diameter of the wheels will remain the same, but each will contain more spokes. Barrel hubs will be all the go. A good deal of attention is being paid just now to the construction of hubs, and many new designs will be exhibited at show time. Not all bicycle makers used large tubing last year. Every one will do so in 1896. The tubing in the top and lower rails and seat post tube will be one and one-eighth inches in diameter. The head tubing will be one and one-quarter inches in diameter and the tubing in the rear seats and forks will be five-eighth and three-quarter inches in diameter. Saddles received unusual attention at the hands of makers this season, and next season will be given more attention. There is an inclination to return to the use of handle bars possessing a wider radius than is now fashionable. There is also a slight inclination to shorten up the wheel base in order to make the machine rigid. Tandems will be popular next year and the varieties will be numerous. Not more than 500 tandems were constructed and sold in America this year. It is estimated at least 10,000 will be manufactured for use in 1896. Another interesting point in connection with the popularizing of bicycles is the promise of the manufacturers to meet the public demand for women's machines, of which there was a distinct scarcity in the season just ended.

Nov. 1st Ends
$2.98
....FOREVER....
Not once again will an odd price mark the cost of our
Men's Shoes.
We are willing to sell you one, two, or three pairs now, if you get in before Nov. 1st, for
$2.98.
But $3.00 to $7.00 will always and forever mark the transaction after that date. Brainy men will hurry in to save ½ on all the Shoes needed for next two years.
BE QUICK.
TWO STORES—PALMER HOUSE. 80 ADAMS-ST.
Smith & Stoughton
Mail orders filled when cash comes too.
Stores open until 10 p. m. Saturdays.

RAMBLER
$100—BICYCLES—$100
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 85 Madison-st.

"BALL BEARING"
Bicycle Shoes For Men & Ladies
Equipped with Pratt Lace Fastener. All widths.
CYCLE SHOE CO.,
14 Jackson-st., Leland Hotel.
G. H. FARGO & CO., Mfrs.

STUDEBAKER CARRIAGES and HARNESS.
Special Broughams (new), $800.00.
STUDEBAKER BROTHERS MFG CO.
Michigan Avenue.

KASPER & BARNES CLOSED

MAKE ASSIGNMENT SATURDAY NIGHT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.

Overbuying, Dull Business, and Trouble in Raising Money to Meet Maturing Obligations Compel Them to Take This Step—Principal Creditors in New York Offer an Extension and Mr. Kasper Starts East to Confer with Them.

A sign on their door yesterday announced that Kasper & Barnes, jewelers, in McVicker's Theater Building, had made an assignment late Saturday night for the benefit of their creditors. Alfred H. Wittstein is the assignee. The assets are said to be $130,000 and the liabilities $100,000. None of the creditors of the concern was preferred in the assignment.

F. J. Loesch of the law firm of Loesch Brothers & Howell, attorneys for Kasper & Barnes, said last night:

"The house of Kasper & Barnes is a corporation with a capital stock of $40,000. It has been in business six months. The principal is Joseph Kasper, for many years of the firm of Kasper & Shourds. Mr. Kasper owns 398 of the 400 shares, one share each being owned by two other persons in order to effect a corporation. They have been in difficulty for some time by reason of overbuying and dull business. Bills matured which could not be met. Had sales reached expectations they would have been able to tide over the emergency, but the trouble experienced in raising money rendered the assignment necessary to mutually protect the creditors, none of them being preferred.

"The creditors held meetings in this city on Friday and Saturday, and all declared they were ready to do everything possible to keep Mr. Kasper on his feet. They practically agreed to give him a two-years' extension, and Mr. Kasper went East last night to endeavor to perfect this arrangement.

"The creditors are nearly all wholesale jewelers in New York and manufacturing jewelers in New Jersey. I thing $15,000 will cover the debts in Chicago, but I don't know who are the creditors. The assignment was made as the best and cheapest way of protecting all alike. Business will go on under the assignee pending the negotiations for a settlement."

Burdette C. Barnes is the junior member of the firm.

J. A. DOWIE AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Rambling Exegesis of Certain Verses from St. Matthew and Hebrews.

John Alexander Dowie lectured at the Auditorium yesterday afternoon on "Christ, the Healer," and announced he would do battle royal with the devil next Sunday afternoon on the same platform, and would preach in the Auditorium every Sunday afternoon during the winter.

The lecture was a long and rambling exposition of certain verses from the fourth chapter of St. Matthew and the thirteenth chapter of Hebrews. Some of the things he said were:

"If we only keep on preaching long enough we can make all hell tremble; we can make even Chicago seek to know when to find Christ. If you do not believe Christ is God you shall die in your sins. He that denieth the Son denieth the Father. The beginning of the gospel of Jesus Christ is not faith, but repentance. A confession of faith is not worth anything. A little water dropped on your nose when you were a baby never changed your life a particle. Some people try to buy the Holy Ghost by getting baptized all over, but they come out just as black as they went under. There is one general church of the first born. It is made up of those who have been redeemed from sin and sickness. As Christ's minister I tell you that if you have repented of your sins he has remitted them."

Of the audience of 3,500 people present 2,000 testified by standing that they had visited Dowie's "Tabernacle" on Stony Island avenue. These repeated, after the preacher, a pledge renouncing sin and sickness, and after a hymn the meeting broke up.

WELCOME TO FATHER HODNETT.

St. Malachy Congregation Will Give Him a Reception Tomorrow Evening.

Father Thomas P. Hodnett, pastor of St. Malachy's Church, will arrive home tomorrow evening after an extended tour in the Old World. In company with Archbishop Katzer and Mgr. Zeinenger of Milwaukee he left this city early last spring and traveled to Rome, where he was accorded the privilege of an interview with the Pope. While staying in Rome he was the guest of one of the leading families of the American colony, who were old parishioners.

Besides Rome and other places in Italy he visited Algeria, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey. He made a pilgrimage through Palestine, visiting not only Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Nazareth, but most sacred places of less note. Finally he spent two months in the south of Ireland with his aged mother, whom he had visited but once before in a period of thirty years.

While traveling through the historic regions mentioned Father Hodnett collected many ancient relics and souvenirs of interest, and it is understood he will soon after his return give a series of lectures on the monuments, manners, and customs of the ancient peoples of the East.

A reception will be given him, for which his parishioners are making elaborate preparations, at 8 o'clock tomorrow night at St. Malachy's School Hall, Walnut street and Western avenue.

TO REPEAL SUNDAY CLOSING LAW.

Barbers' Mutual Protective Association Will Ask Council to Act.

The Barbers' Mutual Protective Association will seek through the City Council tonight to have the ordinance of July 15, closing the barber shops on Sunday, repealed. The committee appointed a week ago to wait upon Mayor Swift to have the orders to police to enforce the ordinance repealed reported the Mayor said he could do nothing. The ordinance made it imperative upon him to see it was enforced.

The committee suggested that the ordinance be repealed. The members of the association promised to wait upon their respective Aldermen today to solicit their votes for the repealing ordinance. With the police called off from the enforcement of the Sunday law the barbers are willing to run the risk of arrest for violation of the State law.

It was decided to take up the Sachs appeal. It is probable that, instead of waiting on the slow process of reaching the Supreme Court through due process of law, a writ of habeas corpus will be sworn out and taken before the Supreme Court at Ottawa.

THIRD VICTIM OF THE EXPLOSION.

Engineer Charles Dick Passes Away at the County Hospital.

Engineer Charles Dick is the third victim of the Morford explosion on Saturday morning. He died at the County Hospital shortly before midnight on Saturday night. The inquest will be held this morning at 11 o'clock at Ralston's morgue. The body will be sent to his late home at La Porte, Ind., this afternoon.

The body of Fireman John Erickson was not found yesterday. As many of the tugs of the Dunham line as can possibly be spared will be laid up in the afternoon so the crews will be able to attend the funeral of Capt. Ferguson, which takes place from the house, No. 55 Diversey place, at 2 o'clock.

Chief Engineer Johnson yesterday gathered up some of the wreckage of the Morford and landed it at the company's dock, but Capt. Dunham notified Harbormaster Moore that wreckage operations will not begin in earnest until Tuesday morning, when the work will be completed as soon as possible. The reason of the delay is the funeral of Capt. Ferguson.

SOLO BY CLARENCE E. WHITEHILL.

Mme. Melba's Estimate of His Abilities Fully Justified.

In the afternoon service at St. James' Church, Cass and Huron streets, yesterday the excellent choir was assisted by Clarence E. Whitehill as soloist. Mr. Whitehill sang "It Is Enough" from Mendelssohn's oratorio of "Elijah" in a manner that fully justified the brilliant predictions made for him by Mme. Melba and the value of his voice mentioned at length in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, which first called public attention to his abilities. The regular service sung by the choir included a Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis by Walmsey and at the offertory an anthem by Stainer.

BEDBUGS HIS ONLY COMPLAINT.

Guy C. Newark Makes Reply to C. H. Barton's Agent.

The case of C. H. Barton vs. Guy C. Newark, to be heard this afternoon at 2 o'clock before Justice Hall, is likely to furnish all kinds of fun to landlords, tenants, and the public before it is finished.

Barton brings suit before Justice Hall to recover two months' rent for the premises at No. 629 Jackson boulevard. Newark makes answer that the house was so infested with bedbugs he couldn't live in it.

The case was tried once before Justice Hall and the jury disagreed, standing eight for Newark and four for Barton. Since the trial T. F. Alward, son-in-law of Barton and agent for the house, has said Newark thought the rent was too high, and, hoping for an excuse to break the lease, asked for all sorts of improvements, expecting they would be refused, and, failing in this, finally alleged the presence of vermin. Alward further says the present tenant has not yet been disturbed by bugs.

In reply to this Mr. Newark said last night:

"My complaint first, last, and all the time was bedbugs with a big 'B.' For the only improvement I sugested after occupying the house I agreed to pay $5 a month extra, and did pay that amount for three months. I voluntarily increased the rent, for it was cheaper to do that and stay than it was to move. But the bugs got so thick it was a case of leave or be carried out, so I left. I wasn't looking for a chance to break the lease. I wanted to live there, but couldn't. It cost me twice as much as Barton claims to clean up and get out of the house. As to the present condition of the premises, I shouldn't be surprised if they were now free from bugs; for Barton promised me, but failed, to send a professional bug exterminator. And after I moved he probably put him at work. Besides, he papered the walls for the new tenant, and that alone would keep the vermin cooped up for awhile."

ARE GROWING VERY ENTHUSIASTIC.

Bankers' Athletic Club Will Grow Rapidly in Membership.

Enthusiasm over the new Bankers' Athletic club continues to increase and the clerks in the different banking institutions of the city are outdoing each other in their efforts to make the charter membership list of their bank excel. It is confidently believed by the promoters of the club that a charter membership of fully 1,000 will be enrolled. An encouraging feature is the signing of many bank officials as charter members, prominent among whom are: E. S. Lacey, President Bankers' National Bank; George D. Moulton, manager foreign exchange department First National Bank; Frank E. Brown, assistant cashier First National Bank; Robert M. Orr, cashier American Exchange National Bank; J. Edward Maas, second assistant cashier American Exchange National Bank; J. H. Cameron, assistant cashier National Bank of Republic; C. C. Swinborne, assistant cashier Globe National Bank; J. R. Chapman, assistant cashier American Trust and Savings Bank; W. L. Moyer, assistant cashier American Trust and Savings Bank; W. A. Hammond, Second Vice-President National Bank of Illinois; Henry D. Kent, assistant cashier National Bank of Illinois; Frank P. Judson, assistant cashier Bankers' National Bank; Henry W. Hering, assistant cashier Milwaukee Avenue State Bank; R. Z. Herrick, cashier National Live Stock Bank. Other banks who report large charter membership lists are Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago National ank, Atlas National Bank, National Live Stock Bank, Hibernian Banking Association, Metropolitan National Bank, and Northwestern National Bank. The movement is on in earnest and with the early selection of down-town headquarters the club will commence active work.

PREPARING FOR RACQUET TOURNEYS

Chicago Athletic Association Courts to Be Well Patronised This Winter.

There will be more racquets played in the Chicago Athletic Association courts this winter than during any season since the opening of the club-house. Match games and handicap tournaments are being arranged by Prof. H. Boakes and before the season is well advanced Boakes and his assistant, "Jim" Fellman, will have more work on hand than they can attend to. Boakes, who had charge of the Kenwood Country club tennis courts during the summer, reported for duty last week and immediately arranged a series of games between B. F. Cummins and Fellman and H. H. Frothingham and himself.

The first of these games, best three in five, took place on Friday and resulted in favor of the first-named pair by the following score:

B. F. Cummins, "Jim" Fellman—15, 14, 15, 12, 15.

H. H. Frothingham, H. Boakes—12, 17, 11, 15, 10.

The next series of games were scheduled for today, but Fhothingham slipped and slightly injured his leg during Friday's games, necessitating a postponement for a few days. During the coming week games will be played between B. F. Cummins, H. H. Frothingham, W. C. and C. H. Thorne, J. C. Gifford, H. O. Matele, and Prof. Boakes and Fellman. Arrangements are also being made for a handicap court tennis tourney.

WRONG TO LOAD GOODS SUNDAY.

Neither Is It Right to Unload Them, and a Long Wrangle Ensues.

John Williams, No. 245 Sixty-third street, engaged a friend to move his household effects, and at 9 o'clock yesterday morning the work began. When the wagon was partly loaded an Englewood man going to church saw it and made complaint at the Police Station.

An officer was sent to the house with instructions to the family not to move. When the officer went away the work of loading the wagon continued, and again the police were requested to stop it. The man who owns the wagon said if they would not let him move the family because it was wrong to move on Sunday or do any work, he could not see his way towards unloading the wagon.

The police did not want the street obstructed all night, and the men who wanted to stop the moving did not want to be held responsible for any damage that might fall on the goods if they were left on Sixty-third street until Monday.

That was the status of the case when Police Sergeant Lillis told the man he might move, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, after wrangling all day, the teamster drove off with the goods.

BOWLERS ROLLING UP THEIR SCORES

Belle Plaine Athletic Club Makes a Good Showing.

The following are the results of the bowling contests at the North Side Saturday evening:

FIRST GAME.

First side.	St.	S.	Br.	Sc.	Sec'd side.	St.	S.	Br.	Sc.
C. Gall	2	4	4	144	John Gall	3	3	4	159
Van Nice	5	2	3	168	Gregory	3	2	5	145
Dr. Marble	5	3	2	195	Smith	2	4	4	150
Osgood	3	3	4	160	Dr. Steele	3	3	5	140
Snelling	5	4	1	194	Bronson	2	2	6	137
Probeck	2	5	3	150	Koester	3	5	2	184
Lovell	2	6	2	165	Horsfield	5	2	3	190
Total				1,176	Total				1,105

SECOND GAME.

First side.	St.	S.	Br.	Sc.	Sec'd side.	St.	S.	Br.	Sc.
C. Gall	5	0	5	154	John Gall	5	5	0	221
Van Nice	7	1	2	209	Gregory	4	1	5	140
Dr. Marble	4	3	3	163	Smith	5	4	1	190
Osgood	4	3	3	166	Dr. Steele	4	2	4	163
Snelling	4	3	3	175	Bronson	4	5	1	193
Probeck	2	6	2	175	Koester	2	2	6	129
Lovell	6	4	0	221	Horsfield	3	5	2	175
Total				1,263	Total				1,211

Scorer—Green. Umpire—Kimball.

Probably Fatally Injured.

J. A. Flack, an Englishman 55 years of age, residing with B. N. Rexford, President of the Greenmount Cemetery Association at Blue Island, was struck by a Grand Trunk train at 4 o'clock yesterday and probably fatally injured. His left leg was broken in two places and his left shoulder dislocated. He was removed to the Cook County Hospital.

Local Items.

Charles Fisher, 71 years old, who was run down by a wagon at Desplaines and Washington streets on the night of Oct. 23, died at the County Hospital yesterday.

Policeman O'Donnell, after a lively chase yesterday afternoon, arrested Fred Lee, 14 years old, for stealing a pocketbook from Mrs. Rosie Keating, No. 190 Jackson boulevard.

A. W. Machen of the Postmaster-General's staff did not reach Chicago yesterday. He stopped off at Cleveland, and will arrive in Chicago early this morning, and take up the hearing of the carriers at 10 o'clock.

DRIVE WORK ON LOOP.

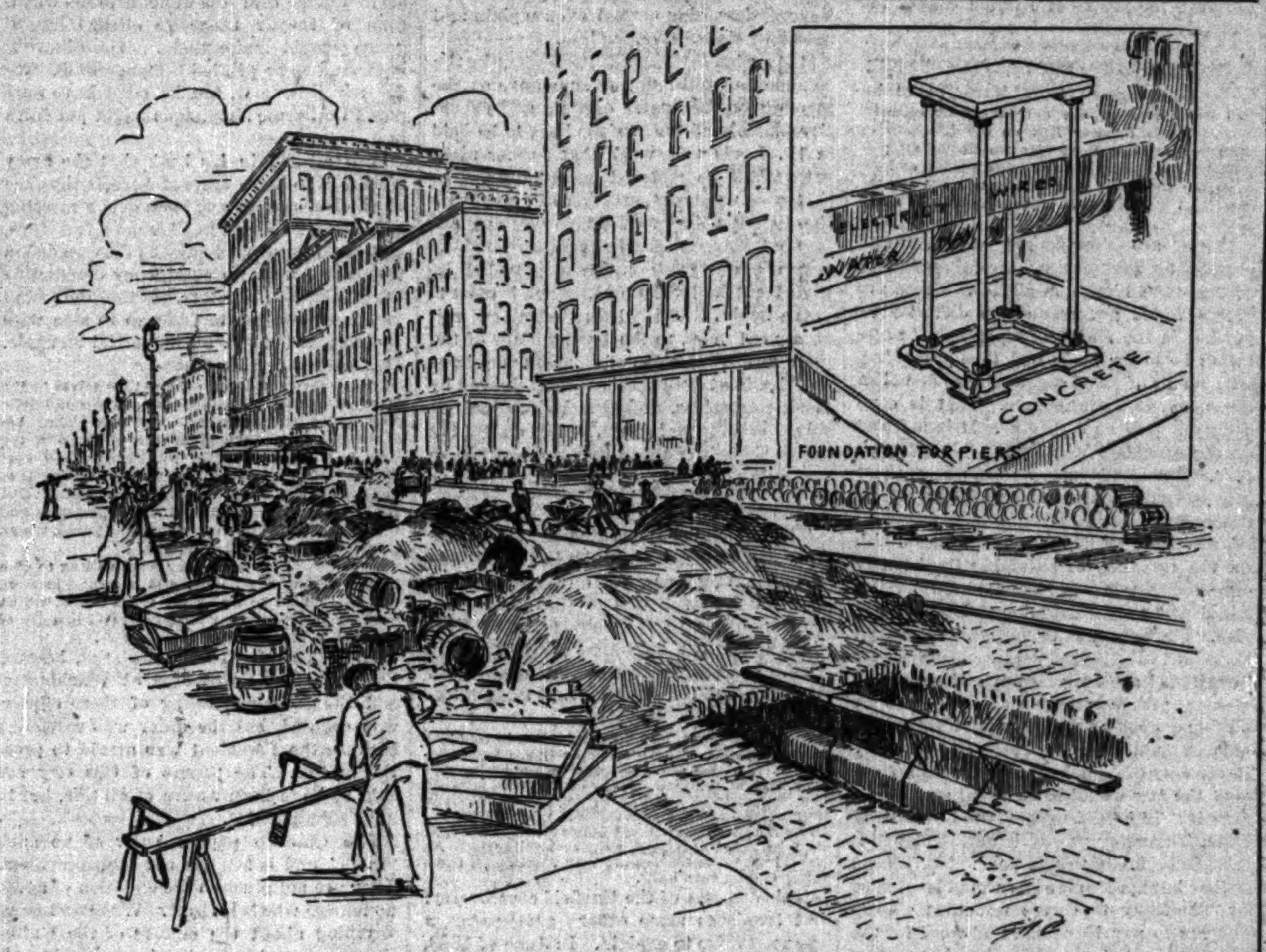
ENGINEERS AND LABORERS PLAN AND DELVE ALL DAY.

Wabash Avenue Filled with Hum of Workmen Hastening to Keep Ahead of an Injunction—President Louderback Visits the Busy Scene—Attorney Green Tells of the Petitioners' Plans—Not Worried by Haste of the Elevated Company.

President Louderback of the Union Elevated Loop company drove down and took a look at the work going on in Wabash avenue yesterday morning. He was greatly pleased and remarked something about it being an extremely chilly day when anybody caught him with an injunction, napping. It has been a long time since the thoroughfare under controversy presented such a lively appearance on a Sunday.

Assistant Engineer Rowe was there in charge of 150 husky laborers and the vigorous manner in which they were sinking holes in the street left no room for Mr. Louderback to complain. He watched their movements for a time, gave the bosses a few instructions, and then went home satisfied the applicants for an injunction would not do anything during the day to stop them.

On this point, however, there was apparently no particular occasion for entertaining fears. The petitions of Erskine M. Phelps, George E. P. Dodge, Potter Palmer, and Columbus R. Cummings were filed in court Saturday, but as no demand was made for a temporary restraining order the petitions have nothing in the shape of legal process with which to try to stop work.



AT WORK ON THE "L" LOOP IN WABASH AVENUE.

The company, however, sailed in as if it expected trouble of some sort, and as if everything depended upon getting as much done before Monday morning as possible. The surveying corps, in charge of W. T. Smith, went ahead of the diggers half a block at a time, locating the places for post foundations.

A. W. Green, one of the attorneys for the petitioners, when asked whether they contemplated making any sort of a move, replied:

"O, no, not today. I am a Christian and never work on Sunday. We have not and will not make any moves today, but just what action will be taken tomorrow I am unable at this time to say. Something will, however, undoubtedly be done. We filed our bill yesterday and got notice of the suit served on the company before it commenced work in Wabash avenue.

"We did not ask for a temporary restraining order. That is not the way we propose to proceed. It is our intention to get such evidence as we need, go before the court with it and ask for a permanent injunction.

"This probably will require three or four days' time. Consequently it makes no difference to us whether the company works Sunday or not."

It was learned from another source the notice of application for an injunction was what started the activity in Wabash avenue so suddenly Saturday afternoon. Mr. Weston, manager for the contractors, unexpectedly received orders to get a gang of men and put them to work and to get them quickly. He lost no time. Neither did the men when they got there.

By 2 p. m. yesterday the avenue was piled high with banks of earth on the east side and broken stone on the west all the way from Lake to Washington street. Before night the advance gang engaged in tearing up the stone paving in 10x10 spaces every forty feet had reached Madison street.

Officers of the company naturally supposed the notice of suit meant the usual temporary restraining order preventing them from doing any work would be issued and they concluded to take chances on its not being enforced before this morning. That is why the rush came on and a good start was made. If the same efforts are kept up all the foundations from Lake to Harrison street can be put in, probably, it is said, before the injunction application is heard.

One of the Loop company's officials said he could tell the property-owners who are fighting them they are wasting their time.

"In the first place," he continued, "we have considerably more than a majority of the frontage, as was clearly and convincingly proved to the Council committee which considered our ordinance and recommended it to the Council for passage. The Commissioner of Public Works investigated our petitions, found them perfectly straight, and certified the amount of frontage we had to the committee.

"In the next place we have a permit to build on Wabash avenue, and nine-tenths of the merchants on State street want the road there. Mr. Holbrook got up a movement against us and tried to prevent our getting a franchise, but he failed, and it is safe to say the structure will be built as it has been located and commenced."

OBJECTIONS TO VAN BUREN STREET.

Alexander H. Revell Gives Reasons for Opposing the Change.

Alexander H. Revell has taken an active interest in the Union loop project, in fact, his efforts have been of material assistance in getting frontage on Wabash avenue. He was asked yesterday for his opinion on the proposition to change to Van Buren street and said:

"It seems to me a mistake will be made for the good of the people of the entire city, for the good of the down-town business district, for the good of those who own property on Van Buren street, and even for the benefit of at least three of the companies representing the loop if the present proposition to have the loop come down any portion of Van Buren street is permitted. The principal objection to Harrison street urged by the loop people is there may be some hardship to have people go two or four blocks out of their way in going down or coming from the business center.

"This objection is wholly imaginary. Several years ago many people living on and east of Clark street on the North Side had the same objection when it was decided to run all cars through the La Salle street tunnel. A number of people objected to having the North Side surface loop turn at Monroe street, claiming it would take them out of the way and waste their time. How many persons think anything of either supposed objection today?

"I would rather ask if it was not a hardship at the present time to have people tramp through the business portion for blocks to the Northwestern depot, to the St. Paul depot, and to the depots at Polk street. Is it not a hardship to have people hanging like flies on the surface cars in their anxiety to get home and have their dinners some time before midnight? These are far greater hardships that the elevated loop is intended to obviate, and the mere fact of the people being taken a few blocks further when they have a comfortable seat in a car that is well lighted and clean is a very slight objection.

Proof by Trial.

"I believe a few months' trial, after the loop is on Harrison street, will fully demonstrate that the people who use the elevated will never notice the few additional blocks they would be carried; for it must be remembered that they get something back for this slight inconvenience, as a larger portion of the business center is open to them, and it is not at all unlikely they will often wish to go further south. If the 'golden square' is made smaller they would have greater distances to go in doing business south of that square.

"Let us suppose for a moment the loop is placed on Van Buren street—it closes out of the 'golden square' that large territory extending to Harrison street. In a few years it may be found by the elevated railway people that an additional entrance for the accommodation of the southwest portion of the city might be of benefit to the people and facilitate the movement of all other trains on the loop. What is to hinder them making an arrangement providing for the southwest system coming down over a bridge at Harrison street? People on that street will welcome them with joy.

"If the future should prove this surmise to be correct, then where would the people in the territory between Van Buren and Harrison streets, Wabash and Fifth avenues, find themselves? In a small square or gridiron of elevated railways. My own judgment is it will probably be but a few years before the Lake Shore and Rock Island Depot will move back to Harrison street or Polk street. Whenever this is done Harrison street will become as great a street as Van Buren is today.

"Think of it a moment and you will see this statement is reasonable. The business portion is spreading faster than the people are aware, and it will only take ten years at the most before the entire district up to Twenty-second street will be filled with business. As far as the greater West Side is concerned, Harrison street could be called just as central as streets two blocks north, especially when transportation facilities will compel the presence of large numbers of people on that thoroughfare.

"Now, why should not property-owners on Van Buren street strongly object to an elevated railway on that street? In five years from today no east and west street in the business will be more valuable than Van Buren street. If I owned property there no amount of money would induce me to consent, while if I was on Harrison street I would let the road come gladly and freely.

"Van Buren street would still be within the 'golden square,' and, like Adams, Madison, and Washington, should be kept free of elevated roads. It will become extremely valuable as a central and needed artery of the city, and will have additional value because free of an elevated road, much in the same way that streets located as are Harrison, Wabash, and Lake can be made more valuable by the presence of elevated roads. If there was any practicable way to have got Wabash avenue within the 'golden square' instead of on its boundary I would have favored that way.

Not Opposition to the Loop.

"This should not be construed as opposition to the loop project. I have always been favorable to elevated roads. I favor the loop where it is right to have it, and not where it may be convenient for some of the roads to have it. I believe if left to themselves the Alley 'L,' Northwestern, and Lake Street companies would be perfectly willing to go to Harrison street, as by so doing they would tap a greater district in a section that within a few years will prove of enormous value to them. I think the Metropolitan would be glad to take Harrison street, only that its present arrangement brings the people across the river north of Van Buren street, and this is what leads me to think that even if Van Buren street was adopted today Harrison street would be claimed in the near future. If this were done Van Buren street people would lose a large portion of the traffic, for which traffic they would surrender their rights today, and Harrison street people, while at any time gladly accepting a proposition to bring more people, would have already lost to themselves the vast number of people which would be taken over Van Buren street on the main line.

"Added to all this, why should not the owners of property on all streets in the center of the city demand that this space within the loop be made as large as it possibly can be within reasonable limits. The 'golden square' is going to be small any way you have it, and now is the time to place as much territory as can be brought within that square. Every man who owns property or does business in the down-town district must have a deep interest in this matter."

CHANGE IN PEOPLE'S CHURCH AFFAIRS.

Sunday-School to Meet Under Dr. W. G. Clarke at People's Institute.

The Sunday-school of the People's Church, McVicker's Theater, which has been holding services afternoons for the last twelve years in the Third Unitarian Church, Monroe and Laflin streets, met in that church for the last time yesterday afternoon.

Hereafter the West Side headquarters of the People's Church will be at the People's Institute, Van Buren and Leavitt streets, but the organizations will be independent of each other, as in the past. Dr. Thomas and the trustees of the People's Church feel there is a better field for the Sunday-school work in the vicinity of the People's Institute. Dr. William G. Clarke, Secretary of the Institute, at the request of Dr. Thomas, has accepted the position of Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Literary Society and the Young Men's Sunday Evening club of the People's Church will be merged into one organization, taking the former name, and will meet at the institute.

Dies from His Injuries.

Willie Drummond, 11 years old, died at his home, No. 50 Boston avenue, yesterday morning from injuries received Saturday afternoon. With several companions he was playing in front of No. 39 Boston avenue, when one of the boys seized his hat and threw it into the basement. Willie started down the stairs after it. The iron cover, which had been lifted by the boys to allow him to descend, fell upon him, injuring him internally.

Charles Kostling Is Missing.

Charles Kostling of No. 817 Eighty-first street is missing. He left his home Oct. 22 for the city with a large sum of money in his possession and no trace of him can be found.

POKER ENDS IN MURDER.

JAMES MAHER WANTS TO "CASH IN" AND IS KILLED.

Louis Maxey Is Charged with the Crime and Is Under Arrest—Rice Maxey, Said to Be the Direct Cause, Is Also Locked Up—Disreputable and Quarrelsome Game Comes to an End When the Killing Is Done—Numerous Battles Before Fatal One.

Murder was the outcome of a quarrel which arose during the progress of a game of poker yesterday morning. The victim was James Maher, a laborer, 25 years old, No. 8 Crittenden street. Louis Maxey is charged with the crime and is locked up at the West Lake Street Station. Rice Maxey, his brother, the direct cause of the shooting, is also under arrest and is locked up at the Warren Avenue Station. Maher was shot through the heart while seated at a table at which he, with several other men, had engaged in playing poker all Saturday night and Sunday morning.

The shooting occurred in a rear room in the Metropolitan saloon, No. 640 West Lake street, owned by R. McFarland. During the game quarrels were frequent. At one time during the early morning hours Rice Maxey, brother of the alleged murderer, quarreled with Richard V. Hunt, No. 1022 Central Park avenue. A fight followed, during which Maxey drew a revolver, and pointing it at Hunt's head pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to explode, however, and the man was disarmed and quieted. Louis Maxey at that time was standing in the room watching the game. He offered no interference in behalf of his brother.

The game continued until 10 o'clock in the morning undisturbed. At that hour James Maher signified his intention of "cashing in his checks." As a result Rice Maxey again quarreled with him. Louis Maxey interfered and was badly beaten. He lives in a cottage in the rear of the saloon, and with the blood streaming down his face he ran into his home, and, taking a revolver from a trunk, he rushed back to the saloon, and before any one could prevent he fired one shot at Maher. The latter was sitting on a chair at the time and when he was struck by the bullet, which entered his left breast, he fell to the floor and expired a short time later.

The occupants of the room rushed from the place, and in a short time only Saloonkeeper McFarland and the body of Maher remained.

The scene of the shooting is within a stone's throw of the West Lake Street Station. Lieut. Conroy and Sergt. Thomas Conroy were in the station at the time, and when the shooting was reported to them they hastened to the scene. They found Maher lying on the floor in a pool of blood, which was flowing from the wound in his breast. The police commenced a search for the murderer. They learned that Rice Maxey had charge of the game and that he lived with his brother Louis in the rear of the saloon. When Sergt. Conroy went into the house he was met by a colored woman who said she was Louis Maxey's wife. She denied that either her husband or Rice Maxey was in the house. Sergt. Conroy entered the house. Lying on a bed he found Louis Maxey, to all appearances asleep. His face was covered with blood, which was still oozing from two cuts, one on the bridge of the nose and another below the left eye. He was aroused and questioned regarding the shooting. He denied all knowledge of the killing of Maher and said he had been in the house all morning, and had not been in the saloon since the night before.

While Sergt. Conroy was questioning him Rice Maxey walked into the room. He, with Louis Maxey, was placed under arrest and taken to the West Lake Street Station. No weapon of any kind was found in the possession of the men.

Louis Maxey is a teamster 35 years old. He is employed in Bunge Bros.' coal yard in West Lake street, near Ashland avenue. He has lived in that vicinity for nearly fifteen years and bears a good reputation.

Policeman Kilcrane of the Lake Street Station, in searching Louis Maxey's home, found, it is said, a revolver in his trunk. The barrel was covered with fresh blood, as was the cloth which covered it. The six chambers were loaded with full cartridges. The inside of the barrel, however, bore every indication that it had been fired recently.

Rice Maxey also denies that his brother Louis fired the shot which killed Maher. He said a fight was indulged in and during the encounter some person fired the shot. Richard V. Hunt and G. S. Nevet, No. 150 Walnut street, say Louis Maxey fired the shot.

Work Begun on New Epileptic Asylum.

Preparatory work for the new asylum for the care and cure of epileptic patients, to be erected in Niles Township, directly west of Evanston, is being pushed rapidly. Building material is already on the ground. It is expected the corner-stone of the main building will be laid before winter sets in. The officers of the new institution are the Rev. A. Mattheis, President; Dr. O. F. Ebert, Vice-President; E. Rusch, Secretary; Mrs. P. Mattheis, Treasurer; Directors, William A. Dyche, Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, R. E. Rhode, D. A. Mudge, Dr. P. A. Welcher, Prof. James T. Hatfield, M. R. Kulschar.

Police Looking for a Man and Girl.

Police were looking last night for Olga Poldonz, 7 years old, and Henry Froter, 27 years old, a friend of the Poldonz family, with whom the child was in company when last seen. Friday Froter came to Chicago from Milwaukee and made a call on the Poldonz family at their home, No. 4738 Paulina street. He had dinner there and then asked Mrs. Poldonz to dress up her little daughter and he would take her to the city with him. The mother did so, and neither Froter nor the girl has been seen since.

Injuries May Prove Fatal.

James Smith, a gardener, 65 years old, is lying at the Evanston Emergency Hospital in an unconscious condition. Saturday afternoon Smith was trimming trees at the residence of D. H. Burnham when he fell to the ground, a distance of twelve feet, striking upon his head. Physicians say he will not recover. Smith is married and lives at No. 222 Lincoln street, Evanston.

No Chicago Mail in the Wreck.

"There was no mail for Chicago in the wreck at Trimmer's Park, Pa.," said Supt. Montgomery of the railway mail department of the Chicago office. "The dispatch concerning the pouches from New York, Boston, Hartford, and Harrisburg destined to Chicago was a mistake."

IS A SHOOTER FROM SHOOTERSVILLE.

Some Previous Performances of the New Champion Wing Shot.

Local sportsmen were dumfounded on Saturday when they read the accounts of Fred Gilbert's victory in the American championship live bird handicap trap shoot at Baltimore, Md., on Friday. Those well up in the game expected Brewer, Fulford, Grimm, Bingham, and a number of others to get inside of the money, but Gilbert was never given a thought.

FRED GILBERT, CHAMPION WING SHOT.

"Who is this Gilbert and what has he ever done?" was the question asked by the trap shooters yesterday, but nobody could answer. The Du Pont Powder company, promoters of the championship shoot, however, knew something about the new champion, as he took part in the tournament at the request of Elliot S. Rice, the powder company's local agent. Gilbert, although champion wing shot of his section of the country, is a market hunter and is considered one of the best in the West. E. S. Rice went on a hunting trip through Minnesota, engaging Gilbert as a guide. Being taken by his fine shooting, he induced him to enter the tourney. Gilbert, however, demurred, stating that the company he would have to shoot against was too fast for him. Rice thought otherwise, and after considerable coaxing induced him to enter. Being unknown he was placed at the twenty-seven-yard mark, six yards behind the scratch men. In the Nebraska State shoot held at Omaha on June 13, 14, and 15 he broke 213 targets out of 220 on the first day, 224 out of 235 on the second day, and 131 out of 135 on the last day, an average for the three days of 96 16-59. The first afternoon he broke fifteen targets straight five consecutive times and killed ten live birds, quitting without a miss. The second day he broke ninety-nine targets out of 100, and the third day broke eighty-three straight, missed his eighty-fourth, and broke the next sixteen, scoring ninety-nine out of 100. At Kansas City on July 16 to 19 he won eight first prizes, was one of a four-man team to win first in the Peoria target event, and second in the Cleveland shoot. In the last match of the tournament twenty-five targets per man, twenty-eight entries, four men broke twenty-five straight, and in the shoot-off Gilbert broke twenty-four, making forty-nine out of fifty, and won the medal. As a Western man now holds the championship the next big event of its kind will undoubtedly be held in Chicago.

United Irish Societies Meet.

The United Irish Societies of Chicago met yesterday afternoon at No. 81 Clark street to make arrangements for the Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien demonstration at Central Music Hall Saturday evening, Nov. 23. A permanent organization was effected and officers elected. A program of songs, recitations, and speeches will be arranged.

The Reynolds Art Sale.

Supplementary sale at auction of the Reynolds collection of oil paintings by famous modern masters will continue Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 30, 31, and Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock p. m. each day, at No. 268 Wabash avenue, consisting of paintings not sold at the last sale and fifty additional paintings from the Reynolds gallery of New York. J. H. French will conduct the sale.

$18.75—Low Rate and Fast Time to Atlanta and Return—$18.75.

The Monon route on Oct. 26, Nov. 5, 15, and 25, Dec. 5 and 16, will sell excursion tickets to Atlanta and return, good ten days, at above rate. For full particulars call at city ticket office, Monon route, No. 232 Clark street. Telephone main 174.

Change in Lake Geneva Train.

Beginning Monday, Oct. 28, train for Lake Geneva via the Northwestern line will leave Chicago at 3:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday, instead of 3:30 p. m.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Best work, one price only, 15 cabinet photos, 3 styles, $3. Stevens', McVicker's Theater.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU. Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—Forecast for Monday:

Indiana and Illinois, fair, northwesterly winds, colder in southern portion.

Ohio, generally fair Monday, with a moderate cold wave, westerly winds.

Lower Michigan, fair, except local snows at lake stations, colder, northwesterly winds.

Upper Michigan, light snows, northerly winds, and colder.

Wisconsin, fair, except local snows in northeast portion, northwesterly winds.

Missouri and Iowa, generally northwesterly winds.

Kansas and Nebraska, fair, northerly winds.

Minnesota, local snows, followed by fair weather, continued cold northerly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Therm'meter.	Max. temp.	State of weather.	Precipitation 12 hours.	Direction of wind.
Abilene	30.24	54	64	Fair	....	N.
Bismarck, N. D.	30.32	20	32	Clear	....	N.W.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.52	50	66	Rain	.30	S.W.
Boston, Mass.	29.86	56	66	Fair	.04	S.
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	58	66	Clear	Tr.	N.W.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.32	42	52	Clear	....	N.W.
Chicago	29.80	36	50	Clear	....	W.
Cincinnati, O.	29.84	54	64	Clear	.14	W.
Cleveland, O.	29.66	52	64	Fair	.10	S.W.
Davenport, Ia.	29.90	34	48	Clear	....	S.W.
Des Moines, Ia.	30.02	36	42	Clear	....	W.
Detroit, Mich.	29.64	44	60	Clear	.04	W.
Dodge City	30.16	46	58	Clear	....	N.W.
Duluth, Minn.	29.60	30	38	Snow	.02	N.W.
El Paso, Tex.	30.04	58	64	Fair	....	E.
Galveston	30.02	72	80	Rain	.08	W.
Grand Haven	29.64	40	52	Clo'dy	.02	N.W.
Green Bay	29.62	32	48	Clo'dy	.01	W.
Helena, Mont.	30.26	..	34	Clear	....	S.W.
Huron, S. D.	30.18	24	36	Clear	....	N.W.
Indianapolis	29.88	48	60	Clear	Tr.	W.
Jacksonville	30.10	70	82	Clear	....	S.E.
Kansas City	30.14	48	52	Clear	....	N.W.
Little Rock	30.06	58	66	Clear	.01	N.W.
Marquette	29.42	36	48	Clo'dy	.01	S.W.
Memphis	30.06	60	66	Clear	.04	W.
Montreal	29.58	54	58	Clo'dy	....	S.
Moorhead	29.96	24	28	Snow	.12	N.W.
New Orleans	30.04	72	80	Fair	....	S.
New York City	29.82	58	64	Clo'dy	....	S.
Omaha	30.08	46	46	Clear	....	N.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.52	64	70	Rain	Tr.	S.
Palestine	30.08	66	76	Clear	....	N.
Pittsburg	29.70	60	72	Clo'dy	.16	S.W.
Pueblo	30.18	48	56	Clear	....	E.
Rapid City	30.20	34	48	Clear	....	N.W.
St. Louis	30.02	48	58	Clear	....	W.
St. Paul	29.82	26	38	Clo'dy	....	W.
Salt Lake City	30.18	50	58	Clear	....	W.
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	42	54	Clear	....	W.
Springfield, Mo.	30.12	44	54	Clear	....	N.W.
Toledo	29.68	48	64	Clear	Tr.	N.W.
Washington	29.70	66	74	Clo'dy	....	S.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

BOSTON—Arrived—Bothnia, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived—Rhynland, Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived—Ems, New York.

HAVRE—Arrived—La Gascogne, New York.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived—Bovic, New York; Etruria, New York.

GLASGOW—Arrived—Norwegian, Montreal.

DEATHS.

BARTON—Oct. 25, at No. 1039 N. Kedzie-av., Joseph Barton, beloved husband of Betsy Barton. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 1:30 p. m. by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

BERG—Sunday evening at 6 p. m., Grace M. Berg, nee Chase, beloved wife of John Berg Jr. Funeral Wednesday from Sixtieth Street Presbyterian Church, 60th and Princeton-av., at 1 o'clock.

FERGUSON—Oct 26, Capt. John Ferguson, beloved husband of Ellen Ferguson (nee McCarthey), aged 49 years. Funeral Monday, Oct. 28, at 2 p. m., from his late residence, 55 Diversey-place, by carriages to Rosehill. Buffalo papers please copy.

GARLAND—Annie E., wife of T. H. Garland, Oct. 27, of pneumonia. Funeral from residence, 5949 Indiana-av., Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 9:30 a. m. by carriages to Forest Home.

McINTYRE—Oct. 27, 1895, at her residence, No. 4117 Wabash-av., Mrs. Michael McIntyre. Funeral Tuesday at 9 a. m. from residence. Interment at Kenosha, Wis.

RAMPIN—At his residence, 654 West Polk-st., Oct. 27, 1895, William A. Rampin, aged 22 years. Member of Banner Lodge, No. 218, K. of P.; private secretary of the late Speaker Meyers of the House of Representatives, State of Illinois. Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. Omaha papers please copy.

DEATHS.

PILBEAM—Lutie Marshall, beloved wife of Robert Pilbeam. Funeral Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock from residence, No. 6945 Sheridan-av.

RASMUSEN—Anna C., beloved wife of the late Nicholas R. Rasmusen, aged 58 years 3 weeks. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Edward A. Hogensen, Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 1 p. m. by carriages to Graceland.

WIRTH—Andreas Wirth, Sunday morning at 1:15 o'clock at his residence, No. 301 Blue Island-av. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 1 p. m. to Graceland.

WESTWOOD—Oct. 27, 1895, at her residence, No. 1227 Oak Grove-av., Jessie A. Westwood, nee Harris, aged 24 years. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 1:30 p. m. to Rosehill. Toronto papers please copy.

WILBUR—Saturday, Oct. 26, Charles M. Wilbur. Funeral services at residence, No. 48 35th-st., Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m.

WILBUR—Charles M. Wilbur, suddenly, Oct. 26, 1895. Funeral from residence, 48 35th-st., on Tuesday at 2 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON WILL address the Armour Mission Mothers' club at the Mission Building on Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

AUDITORIUM.
Chicago Orchestra
THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 1, 2:30.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 8:15.
SYMPHONY PROGRAM.
Vorspiel, Guntram (first time)........ Rich. Strauss
Symphony No. 7 in A.................. Beethoven
Symphonic Variations, op. 78........... Dvorak
Vorspiel, Die Meistersinger............ Wagner
Soloist—MR. GEO. W. FERGUSON, Baritone.
Matinee Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
Evening Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.25, $1.50.
Tickets on sale Monday morning, Auditorium box office and branch office, Inter-Ocean Bldg.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
The New STODDARD LECTURES. Finely Illustrated.
Tomorrow, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evs., and Saturday Matinee.
BRILLIANT OPENING SIXTEENTH SEASON.
JOHN L. STODDARD'S... New Lecture on NAPLES
WITH UNPRECEDENTED ILLUSTRATION.
Next Week Constantinople. 3d Week—Napoleon Bonaparte. 4th Week—India. 5th Week—Japan.
Reserved Seats—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.

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FIRST FASHIONABLE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
TONIGHT. First Time in CHICAGO.
LILLIAN RUSSELL OPERA COMPANY
In a Most Sumptuous Production of Smith & DeKoven's Newest Comic Opera...
THE TZIGANE (THE GYPSY)
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
Next Week........................LA PERICHOLE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
All Our Great Records "Smashed" Yesterday!
STEVE BRODIE IN "ON THE BOWERY."
Next Sunday—"THE WHITE RAT."

ALHAMBRA THEATER—H. R. Jacobs, Mgr.
The Big MELODRAMA Novelty of the Season!
"THE WHITE RAT"
Next Sunday—"SHAFT NO. 2."

TRACK AT FORSYTH, IND.
RACING.
THE FORSYTH RACE TRACK FALL MEETING commences Wednesday, Oct. 16, to continue 15 days. Five or more races each day, rain or shine. Admission, 50c.
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road—Special trains leave Union Depot, Canal-st., at 12:05, 12:25, 12:45, and 1:15 p. m., stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., and Englewood. Regular train leaves at 2 p. m. Lake Shore Road—Regular train leaves Van Buren-st. at 12:05, stopping at 22d, 39th, and Englewood. Trains leave track immediately after the last race. Fare on Specials, 25c round trip.

South Side—HOPKINS—West Side
HOPKINS
SOUTH SIDE: LEW DOCKSTADER, as GROVER CLEVELAND. ZELMA RAWLSTON, DARE BROS., &c.—and........ MY PARTNER
WEST SIDE: Prof. Wormwood's Champion Troupe of Trained Dogs & Monkeys.
The Unique Nawns, Gems of Auld Ireland, &c. Hopkins' South Side Stock Co., for a single week—Harbor Lights. 10, 20, 30 CTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........................Manager
Last Week. Big Hit. Frank Daniels Comic Opera Co. in
THE WIZARD OF THE NILE
By Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert.
Matinee Saturday Only.
COMPANY OF 60. COMPLETE EFFECTS.

McVICKER'S—Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed., Sat. at 2.
LAST WEEK OF THE McVICKER'S
Old Homestead
Sunday, Nov. 3—"The Twentieth Century Girl." Seat sale Thursday.

PARISIAN—Cor. Wabash-av. and Hubbard Court.
CIRCUS
and Venetian Water Carnival. Every afternoon at 2. Evenings at 8. The Namedos, Mario-Dunham Family, The Bannocks, Le Rousse, Martinetti Family, Salmo Juno, etc. Popular Prices. Tickets at Lyon & Healy's 2 weeks in advance.

HOOLEY'S—LAST SIX NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
TOO MUCH JOHNSON
With WILLIAM GILLETTE.
Next Sunday—A. M. Palmer's Burlesque Co. in LITTLE CHRISTOPHER.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis
A Magnificent Audience Held in Breathless Attention by the Most Powerful of Plays.
DARKEST RUSSIA.
A MELODRAMATIC TRIUMPH.
Next Sunday—TOWN TOPICS.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
DAVID HENDERSON......Manager.
CANARY & LEDERER'S
...Merry World...
THE NEWEST THING IN TOWN.
Trilby, Sans Gene, Wang, Rob Roy, Robin Hood, Faust, Madeline.
Sunday Next—Garrick Burlesque Co., THRILBY.

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GLOBE DIME MUSEUM
292 and 294 State-st.
THE GREAT MIDWAY.
THE ORIGINAL IRISH VILLAGE.
BIG STAGE SHOWS. HOSTS OF CURIOSITIES.

HAVLIN'S—J. J. Collins, Manager.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
LOTTA'S GREATEST SUCCESS—Pawn Ticket 210
Bright Specialties—Latest Songs—Music—Dances.
Next Sunday—THE PRODIGAL FATHER.

STEINWAY HALL.
Mme. Fanny Bloomfield-Zeisler. Piano Recital.
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 30, 8 p. m.
Her First Appearance Since Her European Triumphs.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.
Seats $1.50, $1.00, 75 cents. Boxes $9.00.

THE SCHILLER—Tonight.
MINNIE MADDERN FISKE,
Presenting for the first time here
"THE QUEEN OF LIARS."
SUNDAY, NOV. 3—A MODERN MEPHISTO, HELENA MORA

OLYMPIC.
OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE—Hill & Hull—Bernard Dyllyn—Topack & Steele—Quaker City Quartette—Perry & Tenbrooke—Horwitz & Bowers—Le Reynolds—Glose Bros.—Moore & Brydges—Sam Black—The Highleys. PRICES 10, 20, 30 CENTS.

THE LINCOLN—Matinees Sunday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALL THIS WEEK "The Three Guardsmen."
Next Sunday Matinee, "THE DERBY WINNER."

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL CONSISTORY, S. P. R. S.—Princes: You are hereby requested to appear at the Preceptory in full uniform on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 12:30 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased frater, Charles M. Wilbur. The Consistory will leave at precisely 1 o'clock, in carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.
GEO. W. WARVELLE, 33°.
GIL. W. BARNARD, Grand Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE 526, F. AND A. M., WILL convene in emergent communication Monday, Oct. 28, 1 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, John Ferguson. Members urgently invited.
H. H. DECKER, Master.
GEO. L. WARD, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights are requested to be at Asylum Monday, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Sir A. Swadkins.
ADAM H. JOHNSTON, E. C.
GEO. L. WARD, Recorder.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1895.

It seems that the Duke of Marlborough has been marked down from $13,000,000 to $10,000,000.

A Minneapolis newspaper calls Don M. Dickinson "the Michigan statesman." Shades of Lewis Cass!

Willie Breckinridge seems to be more popular in Kentucky than P. Wat Hardin is. But that isn't saying much.

It is a great pity Foraker cannot get Brice into a joint debate. The country is pretty hard up for amusement just now.

Senator Hill's speeches in Ohio will not seriously tax his energies. Hill is not in the habit of overexerting himself in a hopeless cause.

Altgeld, according to the St. Louis Republic, is "a big man in little things." That is a polite way of saying that he is a big man in his mind.

The only hope for Cleveland's vigorous foreign policy is in a Republican Congress. Congress, not the President, has the power to declare war.

Senator Sherman's denial that he is "chilly" proves nothing. If an iceberg could talk it probably would say it thinks itself as warm as necessary.

St. Louis' furnishing of free cigarets to Chicago may have some effect in diminishing Chicago's population. But it won't make St. Louis' any larger.

Coxey's campaign is costing him $75 a week. That is a large sum in view of what Coxey will get election day; but think of the advertising he is receiving.

Fifer persists in the statement that he is "out of politics" with all the joy of a small boy who has discovered that there is no more jam in the house and says he doesn't want any.

Senator Peffer is said to be making a success as a farmer. A tired country earnestly hopes he will continue until the time comes when he will feel he cannot afford to stay in politics.

It is to be hoped that the apple carnival Leavenworth, Kas., is going to hold will not be followed by results similar to those which saddened the participants in the first apple carnival in Eden.

Ambassador Bayard will confer a favor if he will try to look cross once in a while. It would not be pleasant for him, of course; but he was not sent to London for his own pleasure exclusively.

John Sherman's book is said to make no mention of Gen. Alger's capture of the Sherman delegates from the South in 1888. Probably Senator Sherman was afraid he could not control himself.

If Don M. Dickinson refused the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Detroit in the hope of getting Secretary Olney's job it was a wise decision. He will never be Secretary of State, but he has saved the expense and wear and tear of vainly trying to defeat Pingree.

What does the Peoria Herald mean by saying that "there are any number of Republicans over the country who might not care to go to Chicago in view of the extraordinary means that are taken in that city to influence conventions"? If any Republican who comes to this city gets under the influence it is generally of Peoria manufacture.

Coxey indignantly affects to repudiate a charge made by Democrats that he is in league with the Republicans. He need not get mad over it. The Republicans do not want to be in such bad company. A few free silver extremists who have called themselves Republicans but now have gone over to the Populists may be pleased to shake hands with him, but there can be no friendship between him and honest men so long as he advocates the vagaries to which he is committed.

The French expedition against Madagascar has been brought to a close by a treaty and the acceptance of a French protectorate by the Queen of the island. Under the terms of the treaty France will represent Madagascar in all its foreign relations and all questions concerning foreigners will be decided by the French Resident-General, who also has control of the international administration. The revenue of the island is to take care of the public expenditures and debt and the Queen cannot contract a loan without the authority of France, which in the meanwhile does not assume responsibility for past treaties or concessions. In return France undertakes to defend Madagascar against all dangers. In a word the new arrangement is tantamount to annexation, and the brave little Queen is stripped of all her power and made a mere figurehead.

Figaro publishes the following list of profits made by members of the French Chamber of Deputies who were members of the Southern France railway syndicate: Jules Roche, 28,000 francs; H. Reuvier, 6,750 francs; M. Killune, 3,000 francs; M. Delencle, 5,000 francs; M. Passy, 12,300 francs; M. Le Mercier, 4,500 francs. The paper states that these Deputies were not prosecuted because M. Flory, the official accountant, was of the opinion that the formation of the syndicate was perfectly regular and therefore its members were not guilty of corruption.

It is stated that the United States Treasury has made a special effort during several months past to reduce the outstanding volume of Sherman notes. Every Sherman note in the different parcels of paper money that are offered in exchange for silver dollars has been carefully set off against the silver issued, and has been canceled, while the large ones have been broken up as much as possible into notes of small denominations, the latter being put in circulation. The redemptions of the Sherman notes have amounted to about $2,000,000 in the present month, and the total redeemed since the new policy was instituted is nearly 15 millions, leaving the volume outstanding about 141 millions, and reducing to 388 millions those outstanding obligations of the government which are directly redeemable in gold.

VINDICATING THE LAW.

The Sheriff of Seneca County, O., understands his duty and has the courage to execute it. He and his subordinates resisted with force a lawless attempt to take a prisoner out of his custody. He put in the Tiffin jail guards whom he could depend on, and when the would-be lynchers tried to break in they were fired on, and two of them killed. Then the prisoner was removed safely to the jail of an adjoining county, where he can remain till the time of his trial, which will doubtless end in his conviction and his lawful hanging.

The man whose life the mob tried to take committed a cold-blooded murder. He shot down an officer of the law who had gone out to his farm for the purpose of arresting him. Naturally his act excited great indignation, but he was arrested soon after the commission of the crime and was put in jail to await trial.

It became the duty of the Sheriff to guard him so that he should not escape. It became equally the duty of the Sheriff to protect him from violence, so that the court might pass on his case in due time. Those citizens of Seneca County who fancied that their Sheriff was ignorant of that portion of his duties or that he was a weak man, afraid he would make himself unpopular if he resisted "an outburst of popular indignation" when it took the form of the lawless execution of a murderer, have discovered that they made a mistake which was fatal to some of their number.

There is nothing to mourn over greatly in the fact that two of those composing the mob were killed and others wounded. They could not have been exemplary members of society or they would not have been where they were. They tried to take the law into their own hands, and they suffered the consequences. In many places the Sheriff would have played the coward's part and have made a mere pro forma resistance. Fortunately for the credit of Ohio, that was not the case at Tiffin.

There has not been a solitary case of lynching in the State this year. The Sheriff of Seneca County was determined that the first one should not occur in his bailiwick. His energetic action will have a good effect throughout the State. Had he been less mindful of his duty and allowed his prisoner to be taken from him, the next murder in some other county would have been followed probably by an attempt at lynching. One crime breeds another. As it is, however, there will be much less inclination on the part of Ohioans to take the law into their own hands. They will remember Tiffin.

FLORIDA'S QUEER SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

The State of Florida has a Superintendent of Public Education who has a queer idea of American manliness. His name is W. N. Sheats. One of the first things done by him on coming into office was to secure the passage by the Legislature of what is known as the "Sheats law." The following is the text of the law as reported in the Daily American of Jacksonville:

> Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
>
> Sec. 1. It shall be a penal offense for any individual body of inhabitants, corporation, or association to conduct within this State any school of any grade, public, private, or parochial, wherein white persons and negroes shall be instructed or boarded within the same building or taught in the same class or at the same time by the same teacher.
>
> Sec. 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of Sec. 1 of this act by patronizing or teaching in such school shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not less than $150 nor more than $500, or imprisoned in the county jail for not less than three months nor more than six months for every such offense.

This law, it appears, was specially aimed at the Orange Park Normal and Industrial School, founded and maintained by the American Missionary Association—a Northern society which during the last thirty years has expended several millions of dollars in aid of education in the South. This normal school at Orange Park, like the thirty other similar schools, including six chartered colleges, founded by this association, was intended chiefly to prepare colored teachers and leaders among the people of their own race. But in this instance a number of white scholars in the vicinity, desiring to share in its advantages as the best if not also the only school of high grade accessible to them, were not turned away. With its ample building and corps of teachers the school is said to have been doing an educational work which has commanded the admiration of all who have visited it.

To State Superintendent Sheats, however, the school appears to have been an object of peculiar envy—a kind of "Mordecai in the gate." In his official report he says: "The efforts Northern benevolent associations are making in this State to educate a few colored people in schools with the whites are exceedingly exasperating to the negroes' Southern friends. The truth is," he adds, "the race has too many loving friends." Hence this queerly un-American "Sheats law."

Before the war it was a criminal offense in the States of the South for one to teach any colored person the English alphabet. Barbaric as such a law seems, there was then a certain pretext for it. The danger was that a slave, if taught to read, might get to know too much to remain content as a slave. As for the Sheats law, which would consign to a Florida dungeon for "from three to six months" any teacher or any trustee in any school, "public, private, or parochial," for allowing a white pupil to be "instructed in the same building, or in the same class, or at the same time by the same teacher," with colored pupils—the spirit and motive of it would shame a Turk. It is incredible that in America such an attempted interference with the rights of American citizenship can stand the test. And we are glad to know that measures have already been taken to test the law and appeal the case, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court.

The better people in Florida will do well to consider if the enactment of such a spirit into such a law is likely to enhance the good repute of their State before the country. Will the educational policy of the State of Florida dignify itself by a law which treats with such public insolence and contempt one-half the people of the State? The population of Florida has trebled since the war, largely though Northern immigration, enterprise, and capital; the State is famous for its oranges, and has some peculiar attractions as a winter resort for Northern people; it would be a good deal more than a local calamity should that State be seen branding its own forehead with dishonor by the enactment of this short-sighted and every way detestable "Sheats law." Henry Ward Beecher used to say that the unpardonable sin was that of meanness. Probably this law was passed without much consideration and with little or no public discussion. At any rate the people of Florida cannot too promptly or too decisively repudiate it.

A DODGING AND PERVERTING PAPER.

The Chronicle says that The Tribune—

> In one issue, on one not overbroad editorial page, lectures Senator Hill on the necessity of enforcing in New York City the State law prescribing the closing of saloons on Sunday and assures the Chronicle that it is not fair to ask the municipal authorities in Chicago to enforce a like statute.

There are newspapers which, when pressed by arguments which they cannot refute, take refuge in silence. There are others which get around the difficulty by putting in the mouth of an opponent arguments he never made and then proceeding with an air of great superiority to demolish those invented statements. That is cowardly as well as dishonest. It is a fraud on those readers who do not take both papers. But in Chicago, as elsewhere, there are journals which conduct controversies in that way.

The Tribune did not lecture Senator Hill on the necessity of enforcing the Sunday saloon-closing law in New York City. What it did was to call attention to Hill's hypocrisy. He helped, as Governor, to pass that very law. He is complaining now because "Puritans" are enforcing it and calls for a change of the law so the people of New York City may decide for themselves whether the saloons shall or shall not be open on Sunday in the City of New York. If he did not expect the law would be enforced why did he sign it? If he did expect it to be enforced when Tammany passed it and he signed it why is he finding fault now? The reason is that he expected the law would be utilized by Tammany to coerce reluctant saloonkeepers to pay blackmail and work for the Democratic ticket and for no other reason.

The Chronicle says further that—

> The Tribune knows that in Illinois we have a peremptory statute commanding that saloons be closed on Sunday—"as peremptory as the statute against larceny." But this statute is not enforced by the Republican Mayor of this city, nor does The Tribune think it ought to be. The organ which is thus wildly excited over the heinous crime of Sunday beer drinking in New York looks with genial toleration on the Mayor's entire indifference to the State law in Chicago.

The Tribune did not say that the law of 1818 ought not to be enforced, but pointed out the later laws authorizing cities, villages, and counties to grant licenses to sell liquor by the year, without excepting any day of the week, providing the tax exacted was not less than $500 per annum. The Chronicle dodges the knockdown point.

The Tribune also said, and that point was also studiously ignored, that the enforcement of State laws rests with courts, which are composed of Judges, Justices, and juries. The Constitution declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, "liberty, or property without due process "of law." A man cannot be fined $200 or any less sum for selling liquor on Sunday except by due process of law, and that means by the verdict of a jury, if he chooses to demand one, or by the sentence of a Justice if he does not. When the accused saloonkeeper appears in court he can ask for a jury trial, for the law provides that—

> The person accused may have the cause tried by a jury upon the same conditions, and the jury shall be summoned and impaneled in the same manner as in civil cases before Justices of the Peace, provided it shall not be necessary for the defendant to advance the jury fees.

The Mayor can fine no one. He can imprison no one. He can close no saloon because liquor is sold on Sunday. All he can do is to collect evidence through his police officers and submit it to the courts. Then they can "enforce the law" or not, as they see fit. Any citizen can collect evidence that saloons sell beer or spirits on Sunday in this city. The editor of the Chronicle can do it and submit it to a grand jury or to a Justice of the Peace to pass on it.

The Mayor is neither judge nor jury nor a Justice of the Peace. He is no autocrat. He can "enforce" no State law. He can not stop the sale of liquor on Sunday without the coöperation of courts and juries.

Until the Chronicle will explain how he is to get the authority the less it says about his "enforcing the act of 1818" the better.

As it cannot controvert The Tribune's arguments, silence on its part would be more becoming than evasion and perversion.

THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL PROBLEM.

The apathetic, do-less, worthless Inter-State Commerce Commission is stirred up to action by the numerous and loud complaints that have been voiced in The Tribune. It has notified all the prominent Western lines that action has been brought against them for alleged violation of the law in ignoring the long and short haul clause on traffic to Colorado and also to Missouri River points. The proceeding, however, is not a criminal one, and the managers of the different railroads concerned may amend their ways with little trouble except that arising from the perversity of railroad human nature, which claims the liberty of choosing between right and wrong and often selects the wrong.

There seems to be no doubt as to the commission of the acts charged. It is admitted by some of the railroad officials, and provable by reference to printed documents in which the different lines avow their readiness to carry the same classes of goods at less rates for a long distance than for only a part of that distance. The open tariff rates were made for the long distances by some lines for the stated reason that other lines were making similar concessions secretly. As stated by Chairman Morrison of the commission, the Santa Fé claimed the other roads were cutting rates to Denver, and decidedly to secure openly what the others were getting in secret. They published a tariff according to law and filed it with the commission. The other lines did the same. They only cut the Denver rate from Missouri and Mississippi River points and left the rates to interior points the same as they were under the former tariffs. The people of Iowa and other States lodged formal complaints of this, and the commission could not avoid citing the roads interested to explain their position, especially as it had the proofs in its own possession, placed there by the officials of the offending lines, who probably were serenely confident that no official notice would be taken of it.

The managing receiver of the Santa Fé admits that the inter-State commerce law only grants exemption from provisions of the fourth section on account of water competition, which hardly can be claimed as an excuse in these cases. He says also there is other competition which the railroads are compelled to meet or go to ruin, and instances the competition of the Canadian roads, which are not subject to the provisions of the inter-State commerce law. But it is difficult to see how this applies to business between Chicago and Denver or any other of several points stated to have been granted the favor of lower rates than were charged for shorter distances over the same line. So that explanation made by Mr. Walker is one that does not explain. But there may be some force in his remark that there also is the competition of roads that secretly cut rates and cannot be reached by due process of law, which competition sometimes has to be met "or the honest roads have to go without any business." Nevertheless, this cannot excuse plain and notorious violation of the law.

It is probable that this interference by the commission will result in a resolve at the meeting of the traffic officials and executive officials of the various lines to be held in St. Louis this week that former tariff rates shall be restored immediately. In that case the transportation of grain from the distant points to Chicago will cost the favored shippers nearly twice as much as they are now paying, always provided the agreement be lived up to, which is open to grave doubt. It is likely that a few will obtain cut rates, to the disadvantage of the more numerous class of shippers who have no friends at court, this to be followed by fresh complaints, and that by nominal resolves soon to be broken, and so on, till the whole thing is changed by a comprehensive and radical reform.

FOSTER AND PLATT THE TRAITORS.

The Associated Press abstract of Senator Sherman's memoirs put him in the attitude of insinuating treachery on Garfield's part in 1880. The full text of that part of his book relating to the convention of 1880 showed he had intimated nothing of the kind. In order that there may be no doubt on this point the Senator says in an interview:

> I would have received the nomination in 1880 had it not been for the action of ex-Gov. Charles H. Foster. And here permit me to correct an impression that in my forthcoming book I have assailed the character of Garfield in connection with the proceedings of that convention. I have indulged in no language that would indicate that I thought that he acted unfairly. Foster was the man. As he sold me out in 1880, so did Tom Platt do the same thing eight years later.

This disposes of the Garfield controversy, but furnishes some other gentlemen a chance to rise to explain. In June of 1880, after having heard various statements about Foster's alleged treachery at Chicago, and after having had Gov. Foster's explanation of some of these allegations, the Senator wrote to him: "I will trust you as of old, with hearty good-will and respect, and will give no further credence to the stories I hear." The Senator must have had further information, or something must have happened quite lately to ruffle his temper, for he says now to Foster as Nathan did to David, "Thou art the man." It is the ex-Governor's turn to be interviewed now.

The part which Foster played in 1880 was played eight years later, it appears, by Platt. In speaking of that individual he uses language so emphatic—so violent even—as to show that the New York boss never will be forgiven by him. He says:

> Platt is the Judas Iscariot of the Republican party. He is a traitor. He is dangerous to any civilized organization. Platt controlled the New York delegation in the National Republican convention of 1888, as he will unsuccessfully attempt to do next year. New York's vote was for me in that convention and had it not been for Platt I would have been nominated and elected. I had positive assurances that New York's vote would be solid for me. The delegates had so pledged their constituents that such would be the case. The country knows the result.
>
> Why was the vote given to Harrison? Platt sold the vote. I know that a warm personal friend of Harrison entered into a deal with Platt, offering Platt the Secretaryship of the Treasury in the event of Harrison's nomination and election. This man, whose name I do not care to mention at this particular time, went to that convention armed with absolute authority to act for Harrison. He made a deal for the vote of New York, and after Harrison's election he attempted to have the office promised him by this Indiana man delivered.

That bargain and sale charge has been made before. It was well known in 1889 that Mr. Platt was bitterly disappointed because he was not made Secretary of the Treasury. He could not have expected the appointment on account of his merits. He could only have done so because of some agreement with some one who he believed was authorized to make contracts for Gen. Harrison. Mr. Platt never has talked freely on this subject. Perhaps he will be more ready to do so after this savage attack. He ought to resent the Judas Iscariot charge at least.

The unusual vehemence of Senator Sherman's language indicates that he believes he could have been nominated seven years ago but for Platt. If he is not mistaken in his belief that the New York delegates were for him he might have been. On the first ballot he had 229 votes out of 831. On the second ballot he had 249. If to those had been added the 72 of New York he would not have had a majority, but would have been far in the lead.

However that may be, the politicians will await with interest the responses to this outburst on the part of the usually cold and self-contained Senator from Ohio. If Mr. Platt does not vindicate himself everyone will be tempted to believe he is playing the same game now as in 1888, that Gov. Morton is his dummy candidate now as Mr. Depew was then, and that he will throw over the former for any candidate who will promise him the Treasury Department.

SENATOR HILL'S PERVERSIONS.

Senator Hill says:

> The Democratic party may not always have acted with entire wisdom in regard to silver, but this much can be said, that it was not responsible for the Sherman silver law. That law was Republican in its inception, in its enactment, and in its enforcement.

Indirectly the Democratic party was responsible for the Sherman law. The free coinage men had a majority in the Senate. They would have had one in the House if the anti-free coinage members had resisted the passage of a law increasing the quantity of silver purchased on government account. The Democrats were then almost solid for 16 to 1 free coinage and they would have had the support of a handful of Republicans. So it became a choice between free coinage legislation, which would have slumped the money of this country down to silver monometallism, then worth about 70 cents on the dollar, and increased silver purchase legislation, which in three years had to be abandoned. It was believed by some that if the government purchased four and a half million ounces a month the price of that metal would advance permanently to the old parity with gold. That did not turn out to be the case. After a speculative spurt at the outset silver kept on falling and the continued purchases created financial distrust, which ended in a panic in 1893. Then the law of 1880 was repealed through the importunity of Cleveland, backed by a strong Democratic vote. But for the free silver proclivities of the Democracy in both Houses in 1890 the Republicans would not have had to vote for any increased silver purchase bill in 1890. Senator Hill knows all this, but has not the decency to tell the truth, but dishonestly perverts.

PINGREE'S COCK AND BULL STORY.

Mayor Pingree of Detroit, who is a candidate for reëlection, has recently published a book about himself which he thinks will help him in his campaign. In this book he boasts of the things he has done while Mayor, some of which are creditable, and of the views he holds touching a number of subjects, some of which are exceedingly foolish.

There are some statements made by him, presumptively for the purpose of pleasing the socialistic demagogues and getting their aid, which are so utterly and necessarily untrue that it is difficult to see why a man of Mayor Pingree's alleged intelligence should make them. His allowing such stuff to be printed is inexcusable. He did not believe it, but he must have supposed that some simpletons might put faith in it.

It is alleged in his book that the army officers who were ordered here at the time of the Debs strike and riots held a meeting after they had been in Chicago a few days, compared notes, and came to the conclusion that there was no emergency demanding the presence of regulars, but that the troops had been ordered to Chicago to side with the corporations in an industrial struggle. It is alleged further that—

> These officers did not confine themselves to the mere expression of indignation. Their patriotic feeling led them further than that. They denounced among themselves the advisers of the President of the United States who had sent them on such a mission. It was not the spirit of insubordination, but of righteous indignation against being used against the defenseless and the weak and to bolster up wrong and greed, which animated many regular officers.
>
> In their righteous anger they were willing to give their views to the public, and a second meeting was to be held to formulate those views, which were to be spread over the length and breadth of the land to the people of the republic.

These alleged "facts," he says, became known to the authorities at Washington and the court-martialing of these officers was ordered, but the order was rescinded because the President was afraid to press the matter. The papers of this city are said to have been aware of all this, but to have suppressed it.

The Chicago papers knew of no such "facts" and hence did not suppress them. They are not given to the omission of news, no matter who is hit by it. Whoever knows anything about the officers of the United States army knows the inconceivable absurdity of the idea that they would hold a meeting, condemn the action of the Commander-in-Chief, the President, and make public that condemnation. They do such things in Central America, but not in this country. Such conduct would be in conflict with all the ideas of discipline and subordination which have been instilled into them. They know that any such action on their part would mean their dismissal from the service.

Mayor Pingree's story is bosh on its face. He knows it is untrue. He did not write the book which contains it himself, but the man who did wrote it under his direction and he did the revising. It is amazing that he should have allowed such an absurd and slanderous story to be printed with his indorsement.

KENTUCKY NOT ALWAYS DEMOCRATIC

A local paper publishes without note or comment the statement of one of its correspondents to the effect that the chances of Republican success in Kentucky next month are not good for the reason that the State is "habitually and constitutionally Democratic" and that "the legislative majority for more than a century has been unbrokenly Democratic."

Is that so? From 1832, when Kentucky voted for Clay for President and against Jackson, up to the time when the Whig party broke down, not long before the civil war, it was one of the certain Whig States. It was one of the four that stood by Scott in 1852. Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, and other Whig Senators would be astonished were they to be told that the Democrats had controlled an unbroken majority in the Kentucky Legislature while they were in the Senate. The State constantly had two Whig Senators from 1837 until the Whig party disappeared. As the negro question is being dropped out of sight the spirit of Henry Clay protection is reviving among the descendants of the old Clay Whigs of Kentucky, and as a consequence the State is drifting more and more towards Republicanism, as last fall's election demonstrated.

The Massachusetts Constitution empowers the Legislature to give women the right to vote at municipal elections. Unwilling to take the responsibility of refusing or granting the suffrage, the Legislature passed an act for the registration of women who can comply with the conditions men have to and then submitting to a vote of all registered males and females the question whether it is advisable to let women vote at municipal elections. There are in Massachusetts more adult females than there are males. Of the former there are about 600,000. More than half of these live in the cities. The registration in them was closed last week, and it appears that the total number of women who desire to vote on this question is only 26,672, or less than a tenth of the total number eligible for registration. This shows conclusively that the women of Massachusetts do not want the ballot. Those who would not register certainly do not, and of those who did some will vote against the proposition.

The self-styled syndicate which from its alleged offices in New York has flooded the country with circulars claiming to have realized for its "customers" nearly 200 per cent on the "business" of last year appears to be an imposture. It has no membership, as claimed, in the Chicago Board of Trade or in either the produce, stock, or cotton exchange of New York City, and inquiry at the rooms in Wall street, which are named as the office of the company, showed that the said rooms had been closed for two or three weeks. It is also stated that the "firm" refused to furnish the names of its members to the city directory. It would be well, therefore, for no person to send money for investment by the "Metropolitan Guarantee and Security" affair till after these little mysteries have been cleared up, which probably will not be to the credit of the men who have sent out the circulars inviting the confidence of investors. Furthermore it will be well to suspect on general principles the honesty of any firm that professes to offer such extraordinary inducements as are stated in the circular. Men who have at command "a good thing" like that are not apt to make a promiscuous offering to strangers to share in it.

The New York Journal of Commerce is entitled to the credit of having persistently urged that "the gold difficulties in the Treasury are mainly due to a disruption of the relations between the Treasury and the banks in respect to the use of gold in their payments to each other," and holding that the true remedy lies in returning to an arrangement under which the banks would provide gold for the payment of customs duties and for export, while the Subtreasury would resume the settlement of its large debtor balances at the New York Clearing-House in gold. The banks have not questioned the efficacy of this method of treatment, but some of them have expressed doubts that the local stock of gold is not sufficient to warrant such action being taken at the present time, while the revenues are insufficient for the support of the government. The question was brought by Mr. Edward Atkinson before the recent meeting of the American Bankers' Association, and it subsequently was resolved to appoint a committee to "confer with the Secretary of the Treasury with reference to the coöperation of the banks in maintaining the national credit." If the result of such a conference should be to make the stock of gold in the Treasury and the stocks in the banks jointly available for the purposes of each there might be little or no further trouble—after the finances of the country have improved to the point where the administration will not have to draw on the Treasury to meet a deficiency of revenues as compared with expenditures.

If you see it in the New York Sun and it pertains to Chicago it isn't so.

The preliminary spasms of the annual chrysanthemum jim-jams have begun.

Jaddison Addicks has not been turned down for several days.

Senator Hill will strain his diaphragm to no purpose if he goes to Ohio to talk about personal liberty.

Gen. Alger is in favor of an early convention and a long campaign next year, and there is a rumor that an enthusiastic bandmaster is already composing a march in his honor.

The motion to build docks along the Lake-Front appears to have been withdrawn. It was a bad slip on the part of the mover.

It seems to me this man Durrant is getting a great deal more notoriety than he is entitled to.—H. H. Holmes.

Persons who are complaining of the lack of water in the Ohio River will be apologizing profusely about four months hence.

"There is nothing as distressing as a persistent cough," says a gifted writer of patent medicine advertisements. A cough causes much annoyance, but we don't consider it half as much of a nuisance as a tin horn.

Mr. Cleveland's career will be likely to have the effect of inspiring all Buffalo Sheriffs for the next fifty years with an unreasonable and utterly hopeless ambition.

A correspondent wants to know if the story that Miss Vanderbilt has forty-five pairs of wedding shoes "may not have grown out of the circumstance that she has nine pairs of fives." The Tribune refuses to be drawn into any further controversy on this subject.

There is a paper in Lincoln, Neb., called the Wealth Maker. It is edited by a man who believes in Peffer and free coinage, and the ghastly humor of its name is enough to move a Kansas pumpkin to riotous mirth.

When the Spaniards crush Cuba and start in to annex Florida they will encounter a Governor who has not had a chance to repel a hostile invasion since the Corbett-Mitchell affair and thirsts for foreign gore.

The impression is general that Van Bokkelen's indeterminate imprisonment will come to a determinate end shortly before Gov. Altgeld's term expires.

"Swift Park" would sound well, but it has been named Lake-Front Park already. The matter might be compromised by erecting a statue of Mayor Swift on the tall pedestal now occupied by that singular looking figure in bronze.

It has been shown that a man may breakfast in Chicago and go to a theater in New York City the same day. The New-Yorker who wishes to reciprocate will have a considerable difference of time in his favor, not to mention the other advantages always gained by a trip from New York to Chicago.

Chicago covers over 180 square miles, but it has no room for voluntary paupers. The professional beggar should be moved on.

The list of thieves, murderers, thugs, and housebreakers that are known to have gone scot free is a tremendously long one.—Cleveland Recorder.

We believe we know where some of them are now.

PERSONALS.

A Yorkshire woman says that the author of "Jane Eyre" pronounced Eyre to rhyme with "air," and not with "ire."

President Faure of France is a well equipped critic, and owns a library that is full of valuable editions of the classic French drama.

H. J. Noyes of Richland City, Wis., has been appointed chief instructor in butter and cheesemaking in the Ohio State University with the title of Assistant Professor of Dairying.

Pillsbury, the champion chess player of the world, is an inveterate smoker. His favorite tobacco takes the form of green cigars, and during one game he will consume six or seven from his case.

Gen. Duchesne, French commander in Madagascar, established a pigeon post to keep up communications between the main body of his troops and the forward detachment sent against Antananarivo.

Gen. Guiterrez, Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, who is now in Atlanta, is one of the richest men in Mexico, owning valuable farming lands and mining concessions. He is commander of the Mexican army.

Signorina Stella Pender is reported to have made a brilliant début in opera at Chioggia, near Venice. She is the youngest daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Pender Cudlip, the latter being better known as Annie Thomas, the novelist.

CURRENT NOTES.

Uncle 'Rastus—"I heah yo' son done got arrested." Uncle Mose—"Yah; dat chile allus was de white sheep ob de family."—Puck.

Teacher—"Can any one explain how the world is divided?" Willie (with with very important air)—"Between them that's got it and them that would like to have it."—Harper's Round Table.

"Somebody is raising the devil," exclaimed Lucifer, excitedly. "I see him," rejoined his satanic majesty, with dignity. The sinner in the chafing dish wondered what the bet might be, and all was still.—Detroit Tribune.

First Doctor—"I had a very interesting case the other day. The diagnosis was all right, but the course of the disease was decidedly abnormal." Second Doctor—"What course did it take?" First Doctor—"The patient recovered."—Texas Siftings.

At the call of time the men shook hands. Suddenly Liverwurst Ike led with four pages of typewritten manuscript, but Hot Wiener Bill sharply countered with a special session of the Legislature. Liverwurst Ike didn't say a word for ten days, and the fight was accordingly given to his antagonist.—Detroit Tribune.

Judge—"What have you to say for yourself?" Prisoner—"Yer Honor, ef only shut the door in her face an' kept it shut for a time." Judge—"But your wife swears that you gagged her with a handkerchief, and she couldn't utter a sound for four hours." Prisoner—"Sure, yer Honor, that was th' only way ol could keep the door in her face shut."—Harper's Bazar.

MAKES HATS BY MACHINE

WOMAN'S SKILL REVOLUTIONIZED A GREAT INDUSTRY.

Mrs. Mary P. Carpenter Hooper's Straw Sewing Machine Was the First Generally Used by the Trade—It Is Now at the Atlanta Exposition—Was Made Before Woman Was Recognized in the Field of Mechanics—First Patent Was Granted in 1872.

Among the inventions of women on exhibition at Atlanta is one interesting for two reasons—the first that it dates from a period before women were accounted active in any but the domestic world; and the second, that it deals with a department of industry into which women always venture at the risk of being suspected of scant knowledge and less experience—that of mechanics.

This is the straw-sewing machine, which is entered by the Committee on Inventions by permission of its inventor, Mrs. Mary P. Carpenter Hooper of New York. Although its patent has now expired, and its usefulness in part done away with, this little machine, not so big as a typewriter, worked a revolution in a great industry, and today there is not one inch of straw braid sewn into hats by machinery anywhere in the world that does not employ a part of Mrs. Hooper's invention to accomplish the work.

Mrs. Hooper is the daughter of a former New York lawyer, whose fingers itched with inventive skill, while he kept them bound with the red tape of his profession, so the source of Mrs. Hooper's inventive faculty is not hard to find. It was while she was still Miss Carpenter that she learned, through some interested friends of the curious state of affairs in the straw-sewing trade. Up to that time, 1871, there had been but one practical straw-sewing machine invented, which machine was controlled and used by a combination of three or four firms engaged in the manufacture of straw hats and bonnets. It was called the Bosworth machine, and was immensely valuable, although the operator had to be an expert before she could make a hat, as the sewing had to be done backward, from the brim to the crown, and when done the hat was wrong side out, a condition which often resulted in breaking the straw while it was being turned right.

As Miss Carpenter had shown herself possessed of pronounced inventive skill, of which the Patent Office already bore record, these facts were pointed out to her by some of the leading manufacturers, who were obliged to sew all their straw goods by hand, and she was encouraged to attempt to make a new machine which could be generally used. In 1872 she received a patent for her first model of a machine, but it was not satisfactory to herself, and no second machine was built from it. A second attempt, a year or two later, did not yet fulfill all the requirements she strove for, but in June, 1875, Miss Carpenter completed a machine that could make a hat from its tip or top to the outer edge of the brim without taking it from the machine, and when it was finished it was right side out and did not have to be turned, and, moreover, concealed the stitch, a result heretofore unaccomplished.—New York Times.

Cancer Cure.

La Salle, Ill., Oct. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We were much interested in an article which appeared in Saturday's Tribune, and also Sunday's editorial on the treatment of cancer. We wish to say that the first physician who advocated the use of the hypodermic needle in the treatment of cancers and tumors was G. W. Clendenen, M. D., of Fulton, Ill., who with the writer has, during the last six years, successfully treated the disease in question by injecting into the tumor or sore an antidote made by the distillation of the best antiseptics and germicides, together with astringents from vegetable remedies. We have tried to interest the medical world in the treatment of this disease, which is curable; but it requires skill with experience and much care in its management to be successful. The announcement that cancer is curable by the use of protonuclein is probably correct. We have been testing this remedy during the last two months in typhoid fever, malaria, cancer, and paralysis-agitous with results which are not sufficiently definite to enable us to make a report. But that the profession is being awakened to the fact that cancer is curable has been recently shown by the interest taken in all that is published on this subject. And we are glad to see The Tribune has taken up this matter, as it will call the attention of many scientific men to the fact that this most loathsome, deadly disease is not without its remedy, and great good will come to suffering humanity through its agitation. Very truly,

FLOYD CLENDENEN, M. D.

Minnesota and the Presidency.

Minneapolis Tribune: The discussion at the Union League club indicates that Minneapolis Republican sentiment is well divided among the various aspirants for the Presidential nomination. McKinley, Reed, Harrison, and Allison have strong friends—and nearly all are for C. K. Davis as first choice, provided it shall appear that he has any reasonable show for the nomination. The sentiment, however, is that the Minnesota delegation should not be tied up hard and fast to Davis, as our delegation in 1880 was to Windom, but should be agreed upon a second choice and cast the solid vote of the State for the second choice whenever it shall appear that the nomination of the "favorite son" is impossible. This is good sense and good politics. As a general proposition it would not appear that a man from Minnesota, however able and popular, would stand much chance of securing the Presidential nomination; nevertheless, there are astute politicians among us who believe that Senator Davis' prospects are as good as anybody's, provided he is loyally backed by his own State. If so, Minnesota Republicans would not feel like throwing away the chance to secure such an honor for our giant young Commonwealth. The Davis boom is all right, subject to the limitations stated by ex-Mayor Eustis—viz.: That after an earnest effort to nominate him has been made and failed, then the vote of the State should be held together and thrown at the right moment for the next best man.

Professional Gossips in China.

There is one thing that most women can do—they can talk, and generally they do not find it difficult to serve up a nicely seasoned dish of scandal or gossip to any one whom they think it may please.

In England their services in this way are unremunerated, and often unappreciated; but this is not the case in the Celestial Empire, where the thrifty Chinee has found a means of turning a natural talent into a source of profit.

There elderly ladies are regularly employed as gossips and are well paid. It is customary for them to go round to the best houses, beating a drum to announce their arrival, and to offer their services to the lady of the house as entertainers. If their offer be accepted they sit down and recount the latest news, scandals, and all that they think may interest their patronesses. Should any of their stock in trade prove particularly delectable to their audience they will very probably receive a handsome present in addition to their ordinary fee, which is at the rate of a shilling an hour.—Home Notes.

Japanese Girls in Bloomers.

The all conquering bicycle has invaded Japan, and is now a familiar sight in the land of the ricksha. The Europeans take to it kindly and the little brown men and women are equally enthusiastic. Some of the Japanese women, says an unkind writer, have adopted a queer bicycle costume that is a combination of the bloomers with the native dress. It is neither Japanese nor European. Combined with the upper part of the kimono costume the Japanese ladies clothe their nether limbs in what are neither knickerbockers, trousers, zouaves, nor bloomers.

The ludicrous effect is heightened by the girl having a national habit of turning the toes in developed to its largest extent. All that you see when she passes you is a pair of round and pretty heels wabbling in an uncertain manner and a little body coiled up that makes you think of a gay little monkey on top of a pole.—San Francisco Examiner.

Curious Items of Paris Budget.

In the voluminous book which constitutes the budget of the City of Paris for 1896 are the following curious items of expenses: For winding up the clocks of the City Hall, 900 francs; for scrubbing the encaustic tiles in the City Hall, 7,000 francs; for furnishing birth and death registers, 350 francs; for children employed in extracting numbers from wheels in drawings of municipal loans, 400 francs; for breakfast of clerks at these drawings, 300 francs; for gifts to janitors of the municipal play-houses, 600 francs; for food to dogs, care of revolvers, and purchase of cartridges, 500 francs; for carriage of human bones found in diggings, 7,200 francs; for commemorative plates, 2,000 francs; for numbering houses, 10,710 francs; for feeding aquatic animals and destroying noxious animals in public promenades, 44,200 francs.—Le Journal des Débats.

BRICE WOULD SNEAK IN.

HIS NOVEL SCHEME TO SECURE A REELECTION IN OHIO.

Pours Money Into the State to Elect Men Who Will Vote for Him, Yet Gives Orders to Democratic Press and Orators to Studiously Avoid Any Mention of His Name—Trying to Fool the Voters, Nearly All of Whom Despise Him.

Columbus, O., Oct. 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—With the Ohio election for a full State ticket and members of the next General Assembly less than two weeks away, there is yet much uncertainty as to the probable outcome. Not that there is any doubt of the triumphant election of Gen. Asa S. Bushnell and his associates on the State ticket, or any real uneasiness in regard to the political complexion of the State Legislature, but just the size of the Republican triumph neither party is yet able to forecast with any certainty.

The Democrats have the advantage in that whatever they may be able to accomplish toward cutting down the phenomenal Republican majority of last fall will be considered a triumph for them in a measure, and to that end they are bending every energy. The chances largely favor reduction of that majority, for it was secured only by the falling off in the Democratic vote in counties and districts usually largely Democratic. The official returns of last year's election show of the eighty-eight counties in Ohio the Democrats carried only fourteen, something unprecedented in the history of the State.

Told in Figures.

In 1893 the Republicans reached the high-water mark of their voting. At that election they cast 433,342 votes, an increase of 19,354 over the strength of 1894, and 28,155 more than the Harrison Electors secured in 1892. The figures for these years are as follows:

1892.	
Harrison	405,187
Cleveland	404,115
Republican plurality, 1,072.	
1893.	
McKinley	433,342
Neal	352,347
Republican plurality, 80,995.	
1894.	
Taylor	413,988
Turner	276,902
Republican plurality, 137,086.	

The Democratic vote has shown a steady decrease in each of the three elections since Cleveland and Stevenson came so near carrying the State. In 1893 there was a reduction of 51,768 from 1892, and in 1894 a reduction of 75,445 from 1893, or a total reduction of 127,213 votes from 1892 to 1894. There was an increase of but 8,801 Republican votes from 1892, when Cleveland lost the State by but 1,072 votes over 1894, when S. M. Taylor, candidate for Secretary of State, swept the State by the unparalleled plurality of 137,086 votes.

This demonstrates clearly that the unprecedented Republican pluralities rolled up in 1893 and 1894 were due almost entirely to a reduction in the Democratic vote and not to any material increase of Republican strength.

McKinley's Estimate.

The size of the Republican victory, therefore, depends entirely upon the size of the party vote. Gov. McKinley is of the opinion if the Republicans poll 400,000 votes Bushnell will have nearly if not quite as large a plurality as Taylor secured for Secretary of State one year ago, but that view is open to serious argument. The Democrats are making the effort of their lives to rouse their voters from the lethargy and indifference to results that appear to have taken possession of them the last two years. To be sure there is no more reason why a Democrat should vote his ticket now than in 1893 or 1894, but the campaign of ex-Gov. Campbell, reinforced by the almost endless amount of money Brice is putting into the campaign, has had the effect of rousing the dormant energies of the defeated and disgusted Democracy, and it may be set down the voting strength of the party will be largely increased over the poll of last year, when but 276,902 votes were cast.

In Ohio the fact is recognized the battle royal is on the Legislature, for that body in January next will elect a successor to Senator Brice. The size of the defeat of ex-Gov. Campbell is of comparative unimportance and whatever the result of that issue is Senator Brice will maintain his hold on the Democratic organization in Ohio for Presidential purposes in 1896. This point of vantage he is clearly entitled to, for he is furnishing about all the money used by the Democrats and it may also be said he is placing it where it is likely to do the most good for Senator Brice's ambition to succeed himself.

Committee of His Own.

When the Democratic State Executive committee organized in Columbus early in September, and Gen. Charles M. Anderson was chosen Chairman of the Executive committee, Senator Brice organized a committee of his own, and placed M. A. Smalley at the head thereof. He was taking no chances on a body that the friends of Mr. Campbell nominated. He selected Smalley as the Brice paymaster for Ohio, and his campaign is controlled exclusively by that gentleman, reinforced, of course, with what advice Brice may be able to send from Wall street by mail or telegraph or carried to Columbus by Private Secretary Gilliland at intervals. He has a separate organization in every county of Ohio where there is any chance to elect a Democratic member of the Legislature, and depends upon Chairman Anderson's committee for nothing, either in the way of advice or management.

He is conducting a peculiar campaign for reëlection. It is thoroughly well known he is the sole power behind the entire Democratic campaign in Ohio, and the sole object of every Democrat chosen to the General Assembly will be to vote for Brice for Senator, yet his name has never been mentioned in a single speech delivered by the host of Democratic speakers who have been on the stump for a month. Not a single Democratic paper has had the nerve to indorse his Senatorial candidacy by mentioning his name as even a probable aspirant for the Senatorship. He is being studiously kept in the background, according to orders issued by Mr. Brice himself, for he thoroughly appreciates the fact that his only hope of success lies in the ability of the Democratic press and speakers to make it appear he is not a candidate. The Senator has become so unpopular in Ohio with the rank and file of his party that to once admit he is a candidate would be to invite certain and absolute defeat.

Is the Voter Ignorant?

That manner of conducting a campaign, of course, presumes considerably upon the ignorance of the Ohio voter, and most people are wondering what he expects to accomplish by such methods. It is known by every man, woman, and child in Ohio that the only thing in the present campaign is the indorsement of Brice and his reëlection to the Senate. Yet not a speaker will refer to him in any way, and not a newspaper of Democratic proclivities, many of which are in receipt of Brice checks, has the hardihood to come out in his favor and refer to him in any way as the probable choice of the people for Senator. This gumshoe style of doing things was inaugurated at Springfield when the Democratic State convention, dominated completely as to both ticket and platform by the Ohio Senator, failed to indorse his candidacy. That was the first step in the plan to keep him in the background.

The Zanesville convention had indorsed ex-Gov. Foraker as the choice of the Republican party, and today he is campaigning the State on that issue, presenting his claims and doing all he can for the ticket. But where is Brice? If he desires to be returned to the Senate why doesn't he come to Ohio and look the people in the face and give an account of his stewardship in the Senate for the last four years?

And it is a rather clever scheme, this Brice program. He hopes to arouse the old antagonism against ex-Gov. Foraker, who is an avowed candidate for the Senatorship, while keeping himself carefully concealed from the people, for to come to Ohio and make an open canvass would be to drive the Republicans in a body to Foraker and alienate a large section of his own party that heartily despises him.

McKinley Working Hard.

It is not believed these tactics will succeed. While here and there a bit of lukewarmness may appear in Foraker's behalf on the part of the friends of Gov. McKinley, it has come to be thoroughly understood if Ohio is to cut any figure in the next Republican National convention it is absolutely necessary for both factions to rally as one man in the coming election. Gov. McKinley himself is speaking day and night in behalf of Foraker, and all his friends are exerting their utmost in his behalf.

There appears to be no possible chance for Brice to carry the Legislature. There were not enough Democrats in the last body to make up the committees, and while there will be an increase of party strength no doubt is entertained the Republicans will have a good majority in joint ballot.

The speaking campaign of ex-Gov. Campbell is a marvel, not on account of his ability and hard work, but by reason of the arguments he is almost exclusively employing on the stump. The one idea in all his speeches is denunciation of George Cox, the Cincinnati boss, but whether a local issue like Cox is large enough to cover the State is yet to be demonstrated. The fact is the Democrats are very shy of campaign material, and national issues are kept in the background. Not a word of commendation for the Cleveland administration is heard in any campaign utterance.

The Republicans are discussing State and national issues in a dignified way, not resorting to the clownish antics of Mr. Campbell, and will depend upon the sober judgment of the people for a favorable verdict.

Visiting Orators.

The stump oratory so far has been largely confined to State talent by both parties, but we are promised an influx of foreign talent shortly. For the Republicans Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia has already begun a ten days' campaign, and he will be reinforced by Govs. Hastings of Pennsylvania and Jackson of Iowa, together with Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan, Stephen A. Douglas of Chicago, and other leading Republicans. For the Democrats the only outside talent of any note that has arranged to go on the stump is Govs. Matthews of Indiana and McCorkle of West Virginia. Senator Hill has one date in Ohio, speaking at Lima, Senator Brice's alleged home, Oct. 26.

An ornament to any parlor, Andrews Metal Chairs, 215 Wabash.

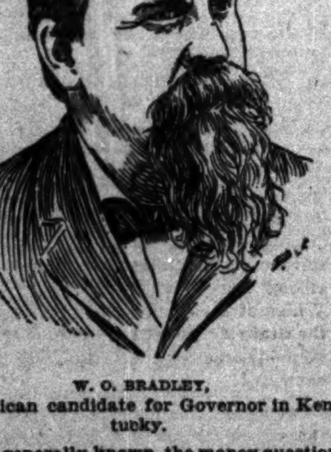
HOT FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

REPUBLICANS ARE CERTAIN THEY WILL ELECT BRADLEY GOVERNOR.

Democracy Is All Split Up Over the Financial Question, While the Republicans Are a Unit for Sound Money—Democratic Nomination Is No Longer an Equivalent to an Election—Democrats Will Control the Legislature.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 25.—[Special Correspondence.]—Kentucky is at present in the midst of a political turmoil unprecedented in its history. Never before has so much interest been aroused over an election, or rather, lack of enthusiasm, on the part of the Democrats of the State. Realizing not only the possibility but the probability of success, the Republicans have been stimulated to efforts which have not been previously shown. That the Gubernatorial contest will be close even the most conservative Democrats admit, while the careful element of the Republicans no longer speculate on the result, but on the majority.

It is conceded by the Democrats that the Republicans have a most thorough organization, and not a single precinct in the entire State has been overlooked. In former years the Democratic nomination was equivalent to an election, but even before the late Democratic convention the leaders of that party realize dthat victory could be attained only by a concerted and persistent fight.



W. O. BRADLEY,
Republican candidate for Governor in Kentucky.

As is generally known, the money question assumed a greater magnitude in Kentucky than in any other State, and it has continued to be the center of the battleground for the contending elements. The fight was waged so assiduously by the advocates of free silver and sound money that it engendered among the Democrats a feeling which has not been eradicated.

When Mr. Hardin, after declaring for free silver, was nominated as the standard-bearer of the Democratic party by a sound money convention, and when he subsequently repudiated the sound money platform rather than sacrifice his own convictions, as he stated, it precipitated a disaffection in the ranks of the Kentucky Democracy which will unquestionably result in its defeat.

Good Results Shown by a Canvass.

Such undoubtedly seems to be the fate of Mr. Hardin if the reports received at both the Democratic and Republican headquarters can be taken as any criterion of what will follow. The Republicans have made a canvass that can but be prolific of good results. They have exposed the workings of the Democratic ring, which has been in power at the State capital continuously since the inception of the party in this State.

These exposures have created a demand in the public mind for a change, which will be made on Nov. 6. The most potent obstacle that stands between Democracy and success is the division on the money question. While there has been almost a unanimity of opinion in favor of sound money among the Republicans, the Democrats have been engaged in a continuous wrangle and neither side will make any concessions. Since Hardin's nomination many of the most prominent Democrats of the State have openly declared that they will not support him, and the Republicans were given additional cause for hope the other day when Cassius M. Clay, a sound money Democrat who was defeated for the nomination by Hardin, came out in a card over his own signature and said he could not conscientiously support a man who had repudiated his platform.

Col. Clay is not alone in this declaration, but there are thousands of Democrats in the State who think and will act as Col. Clay has.

In addition to not voting for Hardin they will put in a ballot for Col. Bradley, the Republican nominee, who is making the race as a sound money candidate and on a sound money platform. While there seems to be little doubt as to the election of Col. Bradley, it is probable the remainder of the Democratic ticket will receive a very small majority. The Democrats are counting upon chiefly the First and Second Congressional Districts for Hardin's victory. Free silver predominates to a very considerable extent in these two districts, and as Hardin is making the canvass as a free silver Democrat his supporters look for about 12,000 majority in these districts. They are also the stronghold of the Populists, and the Republicans claim they will detract a great deal from Mr. Hardin's expected majority.

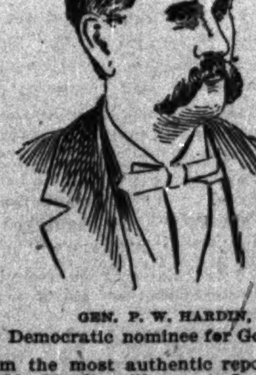
In the Third and Fourth Districts the vote will be almost equally divided, although both the Democrats and Republicans are each claiming a small majority. As to the Fifth District, which includes the City of Louisville, it is difficult to get a conservative estimate of the outcome, although there seems to be no doubt as to the Republicans receiving a good majority. The Democrats practically concede this, and the Republicans are claiming a majority of from 7,000 to 10,000 for the State ticket, while the election of the local ticket also looks favorable.

The Sixth District will go Democratic by something like 3,000 majority, while the Seventh may also give the Democratic nominee a small majority. The Republicans, however, claim that owing to the disaffection in the Seventh District caused by the recent canvass of Breckinridge and Owens for the Democratic nomination for Congress the Democrats will not rally to the support of the ticket.

The Eighth District will give a small majority for the Democrats, while the Republicans claim a majority in the Ninth and Tenth. As to the Eleventh, it will go Republican by 10,000 or more, for it is the Republican stronghold of the State.

Much Depends on Louisville.

The claim has been made that Hardin will come to Louisville with 20,000 majority, but the prediction was made by the overenthusiastic and lacks a substantiation of facts.



GEN. P. W. HARDIN,
Democratic nominee for Governor.

From the most authentic reports it looks like Mr. Hardin will come to Louisville with no majority at all. As a wind-up of the canvass Col. Bradley is now going through the central and eastern part of the State on a special train, stopping at each station to make a short talk.

All the interest is not centered in the outcome of the Gubernatorial contest, but the Senatorial race occupies a most conspicuous part in the minds of Kentuckians. It is this that those having the interest of the money question at heart are most concerned in. There are now but two candidates, Senator J. C. S. Blackburn and Congressman James B. McCreary. The former is for free silver and the latter for sound money. Senator Blackburn has a thorough organization and he will get the support of many sound-money Democrats on personal grounds. The Republicans have no hope of getting control of the next Legislature, but they will throw their support to the Democratic sound-money candidate. Blackburn claims he will have a good majority in the next House.

Gorman Closing His Hard Fight.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Senator Gorman is nearly exhausted but still on the stump. The hardest fight of his political life is drawing to a close. For a month, when not on the hustings, he has been personally directing the details of the campaign. The Republicans are confident of victory with a fair election. The Democrats count on carrying the State by crooked methods.

Tour of States on Wheels.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—James Powell arrived in the city this morning on a bicycle from Kentucky. He is from Chicago and is riding on a wager. He and a friend named Roberts left Chicago the first without a cent of money. They are to visit the State capitals and every city of 40,000 in the United States in eighteen months. They pay their way by writing for newspapers, etc., and have covered Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Roberts was taken sick near Peoria and Powell is waiting in this city until he is able to join him.

TICKETS TO BE VOTED AT THE ELECTION NOV. 5.

State elections will be held Nov. 5 in twelve States and one Territory, as follows: Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississipi, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the Territory of Utah. Oregon, Rhode Island, Michigan, South Carolina, and Wisconsin held elections early in the year.

The States to elect Governors are: Iowa, to succeed Frank D. Jackson (Rep.); Kentucky, to succeed John Young Brown (Dem.); Maryland, to succeed Frank Brown (Dem.); Massachusetts, to succeed Frederick T. Greenhalge (Rep.); Mississippi, to succeed John M. Stone (Dem.); New Jersey, to succeed George T. Werts (Dem.); Ohio, to succeed William McKinley (Rep.); and Utah, to succeed C. W. West (Dem.), appointed by President Cleveland. On the Democrhtic ticket in Utah the names of two candidates for the United States Senate are placed for popular indorsement.

In Nebraska Justices of the Supreme Court, term six years, to succeed T. L. Norval (Rep.), and two Regents of the State University, term six years, are to be elected.

In New York the ticket will be headed by nominees for Secretary of State, term three years, to succeed John Palmer (Rep.). A Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, and Judge of the Court of Appeals are also to be elected. The term of office for the latter is fourteen and for the others three years. All of these offices are now held by Republicans. Also an entire Legislature, to consist of fifty Senators, for terms of three years, and 150 Assemblymen, for terms of one year, and several Judges of the Supreme Court are to be elected. The Senators chosen at this election will participate in the election of a United States Senator to succeed David B. Hill (Dem.), whose term expires March 3, 1897.

In Pennsylvania a State Treasurer to succeed Samuel M. Jackson (Rep.) is to be elected, also seven Judges of the Superior Court (term ten years), a court recently created by the Legislature. The law provides that one member of the court shall be a member of the minority party, no voter in the State being permitted to vote for more than six of the seven Judges.

In Kansas the election is for a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, term one year, to succeed David Martin (Rep.).

Although there is a total of seven different party tickets in the field the contests, with few exceptions, are as usual between the two old parties. In Mississippi the Democrats and Populists have the field exclusively. In New York the nominees of the so-called Democratic-Reform party are identical with those of the Democratic party. In Kansas the issue is between the Republicans and the free silverites exclusively, and in Nebraska the free silverites are contesting with Republicans, Democrats, Populists, and Prohibitionists. In New York and New Jersey Socialist Labor nominations have been made. With these exceptions, the nominations in other States are made by the Republican, Democratic, People's, and Prohibition parties.

Following may be found a list of all candidates for State officers to be voted for in the several Commonwealths that hold elections Nov. 5. The abbreviations used are as follows: Rep. (Republican), Dem. (Democrat), Peo. (People's), Pro. (Prohibition), Dem. Ref. (Democrat Reform), Soc. Lab. (Socialist Labor), Free Sil. (Free Silver).

Iowa.

GOVERNOR.	
F. M. Drake	Rep
W. I. Babb	Dem
S. B. Crane	Peo
Francis Bacon	Pro
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
Matt Parrott	Rep
Samuel L. Bestow	Dem
A. R. Starrett	Peo
M. W. Attwood	Pro
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.	
Josiah Given	Rep
Thomas D. Harper	Dem
T. W. Ivory	Peo
Jacob W. Rogers	Pro
SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
Henry Sabin	Rep
Lyman B. Parshall	Dem
L. S. Tabor	Peo
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E. J. Stason	Peo
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Kansas.

CHIEF JUSTICE SUPREME COURT.	
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Charles K. Holliday	Free Sil

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Thomas S. Pettit	Peo
T. B. Demaree	Pro
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W. Frank Tucker	Pro
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John Nicodemus	Pro

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Herman T. Regnall	Pro

Mississippi.

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Frank Burkitt	Peo
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
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S. W. Robirtson	Peo
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
I. L. Power	Dem
R. R. Buntin	Peo
AUDITOR.	
W. D. Holder	Dem
R. T. Love	Peo
TREASURER.	
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C. W. Bolton	Peo
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
W. N. Nash	Dem
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A. A. Kincannon	Dem
A. Trotter	Peo
CLERK SUPREME COURT.	
E. W. Brown	Dem
R. L. Collins	Peo
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J. W. Simonton	Dem
N. C. West Jr.	Peo
REVENUE AGENT.	
Wirt Adams	Dem
R. R. L. Mitchell	Peo
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1st Dist., N. M. Hollingsworth	Peo
2d Dist., M. M. Evans	Dem
2d Dist., T. N. Jackson	Peo
3d Dist., J. J. Evans	Dem
3d Dist., G. W. Dyer	Peo

Nebraska.

SUPREME JUDGE.	
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T. J. Mahoney	Dem
Samuel Maxwell	Peo
A. G. Wolfenbarger	Pro
E. J. Phelps	Free Sil
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H. L. Gould	Rep
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Mrs. Anna R. Woodbrey	Pro
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J. J. Kittle	Free Sil

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William B. Ellis	Peo
Henry W. Wilbur	Pro
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New York.

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Thaddeus B. Wakeman	Peo
William W. Smith	Pro
Horatio C. King	Dem-Ref
Erasmus Pelerz	Soc-Lab
CONTROLLER.	
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John B. Judson	Dem
David Rousseau	Peo
Frederick B. Devendorf	Pro
John B. Judson	Dem-Ref
Patrick Murphy	Soc-Lab
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Dewitt Clinton Dow	Dem
Herbert L. Case	Peo
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Dewitt Clinton Dow	Dem-Ref
William F. Steer	Soc-Lab
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Theodore E. Hancock	Rep
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Lawrence J. McParlin	Peo
Elias Root	Pro
Norton Chase	Dem-Ref
John Moore	Soc-Lab
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Elias H. Borden	Peo
Walter A. Miles	Pro
Russell B. Stuart	Dem-Ref
Morris Berman	Soc-Lab
JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS.	
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John D. Leller	Dem
Charles Ward	Peo
Edwin C. English	Pro
John D. Leller	Dem-Ref
Henry F. Gray	Soc-Lab

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Seth H. Ellis	Pro
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John H. Crofton	Peo
J. W. Sharp	Pro
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James W. Knott	Dem
Charles Bousall	Peo
A. S. Caton	Pro
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Thaddeus A. Marshall	Rep
William T. Mooney	Dem
E. D. Stark	Peo
James T. Moore	Pro
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J. H. Hawkins	Pro
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Frank S. Monnett	Rep
George A. Fairbanks	Dem
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W. C. Bates	Pro
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James Benjamin Crawford	Pro
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James W. Cruikshank	Dem
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Benjamin F. Meyers	Dem
George W. Dawson	Peo
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John J. Wickham	Rep
Charles E. Rice	Rep
Howard J. Reeder	Rep
George B. Oready	Rep
James S. Moorehead	Dem
Charles H. Noyes	Dem
Peter P. Smith	Dem
Oliver P. Bechtell	Dem
Christopher Magee	Dem
Harmon Yerkes	Dem
John H. Stevenson	Peo
D. O. Cauchlin	Peo
William C. Rheem	Peo
John B. Young	Peo
Edward Campbell	Pro
William W. Lathrope	Pro
David Stenett	Pro
Lewis D. Vail	Pro
F. Harry Hoffer	Pro
Adie A. Stevens	Pro

Utah.

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Henry W. Lawrence	Peo
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James Hogan	Peo
SECRETARY OF STATE.	
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Thomas C. Bailey	Peo
TREASURER.	
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Morgan Richards	Rep
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Hans O. Young	Peo
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J. S. Weaver	Peo
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Alternate, Dr. John R. Park	Rep
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I. T. Alvord	Peo
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G. W. Bartch	Rep
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Richard W. Young	Dem
Samuel R. Thurman	Dem
UNITED STATES SENATORS.	
Joseph L. Rawlins	Dem
Moses Thatcher	Dem

Contests in Fifty-fourth Congress.

Following is the full list of the contests in the Fifty-fourth Congress: W. C. Robinson vs. George P. Harrison, Third Alabama; W. F. Aldrich vs. Gaston A. Robins, Fourth Alabama; A. T. Goodwin vs. James E. Cobb, Fifth Alabama; T. H. Aldrich vs. Oscar Winderwood, Ninth Alabama; John I. Renaker vs. F. E. Downing, Sixteenth Illinois; W. H. Fenton vs. John W. Maddox, Seventh Georgia; George Denny Jr. vs. William C. Owens, Seventh Kentucky; N. T. Hopkins vs. J. M. Kendall, Tenth Kentucky; H. Dudley Coleman vs. Charles F. Buck, Second Louisiana; Taylor Beattie vs. Andrew Price, Third Louisiana; Alexander Benoit vs. Charles J. Boatner, Fifth Louisiana; William A. Boose vs. Harry M. Rusk, Third Maryland; Robert T. Van Horn vs. John C. Tarsney, Fifth Missouri; J. S. Mitchell vs. J. J. Walsh, Eighth New York; Timothy J. Campbell vs. Harry C. Miner, Ninth New York; R. A. Cheseborough vs. George B. McClellan, Twelfth New York; H. P. Cheatham vs. F. A. Woodward, Second North Carolina; C. W. Thompson vs. J. G. Shaw, Third North Carolina; C. H. Martin vs. J. A. Lockhart, Sixth North Carolina; G. W. Murray vs. William Elliott, First South Carolina; Robert Moorman vs. A. C. Latimer, Third South Carolina; J. E. Wilson vs. J. L. McLaurin, Sixth South Carolina; Thomas B. Johnston vs. J. William Stokes, Seventh South Carolina; Jerome C. Kearby vs. Joseph Abbott, Sixth Texas; J. S. Rosenthal vs. Miles Crowley, Tenth Texas; R. T. Thorpe vs. W. R. McKenny, Fourth Virginia; J. W. Cornett vs. C. A. Swanson, Fifth Virginia; J. Hampton Hoge vs. Peter J. Otey, Sixth Virginia; Jacob Yost vs. Henry S. Tucker, Tenth Virginia; Hugh Belknap vs. Lawrence E. McGann, Third Illinois.

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John T. Roberts, Manager.

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Shrink When Washed with Eos, So Says the Garden City Laundry, 435 N. Clark St.

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[Signed] GARDEN CITY LAUNDRY,
H. HEIKE, Proprietor.

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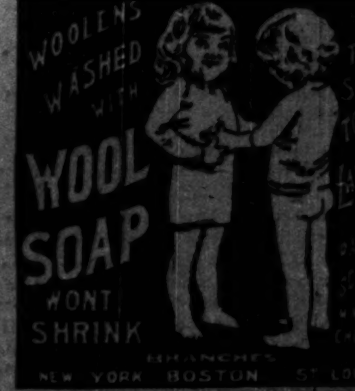

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BOMB LOADED UP TO KILL

TUBE FILLED WITH NITRO-GLYCERINE FOUND AT MADISON.

Contains Enough Explosive Compound to Blow Up the Capitol Building—Has a Movable Spike Connecting with a Percussion Cap Intended to Explode—Similar Infernal Machine Found in the Yard of an Employer Who Refused to Treat with Strikers

Madison, Wis., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—A bomb was picked up in the Capitol Park here this morning by some young man, who turned it over to the Capitol police, but failed to leave his name. It was found about 200 feet northwest of the Capitol building and was lying at the edge of one of the walks.

It is the regulation engine of destruction. There is the pasteboard tube six or seven inches in length and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. This is filled with highly explosive mixture of nitro-glycerine and similar substances. The base of the bomb is a hemisphere of iron, through the center of which runs a movable iron spike.

The bomb is made to be thrown, and striking upon this spike explodes a cap. This sets off the deadly mixture. The point of the spike of the bomb found is considerably bent, as if it had been thrown and failed to explode. One of the chemistry professors of the university says there is enough nitroglycerine in the bomb to wreck the entire Capitol building.

Late today it was turned over to the city police. At the station a few grains of the mixture were placed on a paper and a flame applied. There was a sudden explosion, as if some giant powder had been ignited. It is intended to submit the bomb to Prof. Daniells of the State University for chemical analysis tomorrow.

Last Friday a gas pipe bomb was picked up in the front yard of Herman Veerhusen's residence, about three blocks from the Capitol. It was placed in the gutter, and a scrap-iron buyer happening to see it in passing picked it up. The junk dealer is unknown.

For two weeks past the tailors of the city have been on a strike. The employers, of whom Mr. Veerhusen is one, have refused absolutely to treat with the men, and strange workmen have been brought from Chicago and other points to fill the vacant places. The strike has so far been a failure, a number of the old men having already gone back to work and more saying they will tomorrow.

It is understood the men are much discouraged, and though no open threats have been made, some of them have grown desperate in the face of defeat and rumors of prospective bloodshed have been current for several days. The strikers, who are mostly Swedes and Norwegians, protest ignorance of the bombs and their origin.

The police are guarding the homes of the employers tonight, though most of them are empty, their usual occupants staying with friends during the present excitement.

OBJECT TO HIGH TELEPHONE RATES

Milwaukee Business-Men Will Take Steps to Stop Alleged Extortion.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Telephone company, by announcing it will in the future charge $90 per year rental for each instrument on a basis of 1,000 calls per year and two cents extra for every call over that number, has aroused the opposition of the business-men to such an extent that yesterday afternoon a meeting of the representative lawyers and merchants was held to take steps to obtain relief.

While the Wisconsin Telephone company is capitalized for $1,000,000, according to experts its plant in this city is not worth more than $400,000, and the income, according to the sworn statements of the company since 1882, has amounted to $3,384,798.

The experts also report it would not cost more than $83,000 a year to operate the plant in this city, which shows that the profits of the business are enormous.

At the meeting yesterday a committee was appointed to inform the company that the subscribers demanded a reduction of rates or else a new company would be invited to locate here. The meeting was presided over by Eugene S. Elliott, who was empowered to call a meeting of all the telephone subscribers. If the company will not come to terms an effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature to have telephone rates reduced by law and prevent extortion.

FOX RIVER WATER STILL LOWERING

Mills and Factories Will Have to Stop Inside of a Week.

Oshkosh, Wis., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Unless heavy rains come the mills and manufactories on the Lower Fox will have to shut down in less than a week. During the last ten days the factories have lowered the level of Lake Winnebago more than three inches, though complying with the orders of the War Department.

The water is within half an inch of the forty-nine mark on Randall's gauge, this city, which was the point established by the War Department to which the water could be reduced in order to alleviate the distress of the employés working in the various mills. When the forty-nine mark is reached, whether it is before navigation closes on account of cold weather or after the lake is frozen over, the mills would be compelled to close down in so far as their running by water power was concerned.

The water in Lake Winnebago at the present time is fully a foot higher than it was at the corresponding time last year. There was no objection on the part of the government last year, however, and in this way the condition of affairs was not brought to the attention of the government.

CHINESE GIRLS ATTEND COLLEGE.

Studying Medicine to Become Missionary Doctors in Their Own Land.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Oct. 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—This year there are in the University of Michigan two natives of China, both of them girls. Though they are both in the medical department the term "henmedics" is withheld from them by the male students out of deference to their foreign birth or a sense of inappropriateness.

Melyii Shie, whose name being translated is plain Mary Stone, comes from Kinkiang, and her companion, Ping Yung Cheng, from Canton. Melyii Shie is the older and smaller of the two, her companion being considerably larger than the Chinese woman is supposed to be. Aside from their color and the slant of their eyes there is little to mark them as foreigners. They dress plainly in the present fashion and evince a fondness for bright colors. Melyii Shie wears spectacles.

Their feet are small, but were not bandaged in childhood, so are not abnormal. Melyii Shie is a senior and Ping Cheng a sophomore in the medical department. At the meeting of her class the other day Melyii was chosen secretary. Both she and Ping Cheng will spend their lives as medical missionaries for the Christian religion in China.

PLEADS GUILTY TO CRIME YEAR OLD

Important Legal Point Raised in the Case of Charles Adair.

Danville, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Charles Adair pleaded guilty in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon to burglaries committed in this city in December, 1893. At the time the crimes were committed he was not of age and escaped. Last week he was captured in South Dakota.

He is now in excess of the age at which juvenile offenders are admitted to the Reform School and Col. Calhoun, his attorney, raised the point that he could not be sent to the penitentiary, as that would be increasing the punishment provided in the statutes.

He holds he must be sent to the Reform School, and such would be the case with a man of mature years if he had committed a crime when a boy and had been out of the State for years so the law of limitation would not run and then captured and convicted.

Judge Bookwalter deferred sentence for several days to enable the attorneys to find what authorities, if any, there were on the subject.

IOWA SHOWS GAINS IN POPULATION.

People Leaving the Farms and Flocking to the Cities.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The completed State's census shows a population of 2,057,250. In 1885 it was 1,911,896, showing a net gain of 145,354.

The following counties show losses in population: Clayton, 183; Davis, 243; Henry, 817; Jones, 145; Keokuk, 180; Lucas, 1,016; Page, 124; Pottawattamie, 1,333; Woodbury, 3,340. The aggregate of these losses is [illegible].

The largest gain in a single county is in Dubuque, 10,329. Polk County comes next with 7,476. These increases are mainly in the Cities of Dubuque and Des Moines respectively.

Some of the counties in Northwestern Iowa show remarkable growth, due to the developments in farms in Kossuth and Webster Counties. Both increased more than 5,000, while Appanoose, in Southeastern Iowa, shows a gain of over 6,000, due to coal developments.

PLANS FOR THE NEW INSANE ASYLUM

One to Be Selected from Six by State Architects.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The Commissioners of the State Asylum for the Incurable Insane will meet this week in Springfield for consultation with Gov. Altgeld, and for the purpose of closing up all arrangements for the construction of the necessary buildings.

John Finley, the Chairman, announced they had decided to select two architects each from Peoria, Chicago, and Joliet, and from the six plans submitted will select one that meets their approval. They have set apart the sum of $50,000 for the construction of the administration building.

The act requires that they provide for the accommodation of 200 patients from the appropriation made. They expect to have the contracts awarded and work commenced in the next month.

Heavy Whisky Shipments.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Heavy shipments of spirits from Peoria continue, the collections for Saturday being the largest since April 30. The total amount was $70,000, more than $50,000 of this amount being paid by the Atlas, an independent house. Preparations have been concluded for the starting of the Peoria plants of the American Spirits Manufacturing company. The Manhattan is expected to start Nov. 2 and the Monarch Nov. 7. The three other plants will start about the same time. Large shipments of cattle have been received within the last few days and all the barns are now heavily stocked.

One "Dry" Town in Missouri.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The church people of Easton won a signal victory over the saloon and anti-prohibition element when Judge Ramey decided the charter of the Commercial and Literary Society should be revoked. The by-laws of the society provided for the payment of dues and assessments in proportion to the capacity of the members to get on the outside of the liquid refreshments furnished by the club. This is the end of a long and stubborn legal fight. The town from now on will be "dry."

Fortune Awaits Jesse Johnson.

Kokomo, Ind., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—If Jesse Johnson, who left this vicinity in a mysterious manner fifteen years ago, is yet alive he can learn something to his advantage by returning home. His father, John Johnson, died suddenly a short time ago, leaving a fortune of about $75,000, to be divided among seven children. Six will get it unless the missing brother is heard from. He walked away from his young wife fifteen years ago, not even saying good-by, and from that day to this not a word has been heard from him.

To Prevent Enforcement of Law.

Fort Scott, Kas., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—A petition for a writ of quo warranto has been filed here to enjoin Attorney-General Dawes and Assistant Attorney-General T. W. Cogswell from attempting to enforce the prohibition question in Crawford County. It is claimed their attempts acted as an ouster from office of County Attorney Morris, which was unlawful, as he had never had charges preferred or been given a hearing. The suit is the first one of the kind ever brought in the United States.

Apples Going to Waste.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Oct. 27.—The low water has seriously interfered with the immense shipment of fruit, especially apples, from this vicinity, and hundreds of barrels are perishing in Harrison, Crawford, and Spencer Counties, which have been sent to New Albany, but could not reach there on account of the stage of the water. From New Albany the apples are shipped to points in the East and North.

Arms for Second Battalion.

Moline, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The Second Battalion Illinois Naval Militia has received the first equipment of arms since its organization three years ago. It consists of 100 revolvers, sixty cutlasses and necessary accouterments for same, and one rapid-fire Hotchkiss gun. The battalion, which has been thoroughly drilled in the tactics, is preparing to do some good field practice.

Catholic Confirmation Services at Peru

Peru, Ind., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Official confirmation services of the Catholic church of this city today were officiated over by Bishop Rademacher of Fort Wayne and priests from various parts of the State. Parades and other features followed.

Dies from an Accident.

Steubenville, O., Oct. 27.—Miss Alice Macdonald, sister of W. H. Macdonald, the well-known opera singer of the Bostonians, died today of injuries received in a runaway accident yesterday.

Northwest Brevities.

There are now 206 camps of Royal Neighbors of America in Illinois.

At Ann Arbor the senior law class in the State University elected F. L. Ingraham President.

At St. Joe, Mo., Judge Woodson refused to appoint a receiver for the Citizens' Telephone company.

At Dubuque, Ia., the charter of the Dubuque County Bank, which is about to expire, will not be renewed, but the business will be closed.

Prof. Herbert Bartlett of Indianola, Neb., says he has examined the gold fields in Seward County and finds gravel that will run from $5 to $20 gold per ton.

At Omaha Robert and James Broughton and Stephen Hall confessed to about twenty robberies and an attempt to kill a grocer whose store they had entered.

At Cudahy, Wis., Andeas Bower and an unknown woman while stepping upon a train were caught by a switch engine on another track and crushed to death.

ARE PREPARED TO RESIST AN ATTACK.

American Harbors Need Have No Fear of British Gunboats.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 27.—An interview with Gen. Byron M. Cutcheon, until recently a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, is published here.

When asked if New York City could be successfully defended against an English ironclad fleet the General said: "New York is, in my opinion and in the opinion of our best military authorities, fully prepared to receive any ironclad fleet which England could send over and has been so for a year. The defensive work done there is of the most modern and complete character, calculated to defend the city from any number of the best battleships afloat. In five new batteries commanding the harbor most of the walls and all the guns are down out of sight. San Francisco, Boston, and Hampton Roads are pronounced also to be so well fortified as to be impervious to attack."

"Are our best guns equal to those of Europe?" was asked.

"Yes," said the General. "The eight, ten, and twelve inch guns now being made at the new government gun factory at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., are the best cannon in the world, Krupps not excepted."

STEAMER PEERLESS FAST AGROUND.

Life-Savers Ready to Go to the Rescue of the Crew.

St. Joseph, Mich., Oct. 27.—The steamer Peerless of the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior line, which left the harbor at 2 o'clock this afternoon bound for Chicago without cargo, was forced to turn back on account of the heavy gale and sea and in attempting to enter the harbor at 6 o'clock this evening went aground on the bar in the channel. There are no tugs to help it here. At a late hour tonight the crew was still on board and the life-savers said that they could not be reached on account of the furious sea.

MAN IS BLOWN FROM A MOVING TRAIN.

Henry West Goes to a Funeral and Narrowly Escapes His Own.

Henry West, No. 4121 Union avenue, attended a funeral yesterday afternoon at Mount Olivet Cemetery. He was returning to the city on the Grand Trunk railroad, and while attempting to pass from one car to another was blown into a ditch. The train was running at full speed, but West was not seriously hurt and was taken home.

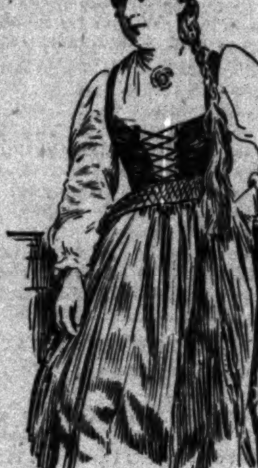
TO AID SWEDISH SINGERS

MIDWAY "FAIR" OPENED AT NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

Compatriots of the Minstrels Are Interested in the Proposed Trip to Europe and Plan to Help Increase the Funds for the Tour—Steamer Will Be Chartered and the Principal Cities of the Old World Will Be Visited—Expect to Surprise the Native Scandinavians.

Midway in miniature, reproduced with as much accuracy as the limited space allowed by a hall will permit, is the main feature of the Swedish singers' fair, which opened in North Side Turner Hall last night, closing Nov. 2. The fair is to provide financial means for the tour of the American Union of Swedish Singers next spring to Europe.

The singers are planning to tour through their fatherland and other parts of Europe in a style that will do credit to themselves and their countrymen in America. A steamer will be chartered and European cities will be visited. They are going for a good time, a visit to the old home, and incidentally a singing tour of the Old World with a chorus of half a thousand of the best Swedish-American voices. The Chicago contingent of this body will be composed of the members of the Swedish Glee club and Svithiod Singing club, the two Chicago organizations of singers forming part of the American Union of Swedish Singers.



Costume in the Swedish section.

The affair is replete with novelties and surprises. The Midway feature is arranged with conscientious care for accuracy in the reproduction of the principal features of the original, now but a dream of things past.

Streets of Cairo.

The Street of Cairo is reproduced in one section of the hall, and inside the fence are seen Swedish men and women impersonating the natives of Egypt. The theater is also here under the direction of Mr. Max Hedman, who promises some startling novelties not on the program of the street at the World's Fair, consisting of electrical devices warranted to shock if one comes too close. This entertainment is furnished in place of the dances. The plans also include the famous donkeys. The Street of Cairo committee consists of:

Max Hedman, Ernest Lindblom, Olof Olson, J. Johnson, John Olson, and A. Bostrom, Misses Falk, A. Johnson, and T. Anderson.

Then there is a band of Zulus in the full regalia of the real article. These entertain the crowd each evening with Zulu music and the war dances of the Zulu tribes. The tribe at the fair consists of August Anderson, Chief Zulu, Olof Valey, Emil Granat, Axel Anderson, and P. Westerberg.

Another attractions is the Turkish theater, in which is heard genuine Turkish music furnished by a Turkish band. There are dancers, also, though the steps are materially different from those at the original Midway. The Turkish Theater committee consists of S. Franson, W. Dahlen, G. Mossberg, L. Freeman, L. Anderson, and the Misses Annie Freeman, Amanda Lindberg, K. Anderson, Granat, J. Johnson, Jacobson, Ella Johnson, and Clara Johnson.

Old Vienna is also reproduced to serve as a place for refreshments. This feature is taken care of by Oscar Nelson, A. Carlberg, Axel Johnson, E. Hedel, A. Schonbeck, Carl Orree, the Misses Hannah Nelson, Augusta Johnson, Katherine Samuelson, and S. Samuelson.

Temples of the Orient.

The Chinese Temple at the World's Fair also is reproduced in miniature with great care for details. A Japanese temple occupies the center of the hall and a half-dozen real Japanese idols are exhibited. These have been loaned to the fair by Mr. Fritz Schultz, who, after they have served at the fair, is to present them to the National Museum at Stockholm, Sweden. The privilege of worship is charged for in the shape of offerings to the idols. The Chinese temple is in charge of Miss Louisa Franson, who is assisted by Miss Minnie Johnson, Mrs. L. Johnson, Annie Westerberg, Ella Lundquist, Anna Lindstrom, Messrs. Morris Hultin, Angsarius Nystedt, Robert Wilson, and Setterberg.

Sweden is represented by a reproduction of the famous Castle of Gripsholm, an ancient castle in Sweden made famous in history and now a ruin. Here are comely Swedish girls in pretty Swedish national costumes, who will offer for sale useful articles, the work of their own hands. This is in charge of Mrs. G. Johnson. There is a Persian booth in charge of Miss Annie Estborn, and an Italian booth under the supervision of Mrs. M. Johanson.

Novelties Each Night.

A novelty will be introduced each night in the shape of a procession of all nations and tableaux representing "The First Settlers of Chicago," "Sven Duva," a Swedish hero, a new one being presented each evening. Feats of strength by Lonson and Jundin form part of the program for the week. Not the least important events on the program are the singing each evening by the two singing clubs for whom the fair is given. A chorus of hundreds of voices entertain the crowd each evening, besides bands, solo music, etc. The musical program is in charge of Mr. Magnus Olson.

It is expected that the proceeds of the affair will swell the funds for the trip of the singers greatly. One thousand dollars has been expended in arranging for the fair and if expectations are realized returns will be triple, if not more, than this sum. The friends of the singers are working tooth and nail to make the fair a success and have interested the Swedes in Chicago in the matter to such an extent that offers of help are pouring in and the singers are jubilant over the apparent success their trip will be.

GOOD GOLF PLAYING AT BROOKLINE.

Final Day's Scores of the Country Club's October Tourney.

Brookline, Mass., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—Following is the score of yesterday's play in the open handicap golf tournament, eighteen holes, medal play, over the links of the Country club at Clyde Park, it being the final day in the series of the October Saturday games.

CLASS A.

Name.	First round.	Second round.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
G. H. Windler	45	45	90	Scratch	90
M. J. Henry	53	45	88	8	80
R. S. Codman	76	75	151	10	141
A. Curtis	53	50	103	10	93
Q. A. Shaw Jr.	52	58	110	4	106
J. G. Thorp	47	55	102	2	100
Sam Carr	62	61	123	10	113
P. S. Sears	54	52	106	10	96
F. B. Gannett Jr.	54	58	112	3	109
A. Potter	57	51	108	8	98
H. E. Ernst	57	55	112	9	103
C. R. Sturgis	53	61	114	10	104
F. G. Amory	51	51	102	Scratch	102
A. L. Ripley	49	50	99	5	94

CLASS B.

Name.	First round.	Second round.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
G. T. Dexter	62	54	116	26	90
T. R. Wheelock	54	51	105	14	91
L. Leland	54	54	108	16	92
G. H. Francis	58	45	103	8	95
J. E. Thayer	55	50	105	8	97
J. W. Merrill	60	61	121	16	105
F. R. Spalding	64	61	125	18	107
N. Thayer	65	61	126	16	110
B. Thayer	55	62	117	10	107
F. E. Zerrahn	53	55	108	8	100
E. Slade	71	64	135	14	121
Dr. H. Williams	65	68	133	12	121
J. Chase Jr.	58	56	114	8	106
T. R. Kimball	57	53	110	12	98
H. R. Dalton Jr.	51	58	109	3	106
S. G. Wells	60	58	118	16	102
A. Hunnewell	56	58	114	2	112
Geo. Lewis	67	61	128	14	114
S. S. Fitzgerald	59	58	117	16	101
J. T. Morse Jr.	60	60	120	14	106
F. R. Allen	60	53	113	4	109
H. M. Sears	59	65	124	18	106
T. J. Coolidge Jr.	56	59	115	10	105
J. A. Garland	65	74	139	20	109
H. Fitzgerald	66	56	122	20	102
W. R. Cabot	56	51	107	8	99
C. M. Hinkle	54	60	114	8	106

DEFEAT OF SHERMAN BY HIS OWN STATE

Story of the Chicago Convention as Told by E. G. Dunnell.

E. G. Dunnell, Washington correspondent of the New York Times, contributes to his paper a chapter on Senator Sherman in the Republican National convention of 1880.

"That Mr. Sherman's expectations of success as Presidential nominee of the Republican party were not so glowing to others as to himself," says Mr. Dunnell, "was plain in Washington just before the convention met in Chicago. The canvass for Grant had been made with great industry and care and the Grant managers, while claiming upward of 350 votes, were only sure of something like 300. The Blaine men, continuing the traditional Blaine policy of noise-making and claiming, could not find 300 votes.

"It was evident then, two or three weeks before the delegates began to pack their trunks for Chicago, that if Blaine and Grant had or would have anything like the strength claimed for them by their partisans Sherman could not begin to have more than 150 votes, and his nomination would depend for success largely upon the attitude of his own State in the event of the distribution of the Grant or Blaine column.

"Garfield's opportunities for ascertaining the leaning of delegates outside the delegation from the State of Ohio were poor indeed if he didn't speedily reach the conclusion that the Sherman cause was injured by the character of the delegates forming the Sherman line, and that about all the chance there was for Sherman to win lay in the presentation from the outset of a solid vote from Ohio for John Sherman. But everybody knew that there were Blaine men in the delegation and the 'mercenaries,' the Federal employés from different States, but largely from the South, constituted a more trustworthy body of supporters than that from Mr. Sherman's own State.

"At all times, until after the nomination of Garfield, the headquarters at the Grand Pacific Hotel of the Ohio delegation were the starting place of a continuous succession of reports breathing insincerity in Sherman's interest and expectancy of a result fatal to Sherman.

"Mr. Sherman heard some of these reports before he wrote Mr. Foster the letter in which he repeated them, while accepting Mr. Foster's assurance that he did not merit the suspicion of treachery that rested upon him in Mr. Sherman's mind.

"Garfield's nomination was helped by an Ohio demonstration made the day before the convention met. On that day the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, which had been extremely friendly to Sherman, appeared in Chicago with a double-leaded leading editorial, admitting the hopelessness of Sherman's canvass, and advising the Ohio delegates to go bag and baggage into the Blaine camp. This revived with increased earnestness the talk for Garfield, and greatly disgusted the diligent but unimpressive Sherman supporters."

Regarding the division over the unit rule Mr. Dunnell says:

"The division that followed was interesting to Sherman chiefly because it showed Ohio was divided. Garfield and Foster, with the help of Bateman and Moulton, had not kept it solid even on this question that was really not essential. It would have made little difference to Grant or Blaine if Ohio had voted forty-four votes for the unit rule. The vote might have given the impression that the State was to be solid for Sherman.

"Every delegate to the 1880 convention, and every spectator who sat through the proceedings while Garfield nominated Sherman and made Garfield personally known to thousands who had known him only by reputation; those who joined in the applause when he entered, and when his name was announced by one Pennsylvania delegate for ballot after ballot, and those who recall his only protest against the use of his name when it was seen he was about to become the choice of the convention, will with difficulty find any indication in the vote on the thirty-sixth ballot of participation by the Grant men in any arrangement that may have been secretly made by Ohio Republicans to compass Garfield's nomination or Sherman's defeat. Grant began with 307 votes, and he had 306 on the call that nominated Garfield.

"There was grave dissatisfaction in the New York delegation over the nomination of Garfield, and Mr. Conkling was reported to have been furiously angry as he walked from the convention hall to his hotel along with a group of dejected stalwarts.

"As it was in 1880, so it has been in Republican conventions since that year, so far as Ohio was concerned. The atmosphere of insincerity and treachery has lurked about the delegations from that State, and this in spite of the most profound assurances from 'leaders' of their undying fidelity to the instructions recorded at home."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Why Tourists Buy Lots of Fine Clothing in Europe.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have often wondered why the American press has been silent in the matter of imported tailorings. There is scarcely a shop you enter where they do not talk of the merits of their imported stock. The majority of customers perhaps do not realize that they are unwittingly dealing blows against the welfare of this country when they place orders for the imported article.

Why not agitate the buying of American manufacture, thus securing a better stock of home goods in our shops? The same applies to the ladies, who are usually very patriotic. Very truly, AMERICA.

[Agitating this question in the newspapers in the way proposed would accomplish nothing. As long as American visitors can purchase garments and gowne in Europe for a great deal less money than fashionable American tailors charge, and the clothes can be brought home duty free by the returning tourists, they will stock themselves up with the cheaper European fine raiment, and newspaper exhortations will no more influence their actions than water thrown on a duck's back.]

Voting for Drainage Trustees.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your reply in today's issue to Mr. Craig's inquiry is not based on facts. The Election Commissioners have sent circulars to all election judges, giving opinion of the attorney of the board that among other things "any vote cast for less than five candidates is irregular and should be thrown out." And the board indorses this monstrous opinion. Please get that circular and give your opinion. ELECTION JUDGE.

[Attorney Wheelock's opinion says:

"Ballots giving more than one and four-fifths (1 4-5) votes to any one person or candidate would be irregular and ought not to be counted; also any ballot not giving to each person or candidate the same number of votes or fractional parts of votes would be irregular and ought not to be counted."

The board has been asked to instruct the judges and clerks to count a ballot with a less number than five candidates for Drainage Trustees marked by giving to each of the candidates having a cross opposite his name one vote each. The Commissioners will give their decision today.]

ENDEAVOR CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

Closing Sessions Are Attended by Over 10,000 Persons.

Greensburg, Ind., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The eighth annual Christian Endeavor convention of Indiana closed with a devout service in Convention Hall with 10,000 people present and at the First Methodist Church with 800 present. In all the churches special services were rendered.

Foreign missions were held addressed by Father Endeavorer Clark. A woman's meeting was held led by Miss Reynolds of Pittsboro, and a men's meeting led by W. A. Kling.

At night was held a thanksgiving and praise service. Congressman-elect James E. Watson made an extemporary address.

The silken banner for the greatest increase of junior society members was won by the twelfth district, in which Muncie is located.

The following officers were elected:

President, L. J. Kirkpatrick, Kokomo; Secretary, Miss Jennie T. Massey, Indianapolis; Treasurer, Charles Buchanan, Indianapolis; Superintendent of Junior Department, J. W. Hageman, Muncie; Superintendent Missionary Department, Miss Garnett Ashbrook, Indianapolis; Superintendent Christian Citizenship League, the Rev. George Hindley, Ridgeville; Master of Transportation, Dr. Heath, Indianapolis.

Five hundred and fifty-six dollars was raised for the State work, and adjournment was taken to meet in Muncie in 1896.

Laundrymen to Organize.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The laundrymen of the State will meet here tomorrow morning for the purpose of forming a permanent organization. There will be a total of more than 100 delegates. The convention, the first of the kind held in Illinois, is a direct outcome of the recent National convention at Atlanta, Ga.

DEEDS ARE ALL FORGED.

C. W. COMSTOCK ESCAPES A PROBABLE LAND SWINDLE.

Finds the Papers Involved in a Prospective Trade for Property in Pulaski County, Ind., Are Forgeries—Deal Is Declared Off Before Money Is Passed—History of Recent Operations Thought to Be the Work of the Same Gang.

C. W. Comstock, a real estate dealer having an office in the Times Building, was invited on Wednesday last to trade certain property in South Dakota for a farm in Pulaski County, Indiana. Leters of inquiry sent by Mr. Comstock to real estate dealers in Winamac, the county seat of Pulaski county, developed the fact the deeds and abstracts for the Indiana farm were forgeries, and also the probability that the operation from first to last was an intended swindle.

G. B. Hughes of Crown Point, Ind., was the broker who negotiated with Mr. Comstock. According to his own story, Mr. Hughes represented Herman Schell, the reputed owner of the Indiana farm. The land was said to be twenty acres in extent, and to be mortgaged for $3,500. At the suggestion of Hughes, Comstock wrote to John T. Hey at Winamac, Ind., for verification of the facts. Hey responded promptly, saying the whole scheme was fraudulent and the farm in question had changed hands two years ago owing to the foreclosure of the very mortgage represented by the agent as still hanging over the title to the land.

Armed with this letter, Comstock awaited Hughes' return. Yesterday morning Hughes turned up, but not to close the deal. What he came to Comstock for was to inform him orders had come by mail for the immediate return to Winamac of all papers relating to the farm.

Swindle of Long Standing.

Inquiry at Winamac, Ind., develops the fact that during the last three years a gang of land sharks and swindlers has been reaping a rich harvest by selling forged deeds to lands situated in Pulaski and Starke Counties and owned by non-residents. It seems to have become a weekly occurrence at Winamac for deeds to be received at the County Court-House for recording where the non-resident landowner's names have been more or less skillfully forged. In many cases the work has been so neatly done as to raise a question concerning the real ownership of the land involved and the actual owners have been unable to sell their property or borrow money on it because of clouded titles.

A scheme lately started by these swindlers is to open correspondence with country real estate agents and have them send a general description of lands for which they are acting as agents. In a short time one of the swindlers will make his appearance to look the land over. A favorable impression made is followed by a request on the part of the operator for an accurate description of the property, including such items as the number of acres improved, description of the improvements, and the address of the non-resident owner.

With all this information at their command the swindlers open a correspondence with the landowner and, after several copies of the signature of the owner have been obtained, the swindlers are ready for business. Correspondence is stopped for several months before active operations are begun, false deeds with signatures carefully forged having been prepared in the meantime.

How the Scheme Worked.

Such a scheme was recently tried on John T. Hey, the real estate dealer already spoken of as residing at Winamac, Ind. Mr. Hey received a telegram on Oct. 2 dated at the Union Station, St. Louis, Mo., and purporting to come from M. D. Johnson, a citizen of Los Angeles, Cal., and owner of some Pulaski County land for which Hey is agent. The dispatch read as follows:

"Need money. Get cash offer for my land. Write me at Springfield, Ill."

This telegram was shown to John H. Weaver of Winamac, and he made a cash offer. A telegram and a letter were sent to Springfield, according to orders. Ten days passed and no order came, so Mr. Hey wrote to M. D. Johnson again, this time, however, addressing the letter to Los Angeles, Cal. The same day this letter was sent a second dispatch was received from St. Louis as follows:

"Offer accepted. Send deed to East St. Louis for acknowledgment."

A deed was prepared for the 200-acre Johnson farm and was sent to East St. Louis for the required signature, with full instructions for the return of the deed to the bank of Winamac, upon which the money would be paid by draft.

The forger of the Johnson deed was too old a rascal to be trapped by a bank clerk, and especially when bank officials would demand identification. A letter was sent to Winamac bearing the postmark "7 p. m.," in which it was stated that at the time of mailing the postoffice was closed, and that the deed had been sent C. O. D., with $4,600 to be collected. Fortunately Mr. Hey received a letter from the real M. D. Johnson at Los Angeles before the deed was taken from the express office, and it was then found the deed was a forgery throughout.

It is thought by Winamac persons that the principals in the forgeries of the last three years are the same men that were operating from Chicago as a center during the World's Fair. Some of the fraudulent letters have been traced to St. Louis, where a firm known as the St. Louis and Chicago Exchange company is doing business, with headquarters in the Fagin Building. One of the members of this firm, Charles F. Knowlton, up to a month ago had an office at No. 155 Washington street, in this city, but about Oct. 1 he left one day without taking his office furniture or saying when he would be back. Another member, J. M. Trimble, has not been unknown in land deals heretofore.

History of the Indiana Lands.

All the trouble over the land titles in the two Indiana counties has occurred in connection with two large tracts, amounting in all to 13,000 acres.

During the year 1853 Jefferson W. Glidden, Daniel A. Glidden, and Mark Evan Reeves, residents of Scioto County, O., entered 6,720 acres of land in Pulaski County and 7,000 acres in Starke County. Some time in 1860 the two Gliddens died and the courts appointed executors to dispose of the Pulaski and Starke County holdings.

The executors, John J. Glidden, Wells A. Hutchuns, and Carlos Glidden, readily disposed of 6,000 acres, and then, by quit claim deeds, sold the residue to Annie M. Glidden and George M. Glidden, the heirs at law of Jefferson W. Glidden. George M. Glidden transferred his interests to Annie M., who married Francis M. Hauts. After her death Hauts conveyed 2,600 acres to William H. Harvey of Phipps County, Kas., by deed dated Sept. 25, 1889, and recorded Aug. 31, 1893.

This deed was brought East during the World's Fair, and through the intervention of J. M. Trimble and Charles F. Knowlton it was worked off on George M. Brown, a Chicago man, at present living at No. 264 South Halsted street. Through correspondence Brown soon found that although the deed called for 6,720 acres, yet his title to any more than half that was very dubious. Somewhere during the many changes of ownership the deed had assumed a blanket character.

Brown sent two prospective purchasers of the deed to Indiana to look up the titles and then gave a quit claim deed to the men, Charles Fant and John S. Johns, for what they offered him, $3,000. Brown thus got the questionable document off his hands.

Almost all the subsequent queer land operations already noted have concerned land covered by this remarkable deed.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Premier Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper to Confer on Bering Sea.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—MacKenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, and Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Justice in the Canadian Cabinet, arrived here today and are guests of Sir Julian Pauncefote at the British Embassy. They came to take part in the Bering Sea convention, the first session of which has been set for next Wednesday at the State Department. Both have been identified with that policy of the Conservative party of Canada which developed the country along lines independent of the United States in opposition to the policy of the Liberal party in favor of commercial union with this country. Aside from this opposition they have maintained a most friendly relation with the United States.

Alcohol Cases Coming Up.

The alcohol cases, involving the rebate to be paid on the fluid used in the arts, will come up before the United States Court of Claims when it reassembles on Monday morning. It is estimated that $10,000,000 hangs upon the result, claims for a quarter of that amount having been filed.

Length of the Old Mexican Year.

The ancient Mexicans had a year of eighteen months of twenty days each.

Bicycle Tax in Maine.

Bicycles will be taxed in Maine next year.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Low Water Affects Shipping.

The stage of water on the lakes, which has been extremely low all season, has within the last fortnight dropped to the lowest point in the history of the latterday marine. The effect has been disastrous to shipping, and losses aggregating large sums are being rolled up by long delays in the connecting waters between the great lakes. So serious have the delays become that the advantage of boom freights is being largely overcome. The troubles on account of low water have been much aggravated by continued gales from some point of the compass. The fluctuations caused by changes of winds, added to the natural low stage, have uncovered dangerous shoals and reefs, which vessels have passed over in safety on government ranges for years. The sinking of the schooner Bruce in the Soo River and of the steamer John Craig in Detroit River gave warning to vesselmen that it were safer for their boats to wait than to attempt crossing these dangerous spots until the wind changed. Boats are now frequently from two to five days longer than their usual time in making the run up from Buffalo, and the insurance losses for the last two weeks on account of low water exceed $120,000.

It was largely due to these delays that the Duluth wheat rate went back to 6 cents on Friday last. The Chicago grain trade did not sympathize with Duluth, and rates held heavy all through the week. Shipments were

	Flour, brls.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Buffalo	20,584	70,000	1,194,437	472,000	340,000
Erie	43,439	......	......	......	......
Ogdensburg	1,955	......	109,289	20,000	......
Oswego	......	......	......	......	60,000
Port Huron	......	7,000	123,208	23,831	30,000
Toledo	......	82,000	......	......	......
Totals	65,978	159,000	1,426,934	515,831	430,000

In addition to the above 27,000 bu of rye and 245,537 bu of flaxseed were shipped to Buffalo and 36,000 bu of flaxseed to Cape Vincent.

Around the Lakes.

ASHLAND, Wis., Oct. 27.—A northwest gale prevails, with snow. Several boats are anchored under the islands for shelter.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 27.—The schooner Knapp of the Stewart's tow is here, leaking badly. A diver is working on it.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 27.—The Goodrich liner City of Racine did not leave here tonight, as the sea is running high and the wind is a gale from the southwest and has raged all day.

MANISTIQUE, Mich., Oct. 27.—The schooner Hattie Hutt, bound for Manistique for lumber, went ashore on Wiggins' Reef Friday night. A heavy sea was rolling and the boat was soon full of water. The crew was taken off by the tug David Sutton of Thompson. Wiggin's Reef is just north of Point aux Barques, and it is thought the vessel may be released and repaired.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27.—Capt. Wright of the steamer Pratt reports passing a vessel's spar sticking out of the water between the seas which were rolling high yesterday morning. The spar was four or five miles east southeast of Harrisville and twenty-nine miles south of Thunder Bay. It is supposed to be the wreck of the schooner John Shaw, and it is thought the spar will not show in smooth water.

The Aurania was released from Grosse Point this evening. The Bielman, down-bound, is ashore three miles south of the dummy.

Steamer John A. Dix Taken Off.

"No, we shall not engage in the excursion business next spring," said Will Richardson of the O. S. Richardson Fueling company yesterday when asked what the company was going to do with the old excursion steamer John A. Dix, which, with George B. Carpenter & Co. and John Mohr, all creditors of the old boat, the company bid in at marshal's sale last week. "We simply bought it to save our claims as it was going at a very low figure, and our bid of $1,150 was not raised by any one." The Dix is the last of the old-time fleet of purely excursion steamers to go at marshal's sale. It has had an eventful history, but in spite of the vociferous "barkers" at Clark street bridge during the summer months the bills have been steadily increasing, and with the end of the season the creditors brought matters to a close.

Vessel Movements.

DETROIT, Mich.—Arrived—Maumee Valley.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Coal—Thomson, Duluth.

ALPENA, Mich.—Arrived—Starke and consorts, Cora A.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Mahoning, Manchester, India, Aztec.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Gratwick, Chicago; Sheldon, Cleveland.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Sheltered—Arcadia, Plymouth, Arizona, Foster, Radical, Lineria.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Southwest, La Salle, Republic. Cleared—Coal—Maruba, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Nipigon and consorts, Averell. Down—Niagara, Pueblo, Arabian.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Morley, Andaste, Card, Hurlbut, Clint, Lake Erie ports; Massachusetts, Milwaukee; Sparta, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Davidson, Elgin, Waukesha, Nassau. Cleared—Fayette, Cleveland; Nicaragua, Flower, Grampian, Escanaba.

CLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Colonial. Cleared—Flour—Washburne. Light—Queen of the West, Winslow, Buffalo. Ore—Gogebic.

DULUTH - SUPERIOR — Arrived — Northern Light, Northern King, Iron Duke, Iron State, Pontiac. Departed—Flour—Stevens, Schuylkill, Centurion, Buffalo. Grain—Ira Owen, Alva, Fedora, Schuck, Buffalo. Light—Verona, John Mitchell, Two Harbors.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Rounds, Prentice, Halsted, Middlesex, Louisiana, Typo, Fay, Warmington, S. Minch. Cleared—Coal—Dyer, Nebraska, Gladstone; Iron Chief, Superior; Berlin, Pickands, Genoa, Our Son, Green, Chicago; Sibley, Duluth; Cahoon, Sheboygan; Porter, Racine; Brainard, Milwaukee.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Down—Victory, 10:15 last night; Pillsbury, 10:40; Hudson, 11; Schlesinger, Canisteo, 11:30; Conestoga, 12:30 a. m.; Mercur, noon; Chemung, 1 p. m.; Lansing, 2; Viking and consort, 3:30; Milwaukee, 4:20. Up—Granger, midnight; Rhodes, 12:20 a. m.; Farwell, Dobbins, 12:40; Choctaw, 2:10; Glidden and consort, 3:30; Joys, 6:20; Ogemaw, Mowatt, Argonaut, Buell and consort, 9; Helena, 12:30 p. m.; Yale, 1; City of Sheboygan, 2; St. Lawrence, New York, 2:40; Egan, 4:30. Down—Marion, 9:10. Up—Buffalo, 6:10; Tuscarora, 6:20. Wind northwest, strong, rainy.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up — City of Traverse, 11 last night; Lake Michigan, 1 a. m.; Pioneer, 5:30; Marina, Briton, 8; Mariposa, 9; Roman, Castalia, 10; Victory, Torrent, 11; Cross, Board of Trade, Ryan, Clement, 12:30 p. m.; Kearsarge, Erin, Danforth, 2; Weston, Eleanor, Jennette, 3; Hackett, Brown, Pease, Planet, 4:30; W. Chisholm, 5:30. Down —Champion, Young America, Merida, 10 last night; China, 2:30 a. m.; H. H. Brown, 3:30; Sauber, 4; Kirby, Normandie, 4:30; Griffin, Nyanza, 8:30; Gilbert, Stevens, 9:30; City of Duluth, 10:30; Katahdin, 1 p. m.; Specular, Magnetic, 2:30; Coffinberry, Camden, 3:30; Cadillac, 5. Up—Rosedale, 6:30; Samuel Mitchell, 7. Down—Mariska, Marcia, 8; Folsom, Nelson, Mitchell, 9. Canadian lock—Up—Globe, Missoula, 10 a. m.; Wilkinson, Orion, 2 p. m.; Burton, 2:30; Alberta, 3. Down—Hall, 9:40 a. m.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Sicken and barges, 9:30 last night; Seguin, Norris, midnight; Fitzgerald, 12:10 a. m.; Choctaw, 12:20; Glengarry and consorts, 3:40; Farwell, Rutter, J. C. Lockwood, 5; Penobscot, Wolf, 5:40; Masaba, 6:30; Doty, Jeanette, Corona, 7:30; Langdon, 8:20; H. E. Packer, Cumberland, Sheldon, 9; Stone, Adriatic, Nicholas, 9:40; Bulgaria, Case, Tasmania, 10:20; H. A. Tuttle, noon; Kendall and barge, 12:30 p. m.; Veronica, Amboy, 1; Waverly, Corry, 2:15; Fisk, Germanic, Hutchinson, 2:30; Pabst, 3; Drake, 3:40. Down—Northern Queen, 10 last night; Orr, 11; Thompson, Southwest, 1 a. m.; Huron City and barge, 3; Pahlow, 3:30; Bielman, 5:20; La Salle, John Owen, 6:30; Palmer, Uganda, 6:50; Corsica, 7; Plankinton, 7:30; Republic, 8:40; Shickluna, 9:40; Pratt, Ash, Manola, 10:50; Owego, James, 11:40; Neosho, Pope, noon; Christie, Sonsmith, 12:40 p. m.; Iron King, Iron Queen, 2:15; Spokane, Hadley, Cherokee, Chippewa, 2:30. Up—Joliet, Frontenac, 5:30; Livingstone, 7; Zenith City, 8:30. Down—Florida, 5:40; Siberia, 6; Aurora, Aurania, 7:30.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Lewiston, 8 last night; Pahlow and consort, 9; Pratt, Ash, midnight; Siberia, James Trevor and consorts, 2 a. m.; Republic, Tampa, 4; Manola, Neosho, 6; United Empire, Cherokee and consort, Owego, Pope, Iron King and consort, Italia, 7; Spokane, 8; Hadley, Seneca, 10; Seneca, noon; Florida, 12:10 p. m.; Wawatam, Saxon, 3; Lackawanna, Olympia, 4; Duncan, 5; Cambria, steel, 5:40; Pillsbury, 54:50; Josephine, Parker, 6:30; Hudson, 7; Douglas, 7:30; Ely, 7:40; Gettysburg, 8:10. Up—St. Joseph and barges, Hesper and consort, 9 last night; Sitka and consort, Wissahickon, White and Friant and consort, Samuel Mitchell, 10; Pasadena, H. J. Johnson and consort, Tuscarora, 11; Continental and consort, Kalkaska, 1 p. m.; Tacoma, Hoyt and consort, Harper and consort, 5; Chili, 5:40; Choctaw, 6; Australasia and consort, 7; Penobscot, J. C. Lockwood, Seguin and consort, Wade, noon; J. J. Boyce, 1 p. m.; Corona, J. F. Eddy, Glengarry and consorts, 1:20; Monteagle, 3; Farwell and consort, Wolf, 3:10; Doty and consort, 4; Fitzgerald, 5:40; Vanderbilt, 6:40; Robert Packer, 7; Nichols, 8; H. B. Tuttle, 8:30. Wind northwest, fresh.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Lumber—G. Sturges, Alpena; G. L. Wrenn, A. G. Morey, Annie Laura, Ludington; L. M. Davis, Lookout, John Mee, Ida, L. A. Simpson, Manistee; Jura, Pine Lake; George Steel, Fountain City, Pine Lake, Traverse City; G. Burnham, Garth; W. O. Goodman, Menominee; E. Buckley, Duluth. Sundries—W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg; Jay Gould, Duluth. Coal—George T. Hope, J. C. Fitzpatrick, Erie.

Cleared—Grain—Canisteo, Cape Vincent; John Rugee, Ogdensburg. Sundries—Saranac, Scranton, Buffalo. Light—W. Aldrich, Menominee; S. J. Luff, Traverse City; H. A. Root, Pine Lake; C. Raab, Ford River; G. L. Wrenn, Ludington.

PEOPLE'S CHORUSES BEING FORMED.

Practical Outgrowth of Prof. Tomlins' "Music Extension" Idea.

William L. Tomlins is expounding his "music extension" idea. Through it the masses will be taught music in a practical way at a small cost for tuition.

Under the auspices and with the patronage of twelve of the itinerary girls' clubs of the city two people's choruses are being formed to receive instructions in singing and chorus reading. The courses will cover a period of ten weeks and will commence on Wednesday evening, Nov. 13, in Handel Hall, No. 30 East Randolph street. One class is for men and women who work down town, and will meet from 6:30 to 7:45 p. m.; the other, for those who are employed away from the center of the city, will meet from 8:15 until 9:30 p. m.

The girls' clubs represented in the scheme have each appointed a member of the Central committee for the management of the classes. The tuition fee will be $1, and blank forms of application for admission to the classes may be secured at the following places:

Alpha club, No. 52 Dearborn street.
Beta club, No. 253 State street.
Industrial club, No. 204 Sedgwick street.
Jane club, No. 223 Ewing street.
Lend a Hand club.
Noonday Rest club, No. 4 East Monroe street.
Occident club, No. 80 West Van Buren street.
Ogontz club, Harrison and Dearborn streets.
Progressive club, Milwaukee avenue and Union street.
Silver Cross club, Adams and Dearborn streets.
Ursula club, No. 6 Washington street.
Wildwood club, Fifth avenue and Madison street.

REVISE THE POLL BOOKS.

NEARLY EIGHTY THOUSAND NAMES DROPPED FROM THE LISTS.

Out of 933 Precincts Completed Reports Have Been Received from 595—This Leaves 338 to Hear From, and Under the Law Returns Must All Be In by Noon Today—Increases Noted in but Few Wards—Losses Heavy in Some Sections.

It is estimated that somewhere in the neighborhood of 80,000 names were dropped from registration lists at Saturday night's revision of the poll books.

This estimate was made last night on the result of reports received yesterday at the Board of Election Commissioners' office. Out of 933 precincts the judges and clerks in 595 brought their work completed to headquarters. This leaves 338 precincts to hear from. They are scattered about promiscuously through all the wards. Under instructions given by the board they must all be in, however, by noon today.

According to figures taken somewhat at random by the clerks for comparison with last spring's registration it is thought the number of suspects knocked off will average eighty-five to the precinct. In only few instances are gains shown, while the losses run all the way from twenty-five to 200 and more. In the Seventeenth Precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward, "over back of the dump," the voting strength of 353, permitted at the spring election, was reduced to 160. One precinct, the Fifteenth, in the First Ward, loses 288 out of 576. A few of the new returns from wards in which there was a heavy floating population previous to the last city election will serve to indicate the work of purifying lists that has been done this time.

FIRST WARD.

Precincts.	Spring registration.	New registration.	Names dropped.
1	296	228	68
2	283	206	77
3	436	219	217
4	239	148	91
5	256	188	68
6	463	361	102
7	553	398	155
8	574	491	83
10	415	349	66
11	434	293	141
12	263	215	48
13	600	573	27
15	567	279	288
16	433	310	123
17	462	292	170
18	485	485	..
19	657	654	3
21	463	413	50
Totals	8,979	6,102	1,777

The Ninth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth Precincts are yet to be heard from.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Precincts.	Spring registration.	New registration.	Names dropped.
2	246	160	86
4	441	272	169
8	363	250	113
9	543	280	263
10	262	144	118
11	521	351	170
12	406	317	89
15	489	351	138
16	372	269	103
19	506	275	231
21	318	214	104
22	370	338	32
23	392	273	119
24	377	255	122
25	388	312	76
Totals	5,994	4,061	1,933

Seven precincts, the Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth, are yet to hear from. The First, Third, and Fifth show an increase, the First jumping up from 386 to 536, the Third from 315 to 398, and the Fifth from 414 to 446.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

Precinct.	Spring registration.	New registration.	Names dropped.
1	429	403	26
5	390	330	60
6	486	410	76
7	477	426	51
8	360	299	61
9	416	280	136
10	261	218	43
11	443	347	96
12	395	246	149
13	355	320	35
14	433	315	118
15	258	148	110
16	529	466	54
17	324	187	137
18	387	289	98
19	404	307	97
20	431	327	104
22	417	205	212
23	268	193	75
Total	7,454	5,716	1,738

There are six precincts, the Second, Third, Fourth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth, yet to hear from.

Political Notes.

There will be a mass-meeting of Republicans at Siemer's Hall, Arlington Heights, this evening.

The Sixth Ward Republican club will meet this evening at Columbia Hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted streets.

The Social Economic club will meet tomorrow at 2 o'clock p. m. in the parlors of the Alpha club, No. 52 Dearborn street. Mrs. C. M. Hughes will read a paper on "Strikes."

ARTIFICIAL COTTON FROM FIR WOOD.

Chemical Process by Which a Strong, Useful Substitute Is Made.

Artificial cotton, says a Paris journal, resembles the natural product in this, that both are formed of cellulose, nearly pure; and, as nature has prepared cotton by means of the elements of the air and soil forming the cellulose in fine fibers by means of secret forces, and offering it in the state of wool to be transformed into what is required of it, so the chemist in his laboratory takes the natural cellulose of the tree and separates it from the substances with which it is combined, transforming it into threads by means of suitable appliances. For this purpose fir wood is employed, this being submitted to a series of mechanical and chemical operations, and the threads are drawn out, afterward being rolled on bobbins; the material, when manufactured resembles ordinary cotton, though having a slight defect, which can be easily corrected—that is, it is a little less solid than natural cotton. On the other hand, however, the new substance is worked and woven easily, it can be dyed as readily as natural cotton, and, when passed through a weak solution of tannin and certain other reagents, it will take every shade of artificial colors, and can be dressed and printed on just as are the tissues of natural cotton.

TO IMPROVE THROUGH MAIL SERVICE.

United States Asks Permission to Run a Mail Train Through Canada.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—It developed here today that the United States Government is engaged in an effort to improve the mail service between the East and West by running a special mail car through Canada over the Michigan Central from this city to Detroit. Now the Chicago and Detroit mail arrives at 1 o'clock and lies here until 5:20 o'clock, when it is forwarded in express pouches under bond through Canada. The idea of a United States postal car manned by United States postal employés running through Canada met favor the minute it was suggested. If the plan receives Canada's approval the mail facilities of Chicago and other Western cities will be very much benefited.

Persia's Small Navy.

Persia does not occupy a very prominent position among the naval powers of the world. In fact, it will be news to most people that she possesses a navy at all. She has, however, a fleet, which consists of one solitary ship, called the Persepolis, and is now lying at anchor in the port of Bombay, proudly flying the flag of the Shah. For many years the Persepolis was a tramp steamer famed for the extraordinary number of mishaps which it had encountered. But since the Persian Government has acquired it and fitted it with guns and with a ram, which, being only insecurely fixed to its bow, has a knack of slipping its moorings and diving downward, it has become a very powerful and magnificent man-of-war—that is to say, in the eyes of patriotic Persians.—New York Tribune.

Cows Milked by Machinery.

Cows were milked by machinery at the recent London dairy show. A pulsating vacuum, imitating the sucking of calves, was created by an air pump in a series of pipes connected by rubber caps to the cow's teats. Ten cows were milked at once, the milking lasting from three to five minutes, and only two pints and a half of strippings being left.

Locomotive as a Deer Hunter.

The headlights of the B. and A. locomotives attract the deer from the long stretches of virgin forest through which the road runs, and frequently the animal ventures upon the track and is run down. Two were killed at the same time in this manner a few days ago.—Kennebec Journal.

Celebrated Its 250th Anniversary.

The Island of Gothland has been celebrating the 250th anniversary of its union with Sweden.

BAR TO SOUTHERN TRADE

INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS ABOUT EXISTING DISCRIMINATIONS.

Prohibitive Railroad Rates to Territory South of the Ohio River Make Commercial Interchanges Almost Impossible — Eastern Roads Give Rebates and Eastern Bankers Give Financial Aid—Mistaken Ideas as to Character of Southern Credits.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 25.—[Special Correspondence.]—Chicago freight shippers must fight their fight for lower rates to the Southern territory practically alone. There is little prospect of their getting material aid from Southern merchants. The general attitude among Southern merchants seems to be one of encouragement so far as that does not lead them into any special effort themselves, but there is little reason to suppose that any very active help can be obtained from this side of the Ohio River in an attempt to force the railroads into making rates which shall show less discrimination against the Northwest.

A large number of merchants have been interviewed by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, both in Atlanta and other Southern points. These merchants recognize that the railroad rates in force between their own localities and the Ohio River are so unreasonable on the higher classes of manufactured goods that there is little use of their looking to the Northwest as the market in which to buy. At the same time their trade relations with the East have been so long established, and conditions there both as to railroad rates and credits are in such satisfactory shape, it is not easy to find Southern merchants who will grow enthusiastic over the idea of bringing about closer business relations between the Northwest and the South.

The Southern merchant is inclined to look upon any effort made by people in the Northwest to reduce the railroad rates south of the Ohio River as something entirely commendable. Anything that would tend to reduce railroad rates anywhere and in any direction will, of course, be so regarded by the average merchant of any section, but so far as the Southern merchant getting up and making any active fight, there is nothing of that kind to be expected. He is well enough satisfied with his present condition in relation to the Eastern markets. He is of the opinion that most of the higher class merchandise that he might buy in Chicago would really come from the Eastern markets and that the prospect of a more advantageous market being found in the Northwest, even with satisfactory railroad rates, is not a good one.

At least one case was found of a man who admitted with the greatest naïveté the specially favorable position his firm is securing by reason of rebates from Eastern railroads. He admitted that even with the unfavorable railroad tariff at present in force there are a great many lines of goods—he is in the furniture business—which can be bought at a better advantage in the Northwest than in the East, but he frankly admitted he was receiving rebates from the Eastern roads, and was therefore able to make Eastern purchases more cheaply than the natural advantages of the market in the Northwest might be expected to permit.

Other Disadvantages than Rates.

An investigation of this Southern trade situation leads inevitably to the conclusion that a great deal besides unfair railroad rates must be adjusted before there can be built up any new trade relations of great importance between the Northwest and the South.

If the testimony of leading merchants is to be relied on the Chicago shippers hold some old-fashioned views about Southern credits—views which by no means reflect the situation today. Chicago merchants have declared the system of granting six months' credit to purchasers of goods, which they believed was in vogue in the South, made the field unattractive to them without reference to discriminating railroad tariff. Southern dealers of the first class seem a unit in declaring the Chicago merchants who hold such views have no familiarity with the New South. They declare their bills are paid as promptly, their credit is as well maintained, the time they ask for in the purchase of merchandise is as short, and their trade from the financial point of view quite as desirable as is that of any other section. They emphatically protest against the idea that the Southern buyer wants six months' time in which to pay for his purchases.

Without doubt there is a field here awaiting development by the manufacturers and dealers throughout the Northwestern territory. Without question the unfair discrimination which the railroads practice in favor of the East as against the Northwest is an effective barrier against the development of such trade. The removal of that barrier along the line of a reorganized freight tariff south of the Ohio River, such as has been prescribed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is the first step in preparing the way for a broad Southern market. After that is accomplished the field is tolerably clear, but it will need a good deal of working.

The Northern merchants must learn the character of this Southern trade, must learn to adapt themselves to some peculiar conditions with the same care that the Eastern merchant has done. Closer financial relations must be built up, and a great deal of patience will undoubtedly have to be shown. The field for trade is here, but it will be a long time, in all probability, before it is developed into anything like fullness.

Expressions from Southern Merchants.

"The opening up of Southern trade," said Mr. Beck of the Beck & Gregg Hardware company of Atlanta, "is your fight, not ours. I cannot see that we are particularly interested in this question of railroad rates from the Northwest. If you want the rates lowered so you can bring goods to our territory it is a matter for your merchants to undertake. If you get them lowered so that we can buy goods from you cheaper than in the East we shall be glad to see what you can offer us, but I see no occasion for the Southern merchants taking up the fight. The matter of railroad rates is by no means the only thing that stands in the way of the building up a Northwestern trade in Southern markets. The natural channel of Southern trade is towards the East. We have always traded there and our fathers have traded there. The Eastern merchants know us. Our financial relations are there. If we want to borrow money we borrow it in the East. The Eastern merchants have done business with us for years. They know our standing, our credit; they know what we want. All that is not going to be broken off merely because railroad rates should be put upon a basis more favorable to the Northwest.

"While we have through all these years been trading in the Eastern markets your great cities of the Northwest have grown up and they have grown without much reference to the development of the South, and with but exceedingly little interest in Southern affairs. Take the development of Chicago, for instance—what have you cared for Southern trade up to the present time? You have had no time to bother with Southern trade. The marvelous development of trade all through the West and Northwest has made markets for your Chicago merchants; has made them increase their facilities with the greatest possible rapidity. These rapidly developing markets have been exceedingly profitable, and they have left your merchants neither time nor opportunity to consider the Southern markets.

"I will admit the rates on all high-class goods are unfair to your section. Here is an illustration lying on my desk this moment. It is a freight bill covering the shipment of goods from the Crane Manufacturing company in Chicago. The goods were steampipe fittings. The rate of freight is 29 cents per 100 pounds. I could have brought the same goods from Boston, from New York, or from Philadelphia for 40 cents, and from Pittsburg at 38 cents. The distance from Chicago to Atlanta is 733 miles, and from Boston to Atlanta it is 1,089 miles. I will agree with you that railroad rates must be adjusted on a fairer basis to the Northwest if you are ever going to build up any trade here, but so long as we have satisfactory rates into the Eastern markets you can hardly blame us for not considering the fight one of our own.

Beginning to Appreciate the South.

"I believe your Northwestern country is beginning to appreciate the financial strength of the South as it stands today. The financial position of the South is exceedingly favorable. Every one knows that it felt less the effect of the panic of 1893 than did any other section of the country. Look at the West compared with the South from a financial standpoint! In the West you had failure after failure of the most important character, absolute collapse of inflated booms, bank suspensions, and the whole train of financial disasters that come with a panic. In the South we have hardly felt the effect of that financial catastrophe. When the country seemed on the verge of ruin for the lack of gold the Southern exports of cotton came to the rescue. It was the South that turned the tide and, with the enormous cotton crops that we have had, the years in which other sections of the country have been suffering extreme depression have been years of remarkable prosperity with us. Of course, one must make exception of some of our manufacturing towns. Birmingham has felt the depression that could not be divorced from an iron manufacturing business, but on the whole the South has been, and is today, in an exceedingly prosperous financial condition.

"There is another point I would like to call your attention to particularly. Some of your Chicago merchants say they do not want to develop a Southern trade because of the long time that Southern buyers demand in which to pay their bills. They have said that six months' credit must be given the Southern buyer and that it is impossible for them to adjust their prices in their business so they can do a thirty or sixty days' credit business with their Western customers and give six months' credit in the Southern field. Now the merchant, whether he is in Chicago or anywhere else, simply knows nothing about the Southern trade when he talks that way. He has before him a picture of ante-bellum conditions. Chicago knows nothing about our Southern methods of business. Our bills are discounted as promptly as are the bills of the Chicago merchants themselves. Six months' credit is an unheard of thing among the first-class houses. There may be small concerns of poor standing which will ask that, but it is no more the rule in the highest commercial circles of the South than it is in your own city.

"There is a great deal more necessary than equitable railroad rates if you are to build up trade between the two sections. Intimate financial relations are quite as important. To illustrate what I mean look at one example of our Southern trade. Stand down here on the docks at the port of Brunswick and see a ship steam out for the Trinidad Islands. You can stand there and see that boat sail out and watch it until it almost lands. They are our neighbors. Now, how does the man get his pay for his shipload of produce or merchandise? He draws through London and by way of New York. The money to pay for this shipment which we have almost been able to watch land must come by way of a transfer of credits over 8,000 miles. Such things as that stand in the way of commercial development and such conditions as that, though, of course, in a far less pronounced degree, will interfere with the development of trade between the Northwest and the South so long as there are no closer financial relations between the two sections.

No Defense for Railroads.

"I have got nothing to say in defense of railroad rates as they exist in this country. The discrimination of which you people of the Northwest complain is only one thing among numberless others quite as unfair and quite as detrimental to trade. Here, for instance, we have great iron mills right at our hand at Birmingham, Ala. Do you know the rate from Birmingham to Atlanta is more than it is from Birmingham to St. Louis? Here is another even more striking illustration of the unfairness of rates. We buy a great many anvils in Birmingham, England. Now, remember that Birmingham, England, is an inland town. Shipments from there must go by rail to the seaport, must cross the ocean, must be unloaded at one of our Atlantic ports, and sent on to us by rail. The rate on these shipments of anvils from Birmingham, England, to Atlanta is less than the same goods could be sent from New York to Atlanta.

"While you are dissatisfied with the rates from the Northwestern territory into the South, the South has little less reason for dissatisfaction with the rates charged its products for shipment into the Northwest. The rates on such things as we wish to ship into the Northwest are hardly satisfactory. We are, of course, interested in securing the cheapest market we can, and we welcome any efforts on the part of the merchants of Chicago to open their market to us. If they will get rates down where it will be to our advantage to trade with them we will buy their goods. The opportunity of trade development for them is a large one, but this fight is not our fight."

Wrong Conclusions as to Credits.

"The present is an opportune time," said Stewart F. Woodson, President of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, "for the agitation in favor of fairer railroad rates between the Northwest and the South. It is an opportune time, too, for the development of trade relations between those two sections. Do not make the mistake of supposing that railroad rates are all that stand in the way of that trade development, however. I will agree with you that a fair adjustment of railroad rates is the first thing to be done. Without that it is useless making any attempt to build up a Southern trade for your Northwestern territory. The rates unquestionably are unfair. We have considered the situation a good deal here. We have had some meetings to discuss it, and there will be more. Still it is a matter for the people who are anxious to get into this market rather than for us. We do have fairly satisfactory rates into the Eastern centers, and are in no wise dependent upon the Northwest for those goods upon which the rates are unfair.

"The Chicago merchant who hesitates about coming into the Southern field because he believes there is a bad system of credits in vogue here, because he thinks he will have to give six months' time to the purchaser of his goods, has simply never taken the trouble to look up the situation. We discount our bills as promptly as you do. I am not sure but we borrow money as cheaply as you do. Our financial relations with the East are close, and our financial facilities there are good. It is true local money rates in the South are high, but we do not expect our local banks to carry us. They are doing a smaller but more profitable business. The substantial Southern merchant, however, is as good a customer from a financial point of view as you will find in any other section of the country.

Southern Merchants Ask No Favors.

"He is prompt in his payments; he asks for nothing more in the way of time than would be customary in any other section; he discounts his bills almost invariably. Chicago people who have the idea that we want six months on everything we buy and then want to settle our accounts with our notes are a long ways behind the times."

"There isn't much use in trying to build up a Southern trade until you can get some fair railroad rates," said Mr. Snook of the furniture house of Snook & Haverty. "The great producing center for furniture is in the Northwest, and there are a great many goods made there which ought to be sold in the South. Of course, some goods come to the South from there now, but in a general way it may be said that your furniture factories are shut out of the Southern field because of the discriminating railroad rates south of the Ohio River.

"So far as we are concerned we are now buying practically nothing in the Northwest. We have until recently been shipping a good deal of stuff from Chicago and from Grand Rapids in spite of these high rates south of the Ohio River, but lately things have taken a turn so that we find it more profitable to buy the goods we formerly bought in Chicago and vicinity in the East. We have been getting rebates from the Eastern roads. Of course, you know I would not want to publish that, but it is a fact. Here is a big lot of chairs, for instance. We would naturally have got these in Grand Rapids, but instead of that we got them in the East, and got a rebate, so it made it profitable. I don't know what the railroads are doing for other people, but they are treating us pretty well. I suppose it doesn't do to talk much about it, but we are getting some inside rates all right."

SINGING CLASSES AT HANDEL HALL.

Popular Methods of Instruction in Music Are Introduced by W. S. Tomlins.

Since the Apollo Musical club discontinued giving people's concerts its leader, William L. Tomlins, has been working for the promotion of song among the masses. Acting under his ministration and taught by his assistants district classes, both for children and adults, have been organized throughout the city.

The new Handel Hall affords good facilities for adult classes. Two classes of 500 each will be formed and will be held on Wednesday evenings. The first one, from 6:30 to 7:45, is intended for women and men who are employed down-town. The later one, from 8:15 to 9:30, is for those who work away from the center of the city. This arrangement is made in order to accommodate the large number of applications being made and to divide the expense of hall rent.

No musical knowledge is required of the members of these classes. The lessons are purely elementary—singing and music-reading. It is understood, however, that it will not be merely a singing school. These classes are being organized by the Federation of Girls' clubs.

INDORSE BOLDENWECK AS TRUSTEE.

Mutual Benefit Labor Organization of Illinois Promises Solid Support.

The Executive committee of the Mutual Benefit Labor Organization of Illinois, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, unanimously indorsed the candidacy of William Boldenweck for Drainage Trustee, on the ground his record as Mayor of Lake View, as Drainage Trustee, and as a friend of labor qualifies him for reëlection. The committee pledged the solid support of the parent organization to Boldenweck.

POOL PLAN IS BROKEN.

CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL PASSENGER AGENTS DON'T AGREE.

Agreement Is Worked On All Week—When Apparently Complete Is Suddenly Broken Into and All the Ideas Are Abandoned—Some Surmises as to the Reasons for the Change of Front on the Part of Some Interested Lines—General Railway News.

Nearly all of last week the General Passenger Agents of the roads between Chicago and St. Paul tried to form a passenger pool (division of traffic agreement) between the two points. The agreement had all been perfected, rules adopted, and every obstacle in its way removed, when of a sudden the information was given out that the whole matter had been abandoned for the present and no further action would be taken regarding the formation of a passenger pool between Chicago and St. Paul until the fate of the proposed general Western passenger agreement had been determined. There were many surmises as to the cause of the sudden abandonment of the scheme, but every one who attended the meeting was as close as oyster and refused to reveal the true cause of the collapse of the proposed pooling scheme.

The Wisconsin Central made some opposition to the agreement at first. It would not join unless given permission to withdraw upon giving thirty days' previous notice whenever it should deem it necessary to do so. This misunderstanding was afterwards compromised by fixing the term of the agreement until March 31 before any road could withdraw. The Chicago Great Western, which was a little lukewarm towards the agreement, fell into line at last. Both these roads positively declared that they stood ready to sign the agreement and that they were in no way responsible for the abandonment of the scheme. This made the curiosity the greater as to what road it was which smashed the proposed pool.

From a reliable source THE TRIBUNE learns that the Chicago and Northwestern is responsible for the trouble. This road had been one of the most earnest advocates of the new pooling scheme, and worked in the utmost harmony with the other lines until everything was ready for appending the signatures to the document. Then the Northwestern, to the surprise of all, announced that it was not prepared to sign the agreement just yet, but assigned no reason for its change of position. All efforts to induce it to sign were in vain, and the proposed pool had to be abandoned. The Northwestern, it is believed, never intended to join the pool, but advocated it in the hope that the Wisconsin Central or some other road would knock it out and thus be able to shift the responsibility for the failure upon other shoulders. When all the other roads stood ready to sign the agreement it was compelled to assume the responsibility for spoiling the scheme.

TRANS-MISSOURI LINES CHECKED.

Stopped from Making Through Rates Into Western Association Territory.

During the recent meeting of the Western Freight Association question was raised as to the authority of the Trans-Missouri Freight Rate committee to project reduced minimum weights east of the Missouri River, or to otherwise affect reductions in through tariffs upon traffic in which the lines between Chicago and the Missouri River were directly interested.

In a decision just rendered Chairman Midgely says the right to extend rates into the territory of another association was conferred when the several organizations were allied under a common control, denominated the Western Traffic Association, but as no such dominant authority now exists, or has since the dissolution of the Trans-Missouri and Western Traffic Associations, it follows that the Trans-Missouri Freight Rate committee and the Western Freight Association, while sovereign in the respective territories, have no constituted right to evade each other's province. The recent attempt by the Trans-Missouri Rate committee to reduce the minimum weight on flour, or on apples, east of the Missouri River is declared illegal by Chairman Midgely, and further right to project reductions into the territory of the Western Freight Association, against the wishes of any of its members, is in a like manner denied.

Northwestern Time Changes.

Important changes in the time tables of the Chicago and Northwestern railway went into effect yesterday. The train for Lake Geneva which now leaves at 3:30 p. m. will hereafter leave at 3:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. On the Galena division the most important change is the putting on of a new train on Saturdays for Elmhurst which will leave Chicago at 1:15 p. m. each Saturday, and stop at all suburban stations between Austin and Elmhurst. This train is especially designed for the accommodation of those who want to get out of the city early. On the Milwaukee Division the train which now leaves Chicago for Evanston at 5:58 p. m. will leave at 5:55 p. m. daily, except Sunday. A new train for Milwaukee Fond du Lac, Oskosh, Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, and Green Bay will leave Chicago at 6:15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. North of Milwaukee this train will run daily. The through train for Milwaukee and Northern Michigan points will leave Chicago at 10:30 p. m. daily, instead of at 8 p. m. The Highland Park train which now leaves Chicago at 11:25 p. m. will hereafter leave at 11 p. m. daily except Sunday. A new train for Winnetka will leave Chicago at 11:25 p. m. Saturdays only. Train for Milwaukee which now leaves Chicago at 11 p. m. daily will be discontinued.

Award of Fast Mail Contract.

The government has awarded the fast mail contract from New York to the Erie railway, to take effect Nov. 4. The mail will be carried from New York to Chicago and Northwestern points, including Minneapolis and St. Paul. Connections for California will be made with a new flyer on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad. Six new mail cars will be ready for service Nov. 4. The mail will be carried on the Chicago express of the Erie, which now leaves Jersey City at 3 p. m., and which on Nov. 4 will begin running at 2:30 p. m., reaching Chicago in twenty-eight hours.

Minor Iowa Central Official Changes.

Keithsburg, Ill., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The resignation of Assistant Supt. Vorhees of the Iowa Central was announced today. E. E. Kirwin, chief dispatcher in this city, has been selected as trainmaster to succeed him on the Illinois division. Fred Whitman succeeds Mr. Kirwin.

Railway News Notes.

The Tennessee Midland road, it is understood, will soon be operated by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad, and will make it its main line to Nashville instead of the route via McKenzie.

E. B. Thomas, President and receiver of the Erie railway, personally favors the trunk line President's agreement, yet he expresses belief that it may be necessary for his company to secure an order of the court for formal concurrence.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois will today put on a fast train between Chicago and Atlanta, which will beat the time made by any of the other roads. This train will leave Chicago daily at 5:02 p. m. and run through solid to Nashville, where close connection is made with the fast train over the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis. The train leaves Nashville at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Atlanta at 5 p. m. the same day. The through time from Chicago to Atlanta will be twenty-three hours and fifty-eight minutes.

HE SCORES IMMORAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dr. Rusk Preaches a Pointed Sermon at the Militant Church.

The crusade against the immoral advertisements in an evening paper was taken up at the Militant Church yesterday morning. Dr. Rusk told how he had been corresponding with the government officials for the last two years, and denounced those who knew the facts and were too cowardly to prosecute. He said he would go to the bitter end. The government had now taken a hand, and it was not afraid. This was greeted with applause.

The Rev. Mr. Gregg of the Children's Aid committee attended the church with forty waifs who are to be sent to country homes this week. One man in the audience offered to find homes for fifty more. Mr. Gregg said William Blunck, Luther Laflin Mills' protégé, was once a Sunday-school scholar in his charge, and told how the boy had sacrificed himself for the sake of a friend. The church will help the young consumptive.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Fire losses in the United States for the week ending Saturday were large in amount. They reached $4,263,967, as compared with $2,108,710 for the preceding week, and $2,459,385 for the week ending Oct. 12. Losses for the week ending Oct. 5 amounted to $3,541,140. There were twelve fires during the week in which the losses reached $100,000 or over, involving a total loss for the twelve fires of $1,920,000. Fires where the loss was under $100,000 contributed $2,343,967 to the fire waste of the week. The losses in detail for the twelve large fires are as follows:

FIRE LOSSES OF $100,000 UPWARDS.

Oct. 19—Northwestern Fertilizing works, Chicago, Ill.	$150,000
Oct. 19—Forest and prairie fires, Northern Minnesota and Dakota	150,000
Oct. 20—Fire in Fairchild, Wis.	200,000
Oct. 20—Fire in Algiers, La.	195,000
Oct. 22—Crescent Oil company's warehouse, Chicago, Ill.	175,000
Oct. 22—Fire in Gibsonburg, O.	275,000
Oct. 22—Fire in Madison, Minn.	150,000
Oct. 22—Fire in Alba, Ia.	100,000
Oct. 23—Lum's machinery warehouse, Montgomery, Ala.	110,000
Oct. 24—Fire in McKenny, Tex.	100,000
Oct. 24—Fire in Albany, N. Y.	200,000
Oct. 25—Fire in Augusta, Ga.	115,000
Losses $100,000 or over	$1,920,000
Fires under $100,000	2,343,967
Total	$4,263,967

* * *

Policyholders of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association in Pittsburg, Pa., have just combined to fight the increase in assessments, made several months ago on old policyholders by President Burnham. E. P. Barry, State Manager for Illinois, and J. T. Patterson, actuary of the association, attended a meeting of the warring Pittsburg policyholders, and it is understood a lively time was had. The meeting was called primarily to select representatives to vote at future meetings of the association. This was done in order to do away with the existing method of voting by proxy. When the increase in assessment was taken up for consideration, Actuary Patterson endeavored to make a speech and to state the side of the officers of the association. A small sized riot lasted for a short time, but was finally quelled. The Pittsburg policyholders have formed a sort of temporary protective association.

* * *

The fire insurance companies doing business in Kentucky held a meeting in Louisville to consider the ad valorem tax law which threatens to put them at such a serious disadvantage with outside companies. One plan suggested was for the companies to go into dissolution and begin business from some other point to escape the tax. The other plan mentioned was to invest the funds of the various companies in Louisville city bonds, which are not taxable by the city. No action was taken on either proposition, but the attorneys for the companies were instructed to carefully examine into the various legal phases of the situation. There is an evident desire to test the law and to carry a test case to the higher courts.

* * *

A reorganization of the Chattanooga Board of Underwriters has been effected at a meeting of local agents, at which all but two were present. The new compact agreement was signed by all the agents present. It is substantially the same as the former one, but it contains the provision that the Secretary shall be elected by the Kentucky and Tennessee board. The following new officers were elected:

President—F. W. Rood.
Vice-President—N. H. Grady.
Treasurer—W. C. Webster.
Secretary—J. H. Curry.

The last named occupies the position of Secretary until a man is appointed to fill the office temporarily.

* * *

The long continued trouble at St. Joseph, Mo., bids fair to be declared at an end, as its new system of water supply has just been inaugurated and has proven a success. Since 1893 almost constant agitation of the city's poor water supply has been indulged in. It was brought about by a large fire in that year in which the general unfitness of its accommodations of a fire-fighting nature was shown. Under the new water mains a pressure of 1,200 pounds is had in a twenty-five-inch main.

* * *

A new system of water-works has just been completed at Waupun, Wis. Five and a half miles of new mains have been laid and forty-four hydrants have been placed. Shut-offs to the number of twenty-two are a part of the new system, and a tower and pumping station are features of the improvement. A tank pressure of from fifty to sixty pounds is had. Under the new system nearly all the buildings in the town are protected.

* * *

A new Lloyd company has just been organized in New York, to be called "The Importers' and Traders' Fire Lloyds." It has fifty subscribers. M. W. Conkling & Co. are attorneys of the company, which, it is understood, will assume the risks of the old Imperial Fire Lloyds. It is thought the Importers' and Traders' will succeed to the business of the Imperial.

* * *

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26.—[Special.]—At the Life Insurance Underwriters' banquet last night ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker, who carries the heaviest amount of insurance on his life of any man in the country, $1,500,000, made an address in which he said:

"Some one asks me why I became so large an insurer, the largest in the United States? I never started out to do any large thing, but I have been a great hand to work hard at everything I took hold of. I had no thought of being the largest insurer and did not know I was until afterward. It is a place I will promptly yield to any of you or your friends. As the resultant of my own thinking without any moving cause except my own judgment I deliberately worked out these five conclusions:

"One—I was insurable and accident or ill health might come to me at any moment, when I would not be insurable.

"Two—That lifeinsurance was one of the best forms of investment because it gave after one deposit an instant guarantee that might repay principal and interest and more.

"Three—That life insurance in the long run was a saving fund that not only saved, but took average care of my deposits and took me into partnership, into possible profits, that not infrequently returned principal and interest and profit.

"Four—That life insurance, regarded from the standpoint of quick termination, was more profitable than any other investment I could make.

"Five—That it enabled a man to give away all he wished during his lifetime by providing an estate for those left behind."

* * *

New York, Oct. 26.—[Special.]—There is a general stir among the Lloyds over a notice from the New York Fire Commissioners saying they are subject to a tax of 2 per cent on their gross premiums of New York City and County business since the Lloyds were formed. They are given ten days to comply. The Lloyds' attorneys have turned the matter over to their lawyer.

The fire companies of this city are not displaying much opposition to the admission of the Magdeburg. All resistance is shown by the American life companies excluded from Prussia.

The Attorney-General will not act on the Insurance Department's reports on the Long Island and New York State Mutual companies until after election day.

The withdrawal of two mutual companies from active business has led Whipple & Co., attorneys of the South and North American Lloyds, to begin to plan a new bona fide mutual fire insurance company to start in business Jan. 1.

* * *

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 27.—The Underwriters' Salvage Corps is dismayed at the action of the City Council in refusing to grant it a right of way through the streets in times of fires, as it granted the Merchants' Corps. The driver of the Underwriters' Corps will be arrested for fast driving, and the fight between the insurance men and the merchants will be settled in the courts.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The National Fire Insurance company has brought action against Charles H. Lineau, editor of the Daily Volkszeitung, Henry Henly, and others, asking for the appointment of a receiver. The cause is alleged failure to pay interest on a loan or taxes on real estate on which the insurance company holds a mortgage.

Insurance Notes.

The United States Casualty is to enter Louisiana. Its representatives at New Orleans are Richardson & Smith.

President De Wolf of the Providence Washington is in the city, as is also President Stout of the Merchants' of Newark.

Robert W. Lowe has been appointed Secretary of the London Board of the Northern Assurance company, to take the place of H. E. Wilson, whose election as General Manager of the company was announced several months ago.

George J. Reed, President of the Northwestern Traveling Men's Association, denies the report published to the effect that the association is contesting the claim of J. Arnold Brecher, who, it is thought, may have committed suicide. The death of a member of the association, he says, is not contested.

German Art and Literature.

The opening of the series of the German Art and Literature Society will take place in Steinway Hall tonight. The program in the literary portion will be devoted to Goethe. The assisting musicians will be Mrs. Hemmi, Miss B. Campbell, Wilhelm Middelschulte, Theodore Spiering, W. Zimmermann, Fritz Müller, Mrs. Hess-Burr, Miss Krause, and Henry Schoenefeld. A paper on Goethe will be read by Louis Schutt, and Heinrich Marker will recite a scene from "Faust."

TAKE INGERSOLL TO TASK

THREE CHICAGO CLERGYMEN REPLY TO HIS RECENT LECTURE.

Dr. Thomas Assails His Attitude Toward the Literature of the Bible and Thinks His Utterances at Variance with His Reputation as a Moralist and Patriot—The Revs. Johnston Myers and Theodore Clifton Also Make Answer to His Attacks.

Before a large congregation at the People's Church, McVicker's Theater, yesterday morning, Dr. H. W. Thomas made a reply to Col. Ingersoll's lecture on the "Foundation of Faith." Dr. Thomas used the same theme, but did not attack Col. Ingersoll. In fact, there is a warm personal friendship between the preacher and the noted lecturer. Dr. Thomas carried out his theme in three lines, dwelling upon Ingersoll's attitude towards the literature of the Bible, his attitude as a moralist and as a patriot, and closing with a reply to the lecture on the foundation of faith. He said:

"The old view of inspiration, that all parts of the Bible are equally inspired and infallible, cannot be defended on literary grounds. It has gone down before the most conservative school of the higher criticism. And on moral grounds the doctrine of original sin, atonement, and endless punishment can no longer be justified before the higher, rational, and moral consciences of the present age. This is what Dr. Swazey meant when he said to me: 'The churches have made a place for Col. Ingersoll.' It is what Dr. Drummond meant when he said: 'Orthodoxy is responsible for much of the infidelity there is in the world.'

"Col. Ingersoll owes it to himself to do something more and better than he is doing. A man of his ability and love for mankind should not be content with simply tearing down. As a literary man he should be just to literature; he should not spend all his time pointing out the weak, the crude, the unfortunate things in the Bible; he should dwell upon its excellencies, its great and noble things as well. He should be just to the Bible. He should study it in the light of the ages, the forms of civilization and social conditions under which its different books were written.

"As a moralist he should treat the evolution of moral ideas in the process of becoming the ideal, becoming the higher actual, and still the noble ideals rising up and leading on as the inspirations of a better future. It is no excuse that theologians have tortured the Bible, made it teach what it does not teach. The Bible should be judged by its own merits in the light of all the facts. In our age of slavery it tolerated slavery, but it sought to make lighter the bondage of the slave. In darker ages it tolerated the common custom of polygamy, but sought through all to elevate woman. Where in all literature is to be found a nobler tribute to wife and mother than the last chapter of Proverbs? Where is virtue so deeply centered and guarded as in the words of the Christ that condemns impure thought? Where in all the world is there such a tender and beautiful recognition of childhood as when Jesus took little children in his arms and blessed them and said: 'Of such is the kingdom of Heaven?' But Col. Ingersoll forgets all these things.

"Col. Ingersoll is a patriot; loves his country, loves liberty, and surely he must know that however much the Bible may have been used in support of slavery and religious persecutions, still there is something in it that has given strength, confidence, and hope in the greatest struggles for the rights of man. The Pilgrims brought their Bible with them, and, if in their 'zeal for good without understanding,' they burned witches, still they had with all their narrowness the germs that grew at last into a great love of liberty that broke the chains of slavery.

"But the Bible is not the last foundation of faith; there is something deeper, something back of the Bible. Geology is in the earth; astronomy in the stars, and not in books about these sciences. The foundation of religion is in the spiritual nature and needs of man, and the answering fullness of the infinite reason, love and life. Religion made the Bible, and not the Bible religion; and religion made the church. The Bible and the church are the creatures and expressions of this something deeper that lies back of them and breathes through them. They are the body of the soul that lives within.

"Creeds and confessions are not the foundation of faith; but the expression of a faith that already is, and hence as the life grows creeds and church forms should be permitted to grow with the life, and not become a limiting environment. The foundation of faith is not in books, but in the world beyond the books; in the reason and conscience of man as he faces the infinite. And when this truth is realized there will be less fear that faith will be lost in the growth and changes of a world. The very essence of the teaching of the prophets is in the fact of the soul's conscious communion with God. This is the essence of Christianity, the one fact that the Christ emphasized most; the indwelling of the holy spirit of truth, of love, and life."

"INGERSOLL'S MEN OF STRAW."

The Rev. Theodore Clifton Sharply Criticises the Colonel's Lecture.

The Rev. Theodore Clifton, the new pastor of Trinity Congregational Church, Sevetny-first and Wright streets, took for his theme last night "Ingersoll's Men of Straw" from the text, "Ye have prevented the words of the living God, of the Lord of hosts, our God." He said:

"This is just what Ingersoll does and has been doing for a quarter of a century, and he grows worse and worse with advancing years. I do not intend what I shall say tonight either as a defense of the Bible or as an answer to the eloquent and ingenious scoffer. The Bible needs no defense at my hands. And as to this Prince of modern scoffers, whose genius and eloquence I recognize and appreciate, I only desire to point out some of the ghosts of his own manufacture at which the eloquent Colonel becomes so frightened, and at which he raves for many hundreds of dollars a night. Or, changing the figure, I wish only to name some of the men of straw which he makes and sets up and then knocks down again, just for fun, to make people laugh, to show how strong and brave he is, and to rake in the shekels of those who choose to go to the show.

"His fundamental error is a lack of sincerity. He is a special pleader, and as such he uses his material, not for the sake of the truth, but to accomplish his purpose. He has allowed his bitterness against the church and the clergy to run away with his judgment and fill his heart with gall. He fails to recognize in the Bible a progressive revelation, and treats every declaration attributed to Jehovah as coming from the Christian's God, and as designed to be a perfect and complete statement of the whole truth. He fails to distinguish between the belief that the Bibel is the word of God and that it contains the word of God. For his own purpose he refuses to recognize the symbolism of the Bible, but treats all as if it were to be interpreted literally, when he knows better. The opportunity to make the Bible appear ridiculous and absurd is so great this hero, who poses as the champion of honest inquiry and fair play, cannot resist the temptation. Mr. Ingersoll confuses faith with superstition, and refuses to recognize consciousness as affording any possible basis of belief. And yet, with strange inconsistency, he employs symbolism to express his most beautiful thoughts and falls back upon consciousness as the basis and justification of his tenderest sentiments and loftiest hopes."

"I LAY IN ZION A FOUNDATION."

Sermon by the Rev. Johnston Myers of Immanuel Baptist Church.

The Rev. Johnston Myers of Immanuel Baptist Church preached before his congregation in Plymouth Congregational Church, which is being occupied Sunday evenings by the Baptists during the removal of their church, last night on the "Foundation of Faith" from the text: "Therefore, thus saith the Lord God, behold I lay in Zion a foundation stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation. He that believeth shall not make haste." He said:

"This is a direct reference to Jesus Christ. It stands in a peculiar place. The verse before says the people of God are wavering, deceitful, and before the prophet goes on to declare how God will deal with them he says, 'but I lay a sure foundation.' You need not be alarmed, it will stand. The foundation of Christianity is not morality, or law, or charity, but Jesus Christ. It exists because Jesus lived and taught and died.

"Col. Ingersoll asks, 'What are the foundations of faith?' For a Christian not foundations, but foundation. Nothing more or less than Jesus Christ. He can save his time and concentrate his criticism upon Jesus. But, like scores of other unbelievers, he has little to say about the foundation and much to say about the superstructure. His words are very tame and uninteresting when he deals with Jesus. He may attack Christian character and Christian theories and the galleries may applaud, but even the galleries are silent when he tries to criticise Christ. 'Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God.' And upon that fact, said Jesus, I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.

"It is a tried foundation. The temptation, the crucifixion, the tomb tried it. The fierces fires of criticism have waged around it, only to leave it more beautiful. The critics have a great deal to do with Jacob, Moses, and Paul, but they leave Jesus alone. It is no use. Men change opinions so often. You cannot tell what even Col. Ingersoll will believe the next time he comes. But Jesus Christ is 'the same yesterday, today, and forever.'"

INSPECTING THE CHICAGO SCHOOLS

Teachers from Boone, Ia., Spend Their Vacation as Students.

The school-teachers of Boone, Ia., are taking a week's vacation to examine the workings of the Chicago public schools. The visit takes the place of the regular institute week. Supt. G. I. Miller, who is in charge of the party, believes no more practical instruction could be received than by the examination of the schools and methods of other cities. There are thirty-five teachers in the party and headquarters are at the Grace Hotel. Today the visitors will be the guests of Col. Parker at the Cook County Normal School. A thorough investigation of the methods in use there will be made. Visits in charge of officials of the city schools will be made to a number of the best schools of the various grades.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments

Judge Ewing—8449—W. Dewees Wood Co. vs. Chicago Corrugating Elbow Co.; on dft., $428.65.—7020—Commercial National Bank of Cleveland vs. Morris Sellers; on findg., $4,319.31.—554—Alfaire, Woodward & Co. vs. J. A. Gates; on ver., $147.61; appld.

Judge Stein—1558—Catherine Pfeifer vs. Town of Lake; on ver., $100.—1665—Christ Rahn, admr., estate of Wm. Rahn, deceased, vs. Augustus Newell & Co.; on ver., $2,500; appld.

Judge Chetlain—16924—Fred Schumacher, by next friend, Otto H. Schumacher, vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on findg., $111 and sat.—396—Edward Marks vs. Andrew Dressel, David Busch, and Nicholas Leitze; on ver., $650; appld.—8084—J. C. Guthrie vs. Thomas Knapp Printing and Binding Co.; on ver., $136.60; appld.

Judge Windes—19758—Tobin & Hamler Manfg. Co. vs. American Refuse Crematory Co.; on dft., $250.—1017—Whitfield N. Alley vs. The Northwestern Brg. Co.; on findg., $482; appld., pltff. and deft.

Judge Burke—8474—Eugene T. Henshaw, use of Wesley A. Briggs, vs. John B. H. Davenport; on findg., $45; appld.—Julia Burns vs. John Nash; on ver., $125.

Judge Adams—5204—John O. Hobbs vs. George and James S. Houston and Frank B. Houston Co.; on ver., $100 and sat.—3633—John Walsh vs. Warren Springer; on ver., $500; appld.—18200—Carrie Ackerman, by next friend, Reinhold Ackerman, vs. A. M. Rothschild & Co.; on findg., $50 and sat.

Judge Dunne—5207—W. M. Griffin and E. R. Skelley vs. Ervin A. Rice; on ver., $1,082.40.—17979—A. Hershey & Bro. vs. The Royal Wine Co.; on findg., $105; appld., pltff.—17679—George A. Dickerman vs. Farmers' Trust Co.; on ver., $70.—13962—Jacob Schweitzer vs. George L. Meyer; on findg., $22.90; appld.—12002—John Post vs. Gunian and Catherine Barkley; on ver., $182.12; appld.—11480—Alessando Cozzie vs. E. J. Stevens and Wm. Goldstein; on ver., $100.—20177—Henry Wolff, by next friend, Robert Wolff, vs. Reid, Murdoch & Co.; on findg., $100 at sat.

Judge Clifford—18248—John Gaughin vs. Simpson & Robinson Co. and Star and Crescent Milling Co.; on findg.; $250 and sat.—18854—Harriet S. Dimick and John C. Adams, executors of the estate of Otis J. Dimick, use of Edith L. Babcock, vs. Leroy Payne; on dft., $1,125.

Judge Smith—14887—Paul Stahl, guardian of Julius and Ernst Guindman, vs. The Independent Order of Mutual Aid; on ver., $2,000; appld.

Judge Tuthill—16598—Eugene A. Sittig vs. Geo. S. and Mrs. Geo. S. Knapp; on ver., $615; appld.—19232—J. S. Emerson & Co. vs. The Star Brewery of Chicago; on ver., $505; appld.—8250—Timothy O'Neill, admr. estate of Ellen O'Neill, deceased, vs. Chicago and Alton R.R.; on ver., $5,000; appld.

Decrees.

Juge Tuley—7590—Lord et al. vs. Morrison et al.; dec. sale.

Judge Gibbons—8165—Crane et al. vs. Riedel et al.; dec. sale.—4829—Hovorka vs. Jokupka; dec. part.

Judge Horton—3500—Raymond vs. Hughes et al.; decree.—9091—Divorce—Benjamin F. from Laura E. Rice.—7473—Mary from John Cenek.—5302—Rose K. from Wallace S. Freed.—5738—Iola F. from Joseph F. McDonald.—5558—Ethel H. from Charles A. B. Berthelet.—8541—Elizabeth W. from Marcus E. Fraizer.—113090—Newman et al. vs. Howard et al.; dec. sale.—7523—Holznorth vs. Dauna et al.; same.

Illinois Supreme Court.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 26.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court:

177—Foley vs. Tyler; motion to set for argument and for leave to withdraw record denied.—201—People ex rel. vs. Appellate Court; petition for mandamus denied.—179—A. D. Gade vs. Forrest Glen Brick Company; leave to withdraw record abstracts and briefs to file in Appellate Court.—206—Meissner vs. People; motion for supersedeas.

Call of docket:
190—Dillon vs. McCrea & Co.; taken.
191—Fitzpatrick, receiver, vs. Rutter; taken.
192—McKee vs. Cowles; taken.
193—Schroer vs. Pettibone; taken.
194—People ex rel. vs. Kent; taken.
196—Clark vs. McKee; taken.
198—Robertson vs. Wheeler; taken.
11—P. D.—People vs. Pullman Palace Car Co.; taken.

Court adjourned until 9 a. m. Monday morning.

NOW READY FOR HOLMES.

TRIAL OF THE FAMOUS CRIMINAL WILL BEGIN TODAY.

Witnesses from All Over the Country Are Summoned to Testify in What May Prove to Be the Most Celebrated Case of Its Kind in History—Hangers-On and Those Not Directly Interested in the Case to Be Excluded from the Court-Room.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 27.—H. H. Holmes, or Herman Mudgett, whose name or alias has rung throughout the continent as the most unscrupulous and skillful murderer of modern times, will be placed on trial for his life tomorrow morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of this city.

The specific charge to which he will be called upon to answer is the murder of Benjamin F. Pitzel, and he has already officially declared himself not guilty. The revolting details of the many crimes with which Holmes' name has been directly or indirectly connected have been given such publicity, and the cold, implacable demeanor which has characterized the man throughout, has been so frequently commented upon that the trial will probably pass into history as the most celebrated case known to the criminal annals of the Western hemisphere.

Witnesses have been brought to this city from Boston, Chicago, Indianapolis, Irvington, Ind., and almost every city where Holmes is known to have lived at various times. What revelations these witnesses will make has been kept a profound secret.

Detective Geyer, who has been for months traveling extensively throughout the country in search of evidence of Holmes' movements, will be one of the principal witnesses for the Commonwealth.

The skull and portions of the body of Pitzel, as well as the remains of the boy, Howard Pitzel, who is thought to have been murdered by Holmes in Indianapolis, will be exhibited during the course of the trial.

Judge Arnold will be upon the bench and the prosecution will be in the hands of District Attorney Graham and a corps of assistants. The interests of the prisoner will be guarded by Shoemaker & Rotan of the local bar.

It is feared sveral days will be occupied in securing a jury. Announcement is made that only those who have business in the court-room will be admitted.

The murder of Pitzel, if murder it was, occured more than a year ago. The body, burned and blackened as if by an explosion, was discovered in the house No. 1326 Callowhill street, this city, Sept. 3, 1894. As he had been known as an inventor named Perry the supposition was that he had met death by accident while experimenting. Subsequently the charge was made that Pitzel had been murdered by Holmes in an attempt to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia out of $10,000, which had been paid by the company to Mrs. Pitzel, who was supposed to have been a party to the conspiracy, Holmes having first introduced Pitzel to the company.

Holmes was arrested in Boston Nov. 17 and Mrs. Pitzel is in custody as probably the principal witness against him.

CLAIMS THE SWORD AS A RELIC

Gen. W. A. C. Ryan's Brother Loath to Surrender the Weapon.

The sword of Gen. W. A. C. Ryan, a veteran of the late rebellion, is the subject of a controversy in the Probate Court between Thomas J. O'Hare, administrator of the estate of Col. John G. Ryan, a kinsman of the General, who died a year ago, and Patrick Ryan, the General's brother. The relic is now in the possession of an officer of the court.

When Gen. Ryan died he gave the sword to Col. Ryan. When the latter died a year ago Patrick Ryan took possession of the weapon, it is said, as a family relic, and not until a citation was issued against him did he yield it.

Ryan says he does not look on the sword with commercial eyes, and as he knew of no claims against the Colonel's estate he saw no reason why he should not appropriate the relic.

TO AVENGE AN INSULT TO THE FLAG.

Man Who Riddled It with Bullets Near Peoria May Be Lynched.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—The farmers of Lawn Ridge, a small hamlet in the extreme northern portion of the county, are wild with indignation over an insult there to the American flag. Recently in compliance with the State law they floated a large flag from the village school-house, but Friday evening some one emptied the contents of a shotgun into it, completely riddling it. A vigilance committee was organized and guards have been on duty day and night since. Should the identity of the guilty party be discovered it is more than probable that a lynching would result.

The Modern Jerusalem Girl

BY E. S. WALLACE
(U. S. Consul at Palestine)

What girl life means in Jerusalem to-day: the dress, life and deportment. A striking article in the November

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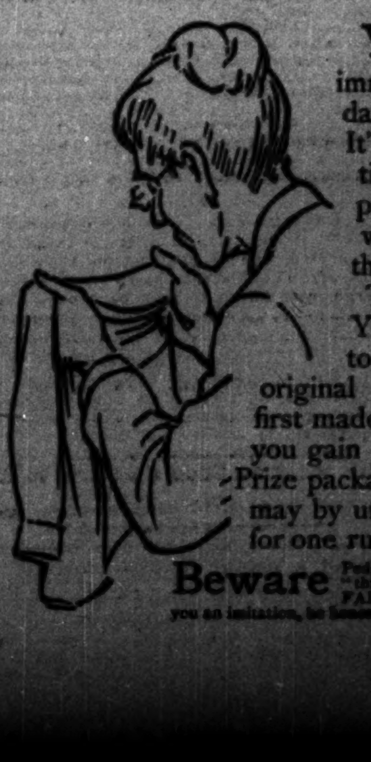

You Needn't Look immediately for the damage that dangerous washing compounds do. It's there, and it's going on all the time, but you won't see its effects, probably, for several months. It wouldn't do, you know, to have them too dangerous.

The best way is to take no risk. You needn't worry about damage to your clothes, if you keep to the original washing compound—Pearline; first made and fully proved. What can you gain by using the imitations of it? Prize packages, cheaper prices, or whatever may by urged for them, wouldn't pay you for one ruined garment.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. 280 JAMES PYLE, New York.

WHAT SOME OF THE CHICAGO PREACHERS SAID YESTERDAY.

The Rev. R. A. White of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church made a strong plea for restricted immigration yesterday morning in preaching from the theme, "Immigration and the Labor Problem." He said:

"I speak from no enmity to foreigners. This country owes much to its foreign population. It has opened our forests, built our railroads, and furnished some of our bravest defenders in times of war. In recent years a series of circumstances has brought over an undesirable class of immigrants. Cheap fares, social unrest in Europe, steamship agents, greedy to fill the steamship steerage, and the greed of certain home corporations for cheap labor, and the agents of pauper institutions abroad have deluged us with a low foreign element. Two New York firms have contracting houses in Italy and bring over thousands annually in spite of our anti-contract laws. These classes are chiefly illiterates. The foreign born constitute one-sixth of out population and furnish one-fifth of our prison population, approximately. Thirty-seven per cent of our paupers are foreign born, though constituting but one-sixth of our population.

"But the bearing of this flood of immigration on the labor problem is most important. First, it increases competition and tends to reduce wages to the minimum at which a foreign laborer with foreign habits can live. Two men struggling for one job reduces wages; two jobs struggling for one man raises wages. Two jobs struggling for two men supply the conditions under which neither capital nor labor can to any great extent take advantage of the other. Our labor market is already overcrowded. Thousands of men are out of work. Yet on an average something like 400,000 immigrants come to this country annually to compete with our already unemployed or poorly employed labor and deepen the struggle for existence. It has been estimated that there are already 5,000,000 unemployed persons in the United States.

"Again, this competition falls at points already under great tension—viz.: at great manufacturing centers. Only 12 per cent of our foreign population is engaged in agriculture. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois get the greater proportion of immigrants, and these five States embrace 49 per cent of the manufacturing interests of the United States and employ 58 per cent of its capital. The evils of this unrestricted immigration fall at points which can least afford to bear them, and where the industrial and social conditions are already beyond our power to successfully deal with. This unrestricted immigration affects the classes least able to bear it. Our skilled labor is in no great danger from competition from foreign sources. It is not skilled labor to any extent which comes to us. Seventy-seven per cent of the immigration for 1894 had no trade, and for 1893 81 per cent. This means that the poorest class of labor is affected, the poorest paid class, the class that already has a hard struggle to live, and from which our paupers, tramps, and thieves are largely recruited.

"Not only does this class compete with our lowest class labor but it is of such abject material that the effect is invariably to reduce wages to the lowest point at which a human being can live and work. The Hungarians and low Italians who can live like pigs at a minimum cost force wages down. This has been the history of labor in the coal fields. Since 1887 wages have dropped 50 per cent, though coal seems to have gone up that per cent in the same time. These figures speak for themselves, and to any one who knows anything about the effect of such populations upon the labor situation there is crying need for restrictive laws which will restrict.

"Labor will never get its rights so long as there are two men to every place of work, nor can capital invest itself to good advantage and stand safe and secure so long as it has to employ this refuse labor of the old world, or even our own labor which has been pauperized by the wage-reducing foreigner. The moral effect of all this upon the American laborer beggars description. America is still the home of the oppressed in the sense that it has always been. But is it not time that it is determined that it will be no longer the home of the victims of steamship companies' greed, of the inmates of European pauper asylums, the refuge of every loud-mouthed agitator, who, kicked out of his native land, comes here to mouth his discontent? Let us have restrictive immigration laws and at once."

Christ the Bread of Life.

Dr. Barrows preached last evening at the Lake Avenue Union Church on "Christ, the Bread of Life." He said:

"Matthew Arnold and others of our time may teach us a needed lesson, which is this: That we may feed on Christ without a clear and full knowledge of his divine genealogy and his theological relationships, as we may feed on the bread without understanding its chemistry or being able to recite its past history. And though we have never heard of the Nicene creed and have no acquaintance with historical confessions of faith, Jesus, the Christ, may bring strange and beautiful satisfactions to the soul. Do you rightly value a deep and genuine Christian experience? I think we are in peril of underrating the importance of such an experience.

"Many a soul appears today to have no history, nothing to chronicle. It may be some Christian souls without any marked and memorable history are truly blessed. They have seen no Gettysburg victories and no Waterloo defeats, not a single great crisis, and no approach as yet either to Gethsemane or Calvary. Even in quiet Christian lives there should be, and there is, the consciousness of the sunbursts of God, the gentle showers of the spirit, the leaf-time in the month of May, and the fruitage in the splendid days of October. Souls that are cultivated, that are sensitive, and progressive, and disciplined of God have an experience.

"Who make the happy, and solid, and valuable Christians? They who seek the sources of happiness and strength in the precious food of the soul. I note a morbid streak and a restless temper in many disciples. Physiologists inform us that some active people are underfed. There is such a waste of the nerve that a large supply of the most nourishing food is demanded, and many persons, suffering from nervous excitability and consequent depression and exposed to the perils of chronic anemia, have recovered by taking large supplies of nourishment five times a day. And I am sure there are many true disciples of our Lord who require spiritual treatment of a similar character—more frequent recourse to the table of life, a more generous aprpopriation of the food of the spirit."

Church Must Have a Divine Creed.

J. H. O. Smith of the Jackson Boulevard Christian Church preached on the "Divine Creed" last night. He said:

"Every association of men must have a central truth or truths expressing the faith of the men in the organization. Every church must have a creed—must have some faith around which its members rally. The nineteenth century is an age of progress. The unrest of society arises from the attraction we feel for higher good, rather than irreverence. There is something unseen underneath this mighty upheaval. The creeds of Christendom must submit to the closest scrutiny. Bacon's "Novum Organum" swept away the gossamer threads of old systems, but what was lost in magnificent hypothesis was gained in practical truth, fiery imagination yielding the palm to cold intellect and patient investigation, and the present will bring us to a greater future.

"The Church of Christ is a divine institution, and should have a divine creed. Human creeds are imperfect and divide the church. History reveals the sad influence of human dogmas on the peace and harmony of God's children. Human creeds are none of them adapted to every creature. Only God can provide that which will meet the requirements everywhere found among men. Human creeds are without divine sanction and should not be made tests of fellowship in the church. God has given a creed and nothing should be substituted for that which he has provided. When Peter said, 'Thou art the Christ, the son of the living God,' Jesus said that the Father in heaven had revealed it unto him, and that he would build his church upon this rock. John states the object of faith in gospel history: 'These things are written that ye might believe that Jesus Christ is the son of God, and that believing ye might have life through his name.' 'Whosoever believeth on him shall not perish, but have everlasting life.'

"Christianity is a system of personal relations, not a system of dogmas and doctrines, as often believed. The faith that saves is a faith in a personal savior. This creed is comprehensive. Faith in the son of God implies faith in the Father, in the holy spirit, in the word of God. It is simple, and can be accepted by the philosopher and the little child. It is a confession of faith and not opinions. It is separated from questions of religious strife. There is no denominationalism in it, for it is as broad as Christianity. It is the only creed which can be accepted by all."

Secret Societies and the Church.

The Rev. W. H. Manss of the Congregational Church of the Redeemer, Evanston and Aldine avenues, discussed the theme yesterday morning: "Why men unite with secret societies and not with churches." In opening his sermon he said: "I am not here to denounce secret societies. I am happy to have the honor to be a member of one of the largest secret organizations in the world. When rightly understood we must have a deep reverence for their aims and high regard for their rituals and principles. If every member of the various legitimate secret societies was loyal to its principles and true to their own society would be better, there would be more love for humanity and a greater reverence for God. The churches have been compelled to face the fact that many of her active laymen lose interest in the church after they become identified with a secret organization. The lodge becomes their church. Many men, though not antagonistic to the church, will not unite with it because they feel their religious wants better satisfied in the lodge. Who is at fault that the women constitute 80 per cent of the church membership? In the average Sunday congregation there are three women to one man. In Chicago there are 400 churches and 1,200 lodges with an average membership of 200 men. We cannot say that women are more superstitious than men and hence unite with the church. We recall the women who made the history of the world and we are compelled to acknowledge the world's gratitude to woman.

"Christianity is a manly religion and the church of the nineteenth century is insisting on the manliness of Christ. The rabid social-Democrat extols the religion of Christ, though denouncing the church of today. It is charged against the pulpit of today that it emphasizes the sovereignty of God and has absolute knowledge concerning the world beyond and loves to denounce the sins of Cain and other ancients and dares not raise its hand against the vices of today. The reform in New York speaks of the fearlessness of the pulpit and the endeavor of the church to bring about a better state of society.

"Where has the lodge an advantage? Christian charity has assumed an official air. The church must return to the apostolic days in the care of her sick and the providing of her gifts. The society man does not regard it as charity to be taken care of. He has paid his assessments and his dues. In the apostolic church all men were brethren and the visiting of the sick was not an arduous duty, but an act of love.

"Narrowness of doctrine was another reason given why men do not unite with the church. Lack of Christian union, too much churchliness. The kingdom of God means to advance our own denomination. All men desire authority and in the lodge every man can exercise his authority. In the lodge men knew that their widows and orphans were taken care of, but had no assurance of this in the church. To be assured that their homes would be cared for after their death men say they unite with secret organizations."

Romantic Movement in Literature.

"The Romantic Movement in Literature, Life and Religion" was the subject yesterday at the Independent Liberal Church, Lake View, of the second in a course of six university extension lectures on "Movements of Thought in the Nineteenth Century," by Prof. J. H. Tufts of the University of Chicago. Prof. Tufts said:

"The eighteenth century was a century of free thought. To clear up all mysteries, to emancipate man intellectually, socially, and politically from the dogmas, traditions, and despotisms of the past was the aim of its great leaders. Their legacy to us was a priceless inheritance. But in rejecting all that could not be completely explained, in condemning all institutions that could not be scientifically justified on the ground of their usefulness, the critics of the last century often failed to appreciate the real depths of human experience. Pope and Voltaire were keen and witty. They were not profound.

"In opposition to this negative, intellectual, and often superficial attitude of the century, two movements of thought arose, which have formed the literature, the art, the religion, and the philosophy of our century. One of these grew out of an attempt to look deeper into life, to comprehend it more fully. The other, which was first to show itself, was a revolt of the heart against the head—an appeal to feeling—and this is what is here termed romanticism. This movement owed its rise more to Rousseau than to any other one influence. In Rousseau the age found a prophet of the 'natural,' as opposed to the artificial, of the romantic as opposed to the classic, of feeling as opposed to intellect, who felt with such intensity and plead with such fervor and eloquence that not only Europe, but America caught the fire of his enthusiasm.

"In France the movement took on at first a political form. In Germany it manifested itself in literature. Schiller in his 'Robbers,' Goethe in 'Werther,' and a throng of lesser lights began the literature of storm and stress. Werther voiced the nameless unrest, the blind struggle of a soul in bondage—that high, sad, longing discontent which was agitating every bosom. It was the first thrilling peal of that impassioned dirge which in country after country men had listened to till they were dead to all else. Goethe and Schiller freed themselves from the one-sidedness of the movement by a larger vision of life. The supremacy of feeling was, however, maintained by a remarkable group called the 'Romantic School,' although this group was also influenced by idealism.

"In England Byron and Shelley are typical representatives of one side of romanticism, the protest against rules and traditions. 'Childe Harold' especially shows the characteristic morbid self-consciousness. Of the other aspect of romanticism, its love for the past of chivalry and romance, Walter Scott is the best exponent. In France Chateaubriand reflects similar tendencies and Victor Hugo became later the head of the romantic movement, broadened now to signify 'liberalism in letters.' The Oxford movement and Wagner's music are also part of this movement. Art, literature, religion, and life are all richer because of the influence of romanticism.

Inner vs. the Outer Man.

Dr. Rusk's Militant Church, Willard Hall, was well attended yesterday morning, and as a prelude to his sermon the pastor announced the opening of the first branch diet kitchen on the North Side and under the auspices of the new church. Speaking of this practical work he said:

"Others will follow as fast as possible. We shall try to teach the rich and less wealthy to cook properly, to bring before people what are termed the most desirable meats and vegetables, and show them how good they are. There is in this the principle of economy and health.

"We shall have physicians to lecture to all, in particular to mothers who are rearing children. Death carries hundreds away only because we do not know the relation of food to bodies. We are sure, also, that diet has a deep relation to morals as well as health. Only the unwise affect to believe the moral is wholly mental; one pressure of blood too severe may bring a man either to the scaffold or the throne, may make him a madman or a genius. Believing the house a man dwells in has much to do with his condition, we shall try to take care of the house of houses, the body of the living man."

As a basis for a sermon for the day Dr. Rusk used the theme, "The Inner vs. the Outer Man."

Taking Care of Number One.

At All Souls' Church, Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue, yesterday morning, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, in his sermon from Paul's text, "No one liveth to himself," traced the workings of the principle of taking care of "Number One." He said: "How many degenerates there are in society carrying about in their souls aborted organs, walking cemeteries in which are buried so many noble intentions, so many high aspirations, so many splendid powers. All were manifested once in a soul that now heaves a sigh and smiles at his 'romantic youth,' his 'school-day ideals,' his 'youthful enthusiasm.' He thinks he has grown wiser and knows better now; or if there is still left enough of soul to feel a touch of regret, a passing sense of loneliness, he probably ascribes it to old age, ill health, or many duties.

"Scientifically speaking, what ails that man or woman is not old age, but degeneration from soul indolence. It is not a case of senility, but a case of aborted organs, atrophied members of the soul; and this atrophy comes always from neglect. They are suffering from the paralysis of the hermit crab. They have 'looked out for number one' so persistently that 'number one' has lost connection with that number two and number x which alone makes life possible and profitable.

"Apologize as we please for it, if we take care only of ourself we might as well give over the thankless task. The self-protecting church is not worth taking care of. The hard times we boast of are such convenient apologies to conscience, are nature's rebukes and warnings. The times are hard because there has been a great amount of high-handed sinning—not over there in Europe, not on Wall street, in New York City, nor on the Stock Exchange of Chicago, alone, but here, everywhere, by all of us.

"There is only one escape out of these hard times, and that is the slow, difficult way of regeneration, individually, socially, politically. If we would bring into Chicago a better financial condition we must begin now and here to change sordidness into service, passion into principles, indulgence into self-denial, and we must remember also that our line of evolution has passed out of the physical into the psychic. The adjustment now is not corporeal but mental. Out of the pains of the past come the gains of the present."

Mgr. Nugent at St. Elizabeth's.

Mgr. Nugent preached at the high mass at St. Elizabeth's Church, Wabash avenue and Forty-first street, yesterday morning to a large congregation. It was a plea for mercy from the scriptural words: "Should'st not thou then have compassion on thy fellow servant, even as I had compassion on thee?" The speaker said:

"The lessons which these words convey are very plain. There is no mistaking them. They do not admit of any deliberation whether or not we ought to forgive men. The decree has been proclaimed by Jesus Christ, the Lord and Judge; it is unalterable. Our hope of mercy when we come to render our account depends upon how we have shown mercy and compassion. Almighty God has placed us in this world and to each and every class he has given responsibilities.

"Wherever there is evil, misery, or suffering the followers of Jesus Christ must not only recognize these, but must give themselves up to alleviate these ills in the name of their master for his sake. Yea, they cannot pretend to be his followers unless they imitate his mercy and compassion. Here in your great city what a field there is, and, no matter what your position may be, the exercise of mercy and compassion is a positive obligation. It has been well said elsewhere: 'It is not more brains that this big city needs, not more education, not more money, but more love.'

"A stranger in your city, though no stranger to the social conditions to the struggling classes in large cities, I see what a widespread field there is for the exercise of mercy and compassion. A personal Lazarus lies at your door, with his poverty and infirmities. Which of you stretches out his hand to help him, says a sympathetic word to him? What are you doing to protect the inocent and raise the fallen? Sympathy for the afflicted is a divine power; it can soften and overcome the most obdurate. Have compassion, then, on your fellow creatures, as you hope for mercy and compassion from God."

Preaches His Farewell Sermon.

Dr. L. M. Heilman, who was the founder and has been pastor of Grace English Lutheran Church for thirteen years, preached his farewell sermon yesterday morning. He has accepted a call to the Memorial Lutheran Church of Harrisburg, Pa., in which city he labored before coming to Chicago. Dr. Heilman will take charge of his new field next Sunday, leaving this city Thursday. He came to Chicago in 1882 and started an English Lutheran church in a hall on Chicago avenue, which later moved to Garfield Hall. In 1886 the church bought the present site, Belden avenue and Larrabee street, and in 1887 a chapel was built. In 1888 the present structure was erected, the church now possessing property valued at $50,000. Dr. Heilman leaves Chicago with best wishes from many friends, the church having passed resolutions appreciative of his services. He will probably be succeeded by the Rev. Homer W. Tope of Youngstown, O.

Services at St. James' M. E. Church.

Dr. Charles J. Little, President of Garrett Biblical Institute, occupied the pulpit of the Washington Park and Kenwood M. E. Church in the Kenwood club hall, Forty-seventh street and Lake avenue, yesterday morning. This is the church which will be the nucleus and founder of the new St. James of Kenwood of which it is expected the gifted and brilliant Dr. Robert McIntire will become the pastor next year. Dr. Little preached yesterday on "Services of Enduring Joy." Dr. J. J. Rapp, pastor of the church, preached in the evening. Owing to the fact that Dr. Rapp is pursuing postgraduate studies at the University of Chicago Dr. Little will occupy the pulpit on Sunday morning for a number of weeks.

Pulpits Occupied by Visitors.

In the Episcopal pulpits of Chicago yesterday there were several visiting clergymen who have been in Chicago during the last week, after attending the general convention at Minneapolis. Archdeacon Carey of Saratoga preached at the Church of the Transfiguration, Drexel boulevard and Forty-third street; the Rev. T. F. Gailor, Coadjutor Bishop of Tennessee, occupied the pulpit at Trinity Church; and the Rev. William W. Niles, D. D., Bishop of New Hampshire, delivered the sermon at Grace Church, Wabash avenue and Fifteenth street. Bishop McLaren officiated at the cathedral yesterday morning.

Northwestern University Settlement.

The service at the First Methodist Church, Evanston, last night was devoted to the Northwestern University settlement. The Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor, delivered an address and Prof. William Caldwell, who recently returned from a tour of inspection of the settlements of Scotland and England, also spoke. The University settlement has just moved into its new quarters at No. 252 West Chicago avenue. The removal was made because the work had outgrown the capacity of the house on Rice street, where the settlement was formerly located.

EVENTS IN THE REALM OF WOMAN

Evanston Club Will Hear a Discussion of the Importance of Beauty.

To further the relief work of the Isabella Temperance and Aid Society a Halloween party will be given on Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. Mary C. Wilson, No. 4816 Grand boulevard.

"The Importance of Beauty" is the subject of a lecture to be given this evening before the Evanston Woman's club by John Vance Cheney.

Mrs. Mary Ford will talk before the Culture club this afternoon on "Louis David and the Classic Revival."

The working girls' organization known as the Wildwood will give a musicale Tuesday noon at its club rooms, No. 149 Fifth avenue.

For the benefit of the Y. W. C. A., of which Mrs. Leander Stone is President, a Halloween party will be given Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. B. W. Viers, No. 179 Park avenue.

The monthly meeting of the Political Equality League will occur on Saturday afternoon at the Woman's club rooms. The question for debate is "Resolved, That Voting Is Not a Right of Citizenship Even in a Republic," with Francis W. Walker on the affirmative and William J. Hynes on the negative. The President of the league is Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley.

The Model Lodging-House and Workshop for Women will be the beneficiary of an unique entertainment to be given on Friday evening at the Woman's club rooms under the direction of Mrs. George Higginson Jr. There will be light tableaux of the "Niebelungen Ring," with explanatory talks by Mrs. Mary H. Ford, and musical numbers by Mrs. Henry L. Frank and Mrs. A. Hunt.

Jury-Bribing Is Proved.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The grand jury investigation of attempted bribery in the murder trial of Millionaire Duestrow, who shot and killed his wife and child, reports that bribery was attempted, but cannot give the name of any of the culprits.

SHOW A LITTLE GAIN.

CONDITIONS ARE BETTER BUT THE IMPROVEMENT IS SMALL.

Almost an Entire Halt in the Wholesale Trade, Though the Retail Trade Is Fairly Active—Increase in Railroad Traffic Is Considerable and a Car Famine Results—Money in Fair Demand—Condition of the London Money Market.

Trade conditions during the week ending Saturday were, perhaps, in somewhat better shape than for the corresponding week. The business situation, however, does not contain any points which may be looked upon as particularly cheerful. In the wholesale trade there has been almost an entire halt, due to the excess of activity which followed the good reports of crop conditions in the early fall. From nearly every line of manufacture there comes the same report. With prospects of good trade in the fall, following months of depression, factories and workshops were started working full time, and as a result there was an increase in the manufactured product which was far in excess of the demand. The country seems to be suffering as much from stagnation in business as the towns and larger cities. The country merchant finds it as difficult as does the city merchant to make collections, and as a result orders have either been curtailed or countermanded and the manufacturers and wholesale merchants find themselves overstocked. The railroads have not kept up to the promises made in the buying of new material and equipment, and as a result the iron trade is displaying less activity than it has done for some time. Boot and shoe manufacturers complain of a lack of orders and the manufacturers of cotton and wool goods are experiencing a lull in the demand. There has been unusual speculation in the cotton market during the week just ended and prices have fluctuated sharply on conflicting crop estimates. As has been stated previously, the first estimate of 9,000,000 bales was found to be too high. Later reports to the effect that the estimate would not exceed 6,000,000 were too pessimistic, however, and the last reports are to the effect that the crop will be in the neighborhood of 7,500,000 bales.

In the retail trade there has been some improvement though it has not been marked. This is particularly true in the West, where the farmers are beginning to get returns from this year's crops. The agricultural sections of the country are in a condition to buy more freely than a year ago. The retail trade in the large cities, which is not seriously affected by trade conditions, has been fairly good during the week.

Railroad traffic has shown a considerable increase during the last week over previous weeks. East-bound freight shipments have been so heavy as to result in a car famine and the consequent inability of the great trunk lines to promptly handle all the freight that is offered. Up to the present time grain shipments by boat have to a certain extent relieved the glut, but the end of the lake season is near at hand, while the supply of grain to go East shows but little diminution. The earnings of the railroads have increased, and it is estimated that for the first three weeks of the present month the earnings have been from 10 to 15 per cent in excess of those for the same week in 1894. Bank clearings have shown a considerable increase also, the returns indicating an increase of 23 per cent for the entire country. Chicago has not held up to this average, however.

The London Economist, in an article on the London money market and the Kaffir mining excitement, has the following:

> The tide of bullion which has been so steadily flowing into the bank has been arrested, and may possibly turn in the opposite direction. People are apt to associate the past accumulation of gold at the bank with the growth in the production of the metal. As a matter of fact, however, South Africa has lately been adding comparatively little stock to our gold. To this the Board of Trade returns bear evidence. They show that while during the last nine months we imported from South Africa gold to the amount of £6,185,000, we sent thither during the same period gold coin to the value of £4,170,000. Western Australia, too, while shipping gold bullion, has been importing sovereigns. Thus the producing countries are themselves finding employment for much of the gold they mine, and are likely to continue doing so possibly to an even greater extent than at present, for in South Africa and Western Australia alike the gold mining industry is only in process of development, and a great deal of money will have to be spent in order to render it fully productive. It is from the United States and not from the new sources of production that we have latterly been getting most of the gold that has been filling to overflow the vaults of the bank. And from that quarter shipments are likely to cease now that there is a sufficient of produce bills to keep the New York exchange below the specie point, while possibly we may be called upon to send back a portion of what we have already received.
>
> Another point to be considered is, that the speculation in gold mines has thus far made comparatively small demands upon the available supplies of capital. Millions have been changing hands continuously, but transfers of that kind do not affect the aggregate, and the amount actually absorbed in working capital has been relatively very small. Not only so, the allurements of the gold mines have been so all-engrossing as to divert attention from other enterprises, and promoters and others have felt that there was little use in attempting to float sound and promising undertakings so long as people's eyes were dazzled by the golden glamour. Now, however, that the mining mania seems likely to receive a salutary check, money may be expected to flow more freely into other enterprises, and already a number of foreign loans are projected. Chile wants some £6,500,000. Brazil would like pretty nearly as much. Spain is borrowing to pay the Cuban war expenses, and even decrepit Turkey is meditating further borrowing under the guise of conversion. Thus the capital applications promise not only to be on a large scale, but also a kind involving a greater demand upon the resources of the market than the mining flotations have yet done, while, of course, money will still have to be found for the development of the mines that are as yet in the initial stage of working. And last, but certainly not least, the rise in the prices of commodities which has been in progress for the last three months, combined with the expansion of trade, cannot fail to swell the demand for money. Long views of the money market are extremely apt to be fallacious, and present circumstances are so exceptional that no one would care to hazard any very confident opinion as to the future. For the reasons given, however, it appears to us that the indications that would seem to point to a further prolonged period of ease are in a measure deceptive, and that altered conditions are not unlikely to prevail before very long.

Locally conditions have been better than in other portions of the country. Banks have had an active demand for money, which is bringing from 4½ to 5 per cent for call loans and from 5½ to 6 per cent for time loans. The danger which many predicted of a slump in mining stocks in London failed to materialize. This fact has left the money market easier in tone.

The local stock market has been active during the week. Lake street has been in principal demand and sales have been heavy, with prices steady at from 27@27¼. There were a few sales made at a shade under 27, but the weakness developed then failed to hold. Strawboard has recovered from the weakness of the early part of the week and the closing Saturday was at the highest point reached in some time. Diamond Match, which had gone off to 125½ at the close of the preceding week, recovered strength and closed Saturday at 130. Cable stocks were in little demand and West Chicago developed unusual weakness. There was one sale made on Saturday at 121¼, the lowest point touched in months. International Packing stocks were in little demand, though one sale of common was made Saturday at 5, an advance of more than 1 point during the week.

Trade in wholesale circles held up to good seasonable proportions. The hardware trade was briskly active, with another notable increase in volume added to the increases of the two preceding weeks. The tendency of prices was upward and firmness characterized all lines.

A feature of the general markets was a marked decline in hides. Prices fell off a full cent in addition to declines noted during the previous week. There was a general disposition on the part of holders to let go, and the demand did not keep any sort of pace. Tanners have not done as well with their supplies of leather as they had hoped, and they are not buying hides with any freedom. Hide stocks locally are not liberal, but large enough to cause restiveness. Anything like a demand would undoubtedly stiffen the market quickly. Leather dealers are halting between two opinions. While heroic efforts are being made to maintain values buyers are evidently quite generally imbued with the idea that prices are higher than the statistical position warrants. However, the market cannot be called less than firm at present, although business is by no means brisk.

Wool receipts for the week were 400,454 lbs, compared with 1,452,690 lbs last year. Shipments were 196,623 lbs, against 634,952 lbs last year. Sales were quite large considering the slackness of the season recently, although a trifle below those of the previous week. The feeling was in the main firm. The Eastern mills picked up fair sized lines.

The dry goods trade was fully as large as during the preceding week. Mail orders were enormous in the middle of the week, and the amount of merchandise moving out is much in excess of that for the same time last year. Sorting up trade seemed to be the characteristic feature. The holiday specialties are attracting more interest every week, and if the size of orders can be taken as an indication country merchants will do a heavy business, much larger than last year.

Coal jumped upward, and a further movement in that direction is a possibility. The acting cause is a scarcity of cars. Stocks here were further depleted, and it is becoming a serious question where the coal supply is to come from. It does not seem probable that cars will be more plentiful for at least thirty days. The wholesalers are refusing orders because they cannot guarantee delivery. They say that coal bought at the mines last summer is not forthcoming. Soft varieties are on the advance, with the demand brisk.

Business in the lumber cargo market was at a low ebb, arrivals being very light. The demand for piece stuff was good and prices ruled firm. Cargo prices were as follows: Piece stuff, dry, short, $9.50; short green, $9.00@9.50; dry common inch, $9.50@11.00; long piece stuff, $11.00@11.50; cull inch, $7.00@7.50; hemlock piece stuff, short, $6.25@8.00; timbers, $11.00@11.50; shingles, pine, $1.70@1.80; cedar shingles, $1.30@1.70; pine lath, $1.40@1.50.

Quotations at the yards were as follows:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft.	$41.00@47.00
Inch finishing, uppers	30.00@45.00
Siding, first and second clear	21.00@21.50
Common and cull boards	10.00@13.50
Flooring, A and B	33.00@34.50
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft.	15.50@16.50
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 16 ft	10.50@13.00
Timber and joist, 2x4 to 8x8, 12 to 20 ft	13.00@16.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 22 to 24 ft.	13.00@15.00
Shingles, choice to extra	2.00@ 2.25
Lath, dry	1.90

Drought conditions have formed a backbone in the wheat market which the bears do not seem to be able to break. They have been persistent in their efforts and have been favored by the lightness in volume of speculative trade. Receipts, not making allowances for duplications, have been away over those of last year, while the foreign demand for cash wheat never becomes urgent. Reports of new export business are magnified for purposes of influencing the market, but the weekly clearances are moderate as compared with the world's shipment to Europe. According to the figures furnished for last week's American clearances a large portion was supplied by the Pacific coast. Aside from little ripples caused by war rumors, reports of buying by foreigners, or a single day's liberal clearances, there have been no features in the market during the week. The range of fluctuation has been narrow and the level of prices has not been materially changed. It has been a weather market, with all such a market's unsatisfactory features. The injury by drought so far has by no means been general, but undoubtedly considerable damage has been done in certain sections. The change of tone of a class paper which is supposed to reflect the sentiment of winter wheat millers was considered significant. A week ago it was inclined to look at the drought proposition calmly, and even claimed that there had been exaggeration of reports. Now it turns completely around and is radical in its views regarding the prospect of damage. The situation certainly becomes more critical from week to week and from day to day so long as the drought is unbroken. It is sufficiently critical now to discourage short selling and to keep shorts on the anxious seat.

In corn the only action of interest has been in the nearby deliveries. Fluctuations in them have been much greater than in May corn. The whole country has settled down to the idea that we have the largest crop on record and have it matured in the finest possible shape. So long as the movement of corn is fair and no new feature develops to encourage buying the market will naturally be heavy. Short lines have been covered freely and the price is too low to encourage short selling. In the nearby deliveries the market has been to some extent artificial. Cash demand for old corn for shipment has been excellent and withdrawals from local store have been heayy for weeks. A light day's run of corn suggests a falling off in receipts and shorts in October and other nearby deliveries become nervous. What promised to be a little squeeze caused October corn to sell up to 32c in a few minutes. On Saturday the nearby futures were conspicuously weak, breaking a full cent and causing weakness in all the grain market.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions for last week:

	Closed Oct. 19.	Price range for week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Oct. 27, 1894.
WHEAT.				
Oct.	59	58½@ 60⅜	59½	51⅛
Dec.	60	59½@ 61⅜	60½	52½
CORN.				
Oct.	29⅝	29⅛@ 32	30⅞	50⅝
Dec.	29¼	29 @ 29⅝	29⅝	49⅛
OATS.				
Oct.	17¾	17⅝@ 18¼	18¼	27½
May	20⅝	20¼@ 20⅞	20½	32
MESS PORK.				
Jan	9.25	9.05 @9.27½	9.12½	11.70
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Jan.	5.65	5.55 @5.72½	5.67½	6.70
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Jan.	4.67½	4.55 @4.70	4.60	5.90

SATURDAY'S N. Y. BOND TRANSACTIONS.

40000	Atch 4s tr.	80¼
11000	do 2d inc Class A tr.	31¾@32
1000	C N J gen 5s.	119⅝
6000	C-O R-A 1st con 4s	96
6000	C B-Q con 7s	120¼@121
10000	C-E 1st	112⅞
2000	C-N P 1st tr.	46
2000	Col Md 1st tr.	78
1000	D SS-A 5s.	100
22000	E T V-G A Reorg	93½@⅝
5000	Erie 1st mtg.	108½
11000	G H-L A M-P deb 5s.	93⅝
6000	H-T C gen 4s	71
20000	K-M 4s	83½
8000	K P 6s Den Div Asst	113½
11000	K Cent 1st 4s	90
30000	K-D M 1st	105¼@106
3000	L-N Mob-Mnt 4½s	107½
2000	M R R con 4s	99½
10000	Mx Int 1st 4s.	73½
15000	MK-T1st 4s.	88@⅝
5000	do 2ds	65½
15000	M O-P 1st C 5s	77¼@¼
22000	do tr 5s.	85@87
2000	M-O g mtg 4s	65½
4000	N P 1st coup	117⅞@118
35000	NP 2d cp.	108
11000	N P con 5s.	39⅝
11000	do tr	39
20000	O S L- Un con tr ctfs	60
7000	O S L 6s.	105¾
14000	P-R g 4s tr.	78⅝
6000	P-R1stin	37½@⅝
10000	do 3d inc.	15⅝@16
5000	RG So 1st	65
5000	StLSF cn 4s.	53¼
1000	So Ry 1st 5s.	96⅝
17000	SPC 5s con.	93@¼
3000	Tex P 1st 5s.	89
37000	do 2d in.	23⅞@24½
11000	T St L-KC 1st tr	80@¼
10000	U P 1st 1896.	109½
1000	do of '98.	109⅝
5000	UPD-G 1st.	40⅛
1000	W 1st D-CEx	98
5000	do 2d	77½
6000	W U C 5s.	110½

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations in the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	200	20½	20½	20⅜	20⅜
Am. Sugar	2,500	105	105⅝	104	104
Do pfd	400	100½	100½	100	100
B. and M. Mining.	800	77⅝	77⅝	77¼	77½
Butte Mining	75	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞
Bay State Gas	100	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11¼
Bell Tel.	10	198	198	198	198
C., B. and Q.	800	86⅛	86¼	86	86
Calumet Mining	65	310	310	310	310
Chi. Junc. Ry.	100	99	99	99	99
Erie Tel.	50	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
Gen. Elec.	50	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	35⅝
Do pfd	75	66	66½	66	66
Ill. Steel	350	78	79	78	79
Quincy Mining	50	131	131	130	130
Tamarack Min.	240	134	136	134	136
Tam. Jr. Mining	50	18	18	18	18
West End R. R.	175	69	69½	69	69½
Wolverine	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
Wis. Cent	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

BONDS.

3000	CBQ con 5s.	102⅝
3000	Ill Steel 5s.	109¼
5000	KC FtS-M 6s	99
5000	Atch 2ds	32

PRICES OF LEADING MINING STOCKS.

Quotations on the New York, Boston, and San Francisco Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Bulwer, 5c; Chollar, 45c; Crown Point, 36c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.65; Deadwood, 80c; Gould & Curry, 40c; Hale & Norcross, $1.35; Homestake, $20.00; Iron Silver, 20c; Mexican, 60c; Ontario, $8.50; Ophir, $1.40; Plymouth, 15c; Quicksilver, $3.00; Quicksilver preferred, $16.50; Sierra Nevada, 90c; Standard, $2.20; Union Consolidated, 70c; Yellow Jacket, 40c.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Allouez Mining company, $80.00; Atlantic, $18.75; Boston and Montana, $77.37½; Butte and Boston, $16.37½; Calumet and Hecla, $310.00; Centennial, $25.00; Franklin, $15.50; Kearsarge, $16.75; Osceola, $28.50; Quincy, $130.00; Tamarack, $135.00; Wolverine, $6.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 17c; Alpha Consolidated, 11c; Andes, 35c; Belcher, 45c; Best & Belcher, 84c; Bodie Consolidated, 30c; Bullion, 13c; Bulwer Consolidated, 6c; Caledonia, 8c; Challenge Consolidated, 58c; Chollar, 45c; Confidence, $1.55; Consolidated California and Virginia, $2.60; Consolidated Imperial, 2c; Crown Point, 37c; Exchequer, 2c; Gould & Curry, 44c; Hale & Norcross, $1.55; Kentuck Consolidated, 17c; Lady Washington Consolidated, 6c; Mono, 15c; Navajo, 13c; Occidental Consolidated, $1.50; Ophir, 11c; Overman, 6c; Potosi, 55c; Scorpion, 9c; Silver King, 25c; Union Consolidated, 8c; Utah Consolidated, 35c. Silver bars, 67c. Mexican dollars, 55@55½c. Drafts—Sight, 2½ per cent; telegraph, 5 per cent.

IN FOREIGN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

Business Generally Dull and Americans Not in Favor.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The settlement in Kaffirs is proceeding satisfactorily. Continuation rates are easy, but the tone closes dull on renewal of sales here and from Paris.

The other markets were neglected. The general settlement will begin on Monday. Pessimistic views are current about Americans.

2 p. m.—Closing—Consols for money, 107⅝; do for the account, 107⅝; Canadian Pacific, 60⅜; Erie, 13¾; Erie seconds, 79½; Illinois Central, 101⅝; Mexican ordinary, 21; St. Paul common, 78¼; New York Central, 103⅛; Pennsylvania, 57⅝; Reading, 9⅝; Mexican Central new 4s, 72½; bar silver, 30 15-16d per ounce. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills and three months bills, ⅝ per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £24,000.

Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 227.50; at Madrid, 16; at Lisbon, 24½; at St. Petersburg, 5; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 105.42½; at Vienna, 103.

PARIS, Oct. 26, 4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 100f 52½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 42½ pfgs.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations on the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 26.—Grain—There was a strong wheat market early in the day, but bearish inuences crept in towards the close and the last prices were ¼c down from yesterday, leaving the market still above prices of the middle of the week.

December wheat opened nearly ½c higher, at 55⅛@55¼c, the highest point of the session, and it closed at 55⅛c, the lowest point. May opened at 60c and closed at 59⅞c. There was only a moderate trade and local sentiment was easy.

Cash wheat was in good demand at higher premium range.

Flour was slow; first patents, $3.20@3.50; second patents, 20c less; domestic baker goods, $2.65@2.80; export baker grades, $2.10@2.50.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 26.—Grain—Wheat—Firm; spot and month, 67¼@67½c; December, 68⅝@68¾c; steamer No. 2 red, 64@64¼c. Receipts—6,400 bu. Southern wheat by sample, 67@68c; on grade, 64½@67½c. Corn—Steady; spot and month, 38¼@38⅜c. Receipts—44,700 bu; shipments, 52,500 bu. Oats—Easy; No. 2 white, Western, 25½@26c; mixed, 23¾c. Receipts, 21,000 bu. Rye—Quiet, but firm; No. 2, 48@50c for Western. Receipts, 1,900 bu. Hay—Steady; choice timothy, $15.50@16.00. Grain freights firm and unchanged. Butter and eggs steady. Cheese firm and unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 26.—Grain—Corn—Easier; No. 2, 31c; new No. 2, 27¼c; No. 3, 30½c; new No. 3, 27c; new No. 4, 26½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 19@19½c; No. 3 white, 17¾@18c. Rye—Dull; nominal; No. 2, 38@40c. Whisky—Firm; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Wheat, 6,600 bu; corn, 64,200 bu; oats, 86,250 bu; rye, none; barley, 14,700 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 8,700 bu; corn, 36,750 bu; oats, 103,750 bu; rye, 600 bu; barley, 17,500 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 26.—Grain—Wheat dull; easier; No. 2 red, October, 68¼c; December, 68⅜c. Corn dull; steady; No. 2 mixed, 33½c; No. 2 yellow, 35c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 19¾c; No. 2 white, 21½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 42c. Clover-seed—Dull; prime, cash, $4.20. Receipts—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 16,500 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 825 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 8,500 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 47 bags.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Grain—Spring wheat—Very quiet; limits firmer towards noon and closed strong at 68⅝c. Winter wheat—No sales. No. 2 red, 68¾@69⅛c. Corn—Firm, with good demand; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 3 yellow, 36½c; No. 2 corn, 36@36½c; No. 3 corn, 35½c on track. Oats—Quiet; steady for choice and offerings only fair; No. 2 white, 23@23½c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 4 white, 20c; No. 2 mixed, 20½@21c; No. 3 mixed, 19@19½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 26.—Grain—Wheat—Firmer; No. 2 spring, 58¼c; No. 1 Northern, 60¾c; December, 60c. Corn—Steady; No. 3, 32c. Oats—Weaker; No. 2 white, 20½c; No. 3 do, 19@20c. Barley—Very dull; No. 2, 40c; sample, 30½@41c. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 40½c. Provisions—Lower. Pork—$8.05. Lard—$5.55. Receipts—Wheat, 47,500 bu; barley, 89,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat—15,000 bu; barley, 136,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—Grain—Wheat—Firmer; No. 2 red, 66@66½c. Receipts, 4,500 bu; shipments, 3,100 bu. Corn—Slow; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 20c. Rye—Quiet, No. 2, 41c. Lard—Steady, $5.45. Bulk meats—Easy, $5.00. Bacon—Easy, $6.25. Whisky—Steady. Sales, 608 brls, $1.22. Butter—Unchanged. Sugar—Active. Eggs—Dull; 15c. Cheese—Firm.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—Grain—Wheat shade off; cash, 63¼c; December, 61¾c; May, 66⅛c. Corn lower; cash, 27¾c; December, 24⅝c; May, 26¼c. Oats shade off; cash, 17½c; December, 18¼c; May, 20¼c. Rye firmer; 37c. Pork quiet; jobbing, $8.50@8.62½. Lard dull; prime, $5.45; choice, $5.52½. Lead very dull; $3.07½ asked. Spelter very dull; 3.75. Flaxseed—Steady; 87c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—Grain—Wheat slow, lower; No. 2 hard, 58¼@59c; No. 2 red, 63¼c; rejected, 37@47c. Corn—active and steady; No. 2 mixed, 24⅝@25c; No. 2 white, 25c. Oats—Dull; ½c lower; No. 2 mixed, 16¾c; No. 2 white, 18@18½c. Receipts—Wheat, 109,400 bu; corn, 44,200 bu; oats, 8,000 bu. Shipments—None.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 26.—Grain—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 59c; October, 59c; December, 58½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 57¼c; October, 57¼c; December, 56⅛c; May, 61½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 53¼@55¼c. No. 3, 50⅛@53¼c. Rejected, 40⅛@49¼c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 59c; No. 1 Northern, 57¼c. Rye, 36c. No. 2 oats, 19c.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 26.—Grain—Wheat lower; No. 1 white, 67½c; No. 3 red, 63⅞c; No. 2 red, 66¼c; May, 69⅝c. Corn—No. 2 red, 33c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 21c. Rye—No. 2, 42c. Clover-seed—$4.12½. Receipts—Wheat, 7,700 bu; corn, 5,600 bu; oats, 14,100 bu.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Wheat Firm, Demand Poor, Corn Easy, Flour Firm.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Breadstuffs—Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 5½d; No. 2 red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 6d; No. 1 California, 5s 6d. Futures closed firm, with March 1d higher and other months ¾d higher; business about equally distributed; October, 5s 5½d; November, 5s 5½d; December, 5s 6⅛d; January, 5s 6¼d; February, 5s 7d; March, 5s 7¼d. Corn—Spot easy; American mixed, new, 3s 4¼d. Futures closed weak, with near positions ¼@⅜d lower and distant positions unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business heaviest on early positions; October, 3s 6¼d; November, 3s 6¼d; December, 3s 5⅜d; January, 3s 4½d; February, 3s 4½d; March, 3s 4¼d. Flour—Firm; demand good; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s.

Provisions—Bacon quiet, but steady; demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 40s; short ribs, 28 lbs, 34s; long clear, light, 38@45 lbs, 32s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 29s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 31s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 37s 6d; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 38s. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 35s. Hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 45s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American nominal. Beef—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 56s 3d; do medium, 58s 9d. Lard—Steady; prime Western, 29s; refined, in pails, 31s. Cheese—Firm; demand fair; finest American, white, 41s; do colored, 40s 6d; September, 44s. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 75s. Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 3d. Resin—Common, 4s 3d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, 17s. Linseed oil—21s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 7½d. Refrigerator beef, fore quarter, 3⅝d; hind quarter 6¼d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops—At London, Pacific coast, £1 15s.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 21	16,535	346	37,078	19,100
Tuesday, Oct. 22	9,198	662	27,537	14,039
Wednesday, Oct. 23	17,814	395	28,885	11,190
Thursday, Oct. 24	12,557	523	31,323	13,662
Friday, Oct. 25	6,059	115	27,855	11,313
Saturday, Oct. 26	300	50	24,000	1,500
Total	62,463	2,085	176,678	70,804
Previous week	75,148	2,308	201,260	88,185
Cor. week 1894	68,226	3,844	154,045	60,024
Cor. week 1893	76,016	5,963	131,683	80,886
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 21	3,482	.....	11,030	4,095
Tuesday, Oct. 22	2,387	14	6,484	4,015
Wednesday, Oct. 23	3,864	8	5,889	3,909
Thursday, Oct. 24	4,001	66	6,843	3,887
Friday, Oct. 25	4,077	7	8,720	3,543
Saturday, Oct. 26	1,000	.....	4,500	1,000
Total	18,811	95	43,466	20,449
Previous week	21,715	380	38,743	27,757
Cor. week 1894	20,309	263	38,593	12,990
Cor. week 1893	20,773	229	45,839	16,084

Receipts last week, with comparisons at four markets:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	62,400	176,600	70,800
Kansas City	41,400	51,000	25,200
Omaha	21,000	23,200	10,000
St. Louis	13,400	24,500	7,300
Totals	138,200	275,300	113,300
Previous week	167,300	316,800	120,900
Cor. week 1894	158,200	258,300	89,100
Cor. week 1893	175,200	201,600	97,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 38,000 hogs, 18,000 cattle, and 23,000 sheep, and the coming week at 190,000 hogs, 70,000 cattle, and 85,000 sheep, against 172,508 hogs, 77,423 cattle, and 74,178 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago last week, compared with a year ago, increased about 23,000; Kansas City increased 5,600; Omaha decreased 5,000, and St. Louis decreased 5,000.

Cattle—The market was nominally unchanged the closing day of the week. Only 300 head arrived. Orders were light from all sources. Most grades of native steers and range cattle closed 10@15c lower than a week ago. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs.	$4.80@5.20
Choice to fancy, 1,350@1,500 lbs.	4.25@4.90
Good to choice, 1,200@1,450 lbs.	3.80@4.40
Fair to good, 1,100@1,450 lbs	3.25@4.10
Poor to fair, 900@1,100 lbs	3.00@3.70
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.50@3.35
Fair to good cows and heifers	1.65@2.40
Inferior to good canning cows	1.25@1.90
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,200 lbs	2.20@3.85
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.75@6.25
Texas steers, 800@1,300 lbs	2.65@3.35
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.70@2.75
Western range steers	2.85@4.10

Hogs—Saturday's receipts were about 6,000 heavier than the trade expected, being estimated early at 22,000 and later at 24,000. The quality was about the poorest on record, offerings being largely of pigs, common light and rough heavy lots. Good 220@300-lb averages were very scarce and sold at nearly steady prices, while the other grades declined nearly 5c. About 3,000 underweights remained in the pens. Heavy sold at $3.30@3.87½; mixed, $3.40@3.90; light, $3.45@3.90; pigs, $2.25@3.75; bulk of hogs, $3.50@3.75.

Sheep—Trade was active to the extent of the offerings and values ruled firm at the recent advance. Lambs quotable at $3.00@4.75; native sheep, $1.50@3.80; and Westerns, $2.25@3.30.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; market active and stronger; native steers, $3.50@5.25; Westerns, $2.75@4.15; Texans, $2.25@3.00; cows and heifers, $2.40@3.00; canners, $1.25@2.25; stockers and feeders, $2.70@3.70; calves, $2.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.50@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,700 head; market 5c lower, active; all sold; heavy, $3.45@3.60; mixed, $3.40@3.50; light, $3.35@3.50; pigs, $2.75@3.25; bulk of sales, $3.50@3.55. Sheep—Receipts, 800 head; market steady; natives, $2.00@3.00; Westerns, $2.00@2.85; common stock sheep, $1.75@2.70; lambs, $3.00@4.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 4,200 head; market steady; Texas steers, $2.55@3.00; Texas cows, $1.50@2.70; beef steers, $3.25@5.00; native cows, $1.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.55@3.50; bulls, $1.30@2.70. Hogs—Receipts, 6,100 head; shipments, 400 head; market weak and 10c lower; bulk of sales, $3.55@3.65; heavies, $3.00@3.65; packers, 3.60@3.65; mixed, $3.55@3.65; light, $3.50@3.60; Yorkers, $3.50@3.60; pigs, 3.50@3.65.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head; small supply caused a very quiet and slow market; only retail trade done. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market 5c lower; heavy, $3.50@3.80; mixed, $3.20@3.70; light, $3.60@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market unchanged; only small retail business.

Refuses to Pay Life Policy.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 26.—[Special.]—Suit has been brought by Mrs. May D. Pearl against the Preferred Masonic Mutual Accident Association of America, of Detroit, to recover $5,000 insurance on the life of her late husband, J. F. Pearl, lost on the steamer Chicora, and $1,000 damages for non-payment of the claim. The company refuses to pay because Mr. Pearl's body was never recovered.

RALLY OUGHT TO BE DUE.

ALL EXCEPT RAILROAD STOCKS ARE DOWN IN A HOLE.

Bottom Has Dropped Completely Out of Leather, and All Industrial Stock, Consciously or Unconsciously, Is Measured by Sugar as to Price and Dividends Paid—Distillers Distinctly Strong on Account of the New Deal Made by the Trade.

New York, Oct. 26.—[Special.]—A rally in the maket ought not to be far off. It has been going down most of the time during the last week, and being very narrow can readily become oversold. Railroad stocks have been steady, the drop has been in others. Conspicuous among these has been leather, preferred and common, out of which the bottom seemed to drop. Although the bears have been after this stock for a long time they could not make much headway until some of the lock-up stock got loosened by sales from insiders. Then it was slaughtered.

It has gone down so fast and far that at the closing prices yesterday it would seem dangerous to put out more shorts. It may go lower yet, but on general principles a reaction seems likely. The trouble with the stock is that when it is rushed up in the spring the big dividends which the rise seemed to promise were not forthcoming. Any industrial stock in the market is, consciously or unconsciously, measured as to price and dividends paid by sugar.

Here is a stock which for years has been paying its 12 per cent regularly, has never at any time been high for the income derived from it, and very often has been temptingly low. Its leading position in speculation sets the standard of measurement for the others in its group. Consequently when leather preferred soared into the 9s it was expected that some thumping big dividends were coming. When nothing did come but dribbles of 1 and 2 per cent there was a revulsion of feeling.

Price Adjusted to Dividends.

Claims that the company was making big earnings did not satisfy so long as their practical output was so very attenuated. Hence it was only a question of time when one of two things would happen—either the dividends would have to be increased up to the price, or the price would have to come down to the dividends. The latter is happening.

In respect to sugar itself, that too seems to be working persistently down to par, or perhaps below; and the theory finds more believers that the astute Mr. Havemeyer considers the strategic position of the company would be more effective with a low price for the stock when Congress meets than a high one. There is less to provoke attack, more material for defense or aggression.

Tobacco stock has been comparatively steady, and any fall from its present position about half way in the 90s may be expected to take place only as precedent to the cutting of its present rate of dividend as a result of the hot fight the company is engaged in.

Distillers has been distinctly strong on the new deal made between all interests engaged in the distilling trade. A stock which is lettered on the tape W. B. C. may have been noticed in the dealings lately as rising from 10 to 12 or 13. This is the Western Union Beef company, in which R. T. Wilson, Col. McGhee, Sturgis, Gen. Thomas, and others have their money. The immediate cause of the buying of the stock was the declaration of the annual dividend, 1½ per cent. Of course this is not a stunning amount, but it is paid on the par of the stock, and, considering what the stock can be bought for, it is pretty good interest. Besides the company is increasing its earnings and making solid its position in a most satisfactory manner, considering what sort of a market we have had and what sort of a bear target it always is.

Chicago gas has displayed remarkable strength. The bull party in it must have bought liberally to have kept it so steady. It is noteworthy that nearly all gas securities known to the street are strong.

Consolidated gas of this city is at top figures; Standard common has lately risen from 65 to 70, Equitable from 195 to 200, East River firsts 93 to 100, the consols from 75 to 84, and the common and preferred stocks of the same company have advanced from 5 to 8 points. It is the more noteworthy as the East River is an intruder, and its intrusion might be supposed to have had a depressing effect on the other companies' stocks.

Another strong group of stocks are the Vanderbilts. Some strong interest has been picking up whatever came on the market, either Lake Shore, Michigan Central, or Canada Southern. Not many of these stocks are to be had, hence they can scarcely be said to be on the trading list.

Vanderbilt Stocks in Demand.

There is, perhaps, more Canada Southern loose than the others; but the loose stock of this will disappear from the street if the present buying continues, as it will go into a very large and deep box. Some little buying has also made its appearance in the Nickel Plates, which really seem to be the cheapest of all the Vanderbilt properties, in view of the present market prices and the future of the Nickel Plate road. On the other hand, the Southwestern stocks have been dropping for the valid reason that earnings have been falling off.

The M., K. and T. shows a large decrease for the last week reported, and as comparison for the next three weeks will be made with very heavy earnings last year it is likely there will be more decreases for that time. Afterward they should show improvement.

The big earnings now making are by the Northwestern roads, over whose lines there is an immense volume of grain moving. This it is which makes operators disinclined to sell St. Paul and Northwest, disinclined as they may be to buy while the general market is so sloppy and the rates for foreign exchange so persistently high. The coal roads, it might perhaps be assumed, ought to be also making large earnings now, since the price of coal has risen. But people engaged in the trade say there are too many contracts out at the old prices. Although better pleased at the outlook than they were they are still disgusted enough with the situation. It will, by the way, be of interest to all stockholders of the anthracite companies to learn that the Independent Operators' Association is about to take active measures to obtain representation on the Boards of Directors of the several companies. They have appointed a proxy committee to solicit proxies from stockholders for the purpose indicated. A considerable amount of the stocks is already held by members of the association, and if the association meets with any measure of success in the object aimed at there will be a wonderful shaking up of dry bones.

To the Holders of Certificates of the
Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
Of Philadelphia, issued upon the surrender of Certificates of the Chicago Gas Company.

Referring to the committee's advertisement of October 3d, 1895, the time for the deposit of certificates with the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall street, under the agreement dated October 1st, 1895, is extended until and including November 1st, 1895. Engraved negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, will be issued for the deposited certificates.
Dated New York, October 17th, 1895.
FREDERICK P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary, 54 Wall street, New York.

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WRITE TO US.
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UGHT TO BE DUE.

RAILROAD STOCKS ARE WN IN A HOLE.

Dropped Completely Out , and All Industrial Stock, ly or Unconsciously, Is by Sugar as to Price and Paid—Distillers Distinct- on Account of the New by the Trade.

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down so fast and far that at ices yesterday it would seem put out more shorts. It may , but on general principles a s likely. The trouble with the when it is rushed up in the dividends which the rise omise were not forthcoming. l stock in the market is, con- nconsciously, measured as to dends paid by sugar. ock which for years has been per cent regularly, has never been high for the income de- and very often has been w. Its leading position in ts the standard of measure- others in its group. Conse- leather preferred soared into expected that some thumping were coming. When nothing dribbles of 1 and 2 per cent vulsion of feeling.

ljusted to Dividends.

the company was making big t satisfy so long as their prac- s so very attenuated. Hence question of time when one of uld happen—either the divi- ave to be increased up to the ice would have to come down s. The latter is happening. sugar itself, that too seems to sistently down to par, or per- d the theory finds more be- e astute Mr. Havemeyer con- ategic position of the com- e more effective with a low stock when Congress meets e. There is less to provoke at- terial for defense or aggres-

ck has been comparatively y fall from its present position y in the 90s may be expected only as precedent to the cut- sent rate of dividend as a re- fight the company is engaged

been distinctly strong on the between all interests engaged trade. A stock which is let- ape W. B. C. may have been dealings lately as rising from This is the Western Union in which R. T. Wilson, Col. ris, Gen. Thomas, and others ney. The immediate cause of stock was the declaration dividend, 1½ per cent. Of ot a stunning amount, but it par of the stock, and, consid- stock can be bought for, it is terest. Besides the company ts earnings and making solid a most satisfactory manner, at sort of a market we have sort of a bear target it al-

has displayed remarkable bull party in it must have y to have kept it so steady. hy that nearly all gas securi- he street are strong. gas of this city is at top fig- d common has lately risen Equitable from 195 to 200, East to 100, the consols from 75 to mmon and preferred stocks of pany have advanced from 5 to s the more noteworthy as the an intruder, and its intrusion osed to have had a depressing ther companies' stocks. ong group of stocks are the Some strong interest has been hatever came on the market, Shore, Michigan Central, or rn. Not many of these stocks , hence they can scarcely be the trading list.

bilt Stocks in Demand.

rhaps, more Canada Southern e others; but the loose stock appear from the street if the continues, as it will go into nd deep box. Some little buy- made its appearance in the , which really seem to be the l the Vanderbilt properties, in resent market prices and the Nickel Plate road. On the he Southwestern stocks have for the valid reason that been falling off. and T. shows a large decrease week reported, and as compar- ext three weeks will be made avy earnings last year it is ill be more decreases for that ard they should show improve-

nings now making are by the roads, over whose lines there volume of grain moving. This akes operators disinclined to and Northwest, disinclined as to buy while the general mar- ppy and the rates for foreign persistently high. The coal t perhaps be assumed, ought king large earnings now, since oal has risen. But people en- trade say there are too many at the old prices. Although at the outlook than they were disgusted enough with the sit- l, by the way, be of interest olders of the anthracite com- n that the Independent Oper- ation is about to take active obtain representation on the irectors of the several com- have appointed a proxy com- cit proxies from stockholders ose indicated. A considerable e stocks is already held by the association, and if the as- ets with any measure of suc- bject aimed at there will be a aking up of dry bones.

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BARTINOWSKY SEVERELY HANDLED BY ENRAGED BOHEMIANS.

One of the Results of the Recent Criminal Libel Suit Against Editor Bittner of Sotek—Indignation Meeting of Parishioners of St. Procopius' Church Disturbed by Disgraceful Epithets Applied to Abbot Jaeger—Resolutions of Respect.

To call a Catholic priest "flandaci," or "black coat," is, from the Bohemian point of view, a deadly insult. A man named Bartinowski, an employé, it is said, of Editor Bartos Bittner, publisher of Sotek, applied the epithet to Abbot Jaeger at a meeting of the parishioners of St. Procopius' Church yesterday afternoon, with disastrous results. It took two policemen to protect him from the fury of his countrymen.

The fight occurred at an indignation meeting held in the parish school hall to protest against the acquittal of Editor Bittner, who was recently tried on the charge of libeling Abbott Jaeger of St. Procopius' Bohemian Church. The meeting was attended by fully 1,000 Bohemians, and the feeling against the editor of Sotek was extremely bitter. Martin Holec, one of the speakers, was dilating on the goodness of the abbott and of his associates.

"Who has educated our children and made them good citizens?" he asked. "Who educated many of us here present? Who educated these very free-thinking editors and taught them how to write?"

Before Holec could answer his own questions Bartinowsky sprang on his chair in the back of the hall.

"The 'black coats,'" he shouted, "the 'black coats' taught them."

In an instant the assembly was in an uproar. Men climbed over chairs and struggled with each other in their efforts to reach Bartinowsky, who was already at the bottom of a heap of fighting Bohemians. Policemen Raggio and Smith, who were in the hall, drove back the crowd and hurried Bartinowsky out of the hall, half the assemblage streaming after, heaping abuse on their countryman's head. Bartinowsky was taken to the Canalport Avenue Station and afterwards released.

It was said at the meeting Bartinowsky was hired by Editor Bittner to cause the disturbance, and that four other men were there to cause trouble, but were frightened away by the attack on Bartinowsky.

Many circulars were scattered through the Bohemian district announcing the meeting yesterday. The circulars were signed by a committee of thirty-five members of Abbot Jaeger's flock and protested against the statements of the trial published in the Bohemian papers. The circular was as follows:

"The American Constitution guarantees to all citizens without regard to religious connections certain natural rights, among which is the protection of reputation. All persons have the natural and inalienable right to worship God according to their own conviction. Liberty of thought is one of the invaluable rights of Americans.

"Therefore, we, Bohemian-American Catholic citizens, who have carefully followed the criminal proceedings against Bartos Bittner, hereby express our dissatisfaction with the partial and false reports published by the free-thinking press. Their chief aim was not only to malign the reputation of Abbot Jaeger, but they have also attacked our religious convictions.

"In the newspaper called Sotek were published attacks on the Bohemian Catholic priests, accusing them of immorality. The free-thinking press, to protect Bittner, made it appear as if he was being persecuted by the church. We have implicit faith in the clergy and hereby express our confidence in them."

This circular caused great excitement in the parish and drew a big crowd to the meeting yesterday afternoon. Vaclav Lala was Chairman and in his speech dwelt on the necessity of uniting the Bohemians. Paul Slatinsky and Martin Holec were the other speakers. It was while Holec was talking the fight occurred.

When order was restored the members of the audience that remained unanimously adopted resolutions read by Frank C. Souhrada in which they declared, as Bohemian-American Roman Catholics, they considered the article in Sotek an insult to Bohemian journalism, a disgrace to American literature, a breach of decency, and a gross abuse of the freedom of the press; that they condemned and repudiated the improper action of liberal anti-Catholic journals, and that they felt all respect and confidence in Abbot Jaeger and the other Bohemian priests who had been assailed.

Neither the Abbot nor any of his priests attended the meeting.

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South Side.

TO RENT—3519 INDIANA-AV., $65, 2D STORY, 10-room, steam heated flat; all modern improvements: sideboard, bookcases, mantels, etc; elegantly finished throughout; hot water supplied; open for inspection. OLIVER SOLLITT, Room 105, 140 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—"THE RAINIER" APARTMENT HOtel, Cottage Grove and 33d-st.; apartments from 2 to 7 rooms; every modern convenience, including hotel service, etc.; moderate prices and first-class in every respect. Call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Managers, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—THE ESMOND, 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Michigan and Wabash-avs.; handsome light 5-room apartments; perfect steam heating; hot water; all modern conveniences; $32.50 to $40.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS AND BATH, $23; 5 ROOMS and bath, $25; 4 rooms, without bath, $18, $23; first-class building; elevator, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, steam laundry; janitor service. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—2340 CALUMET-AV., OUTSIDE SECond flat, 7 rooms; steam heat, etc.; $40, worth $55. FRANKLIN NICHOLS, 741 Stock Exchange.

West Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM S. E. CORNER 3D flat, furnace, etc, 689 West Monroe-st. Owner on premises from 10 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 4 p. m. except Sunday.

TO RENT—277 OGDEN-AV., FINE MODERN 4-room flats bath, etc.; $16.50.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, BEST LOCATION, reasonable; no children. 19 Arlington-pl.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BUILDING COR. LINCOLN-av. and Wisconsin-st.; 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges.
OGDEN SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM APARTMENT IN THE Walton, steam heat, hot water, natural gas range, newly decorated, elevator, cor. N. Clark and Locust-sts. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS AT 1000 N. Halsted-st.; low rent.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOM FLAT NEAR THE LAKE; walking distance to business center; also one newly furnished. OWNER, 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—64 WENDELL-ST., 1ST FLOOR, 4-room flat, brick; pleasant; $10.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE IN THE NEW Ballard Bldg., 53d-st. and Jefferson-av.; 1 block from I. C. R. R., Hyde Park station; steam heat, hot and cold water, etc.; light; good location.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.,
Or janitor at building.

TO RENT—GOOD LOCATION FOR CLOTHING dealer or pawnbroker; 376 State-st. Apply on premises between 2 and 4 o'clock; write 2449 Prairie-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE—370 GRAND-AV. (WEST Indiana-st.) handsome front, brick building, $20.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN THE Garden City Building, n. w. cor. Randolph-st. and 5th-av.; all modern conveniences; location well adapted for manufacturers' agents, being in the center of wholesale trade. For prices and information apply to J. S. MEYER, Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE OFFICES CHEAP; ELEVAtor, steam heat. Gardner Bldg., 171 Randolph-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1, '96, SEVENTH FLOOR in Chicago Dry Goods Commission Building, 207-211 Jackson-st. and 150-154 Quincy-st., about 7,000 sq. feet; three elevators; well lighted; high ceilings. OGDEN, SHELDEN & CO., 36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—THE GRANDEST BOOK OF the age: "Dictionary of United States History," by J. Franklin Jameson, Ph. D., Professor of History Brown University, formerly of Johns Hopkins University. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AGENTS AND MANUFACTURERS TO sell my cake and pudding stirrer. At Windsor Hotel parlor from 5 to 7 Saturday evening and from 8 to 10 Monday morning. MRS. G. W. BULL.

AT LAST—ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR NECKTIE, $1.50, sample $1; elegant, brilliant, scientific; catalogue agents' goods 2c. Ohio Electric Co., Cleveland.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. W. HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. Tel. Har. 326; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

C. NIGG, 415 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Telephone Main 4142.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD watches. J. M. BREDT & CO., 803 Columbus Bg.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO TAKE half interest in an old established manufacturing business. Address F 791, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the South Chicago Elevator Company will take place at the office of the company, Room 20, 240 La Salle-st., Thursday, Oct. 31st, 1895. THOMAS S. NOLAN, Secretary.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT, 310 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone West 209.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—PATENT TAG MACHINE. MAKES and prints tags at the same time or separate. For particulars apply D. B., Box 1502, Philadelphia, Pa.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BOARD OF TRADE ticket. State terms. Address J X 46, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES. CHARLES G. FRENCH, Room 19, 185 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT HIGH-GRADE residences, Forrestville-av., corner 49th-st.; semi-detached, 20½ ft. wide, blue Bedford and Ashland brownstone fronts, selected hardwood, cabinet finish throughout; special artistic designed consols, mantels, sideboards, combination light fixtures, etc.; solid oak floor; walls tinted and hand decorated; tile floor and sides in bathroom, porcelain tub, exposed nickel plumbing; servant's room on first floor, store rooms, fruit room, laundry, servant's bathroom, etc., in basement; steam heat, electric light; everything modern and artistic. Open for inspection.
Prices and terms to suit.
BARRY & BAILEY,
Owners and Builders,
409 Marquette Building.

FOR SALE—CORNER HOUSE, 4558 ELLIS-AV., with 2-story brick stable; price $22,000. Also 4556 Ellis-av.; price $15,000. These houses are 3 years old, 3-stories and basement, Bedford stone, 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; terms very easy. Apply on the premises or to ROBERT STOBO, Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—IT WILL PAY YOU TO INSPECT at once the elegant new houses, Nos. 6331 and 6335 Ellis-av., stone front, steam heat, cabinet finish; the prettiest and best small house on the South Side; elegant location; 2 blocks to L station; very low price; terms to suit; open today.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$8,500—EASY TERMS, NEW DEtached, 9-room houses, 4906-4908 Washington Park-place, one block east of Grand-blvd.; hardwood finish, steam heat, nicely decorated; lot 25 feet to alley; open for inspection. Don't fail to see them if you want a home. T. J. LEONARD, Builder, 4910 Washington Park-place.

FOR SALE—6331 AND 6335 ELLIS-AV., NEW 6-room, stone front, cabinet oak finish, open plumbing, steam heat, electric lighting; the prettiest and best small houses on South Side; only one block to L and electric cars; only $5,500; terms to suit; why pay rent? Open today.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—
N. w. cor. of 20th-st. and Indiana-av., 112x160; one of the choicest locations in this city for a first-class apartment house or high-grade residence block. Price low. Terms easy.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Marquette Bldg.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 FEET AT A GREAT BARgain; SPLENDID FACTORY SITE; near Ashland and Austin-avs. Apply 801 Chicago Opera-House Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I OWN 9 LOTS IN 5 OF CHICAGO'S choicest suburbs on which I will build houses to your order costing from $1,000 to $2,000, and let your rent money pay for them; rapid transit; large improvements; first payment $20 to $50; no excuse for not making an immediate start. Address CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, P. O. box 520, city.

FOR SALE—
8-room modern house; lot 50x135 feet; near-by suburb; great bargain; $25 per month buys this property. CHARLES G. FRENCH,
Room 19, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EXTENSIVE SALE OF STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
NOV. 6 AND 7, 1895.
A large number of tracts from 5 acres up to 5,000 or more at public sale. Description of land fully guaranteed; titles good; terms liberal. A number of valuable improved places. All sales subject to approval after examination. For information write
JAMES J. GIBBES,
State Land Agent, Columbia, S. C.

FOR SALE—MY EQUITY IN 640 ACRES BEST Kansas farming land; black, rich soil; never been cultivated; $1,920; mortgage runs for 19 years at 6 per cent; privilege to pay in any amount at any time; taxes and interest paid to 1895; make offer. Address E 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TENANT FARMERS, ATTENTION—I have several good farms, 65 miles from Chicago; price $40 an acre; I can sell on small payments amounting to little more than rent. Why pay rent?
C. C. SPOTSWOOD, Room 69 Major Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—INCOME PROPERTY WITHIN mile of State and Madison-sts. from $100,000 to $200,000 for an immediate buyer; must pay reasonably well now and have a good future. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Inter-Ocean Bldg.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN IN amounts from $200 to $50,000 on improved property within 8 miles of Court House at 5, 5½, or 6 per cent and from 1½ to 2½ per cent commission, or in amounts from $200 to $10,000 on vacant property within 4 miles of Court-House at 6 per cent and 2½ per cent commission. Prompt attention. Building loans made. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, main floor, 102 Washington-st.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money; building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

ADDRESS LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., DEARborn and Adams-sts., if you wish to make a loan at lowest market rates on improved Chicago property. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Mtge. Loan Dept.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYS & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. H. DELANY & CO., R. 80, 81, 82, 115 Dearborn-st.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates. Also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

COLE, CASADY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO E. C. Cole & Co., 92 La Salle-st., Room 23—Large amounts, 5, 5½, 6 per cent; sums to suit.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.
[Take elevator to second floor.]
OR
185 WEST MADISON-ST.,
NORTHWEST CORNER HALSTED, ROOM 206.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 911 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

ALL PEOPLE IN NEED OF MONEY WILL DO WELL TO CALL AT THE OFFICE OF FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
[R. 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

PLEASE CALL FOR MONEY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc.; lowest possible rates; I loan my own money quietly and quickly; call and see me first. A. H. WILLIAMS, 89 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warehouse receipts, accepted orders county and city warrants, and available securities of all kinds.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 Clark-st., Room 9.

COMMERCIAL PAPER—LOANS ON WAREhouse receipts and approved security. We have our own warehouse for storage, with or without loans. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, DIAmonds, furs, warehouse receipts, and other securities. National Mortgage Loan Co., Room 502, 100 Washington-st., Title and Trust Building.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES; ALSO purchased; highest prices. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle, Suite 617, cor. Monroe.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $100,000 ON REAL EState. F. R. DOLAND & CO., 126 Washington-st.

ALWAYS A LITTLE MONEY ON HAND FOR quick investment. 96 Hartford Building.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT; LOANS UPON any available collaterals. R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND ROLL-TOP TYPEwriter desk; must be in good condition and cheap. Address, with description and price, JOHN S. OWEN LUMBER CO., Withee, Wis.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write. 207 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S
OCTOBER
BULLETIN.

The arrival of our new stock, together with an active demand for new pianos, sent in a large number of second-hand uprights, and these, with the slightly used pianos, old styles, etc., give the bargain hunter the greatest opportunity of the year to secure a thoroughly good upright at a very low price.

Following is our present list:
3 Knabe at $350 to $400.
1 Miller, $225.
4 Steinway at $200 to $400.
1 Bauer, $150.
4 Fischer at $175 to $250.
1 Pease, $150.
2 Vose & Sons at $150 and $175.
1 Keller, $75.
1 Schomacker, $225.
1 Weber, $200.
2 Emerson at $150 and $175.
2 Lyon & Healy, $175 and $315.
And others.

In new piano we carry regularly the following:
Knabe, Fischer, Hazelton.
Knabe, Fischer, Hazelton.
Knabe, Fischer, Hazelton.

Blasius, Krakauer, Jewett.
Blasius, Krakauer, Jewett.

Ludwig.
Ludwig.

And others.

We have unequaled facilities for repairing and tuning pianos, and guarantee our work to be strictly first-class. Pianos moved, stored, and rented at lowest rates.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
"EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC."

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOFORTES.

Great reduction in prices of new and second-hand pianos; terms to suit customers. Established 1873.

$125—Ernest Gabler piano, 7⅓ octaves.
$140 each—Two Jacob Bros., 7⅓ octaves.
$125—Smith & Barnes' cabinet grand.
$165—Kroeger & Sons' uprights.
$160—One Decker & Son, 7⅓ octaves, upright.
$135—New England uprights, 7⅓ octaves.
$110—One Chickering upright piano, 7 octaves.
$185—One Adam Schaaf upright piano.
$150—One Schaff, walnut case.
$160—One Vose & Sons' upright grand.
$100—One C. A. Smith & Co., large upright.
$185—One Chickering upright.
$135 each—Two walnut case uprights, 7⅓ octaves.
$125 each—Three rosewood uprights, 7⅓ octaves.
$20, $30, and $40 each—Square pianos.

200 new pianos to rent at low rates. One year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., cor. Morgan.

RELIABLE PIANOS—
$200 TO $300.
TERMS—CASH.
or
INSTALLMENTS $10 PER MONTH.
General representatives for
STEINWAY,
A. B. Chase, Briggs, Vose & Sons', Kurtzmann, Sterling, Lester, and Huntington
PIANOS.
Slightly used pianos at $100 to $200.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
(Steinway Hall.)
17, 19, and 21 Van Buren-st.

THERE IS A SLAUGHTER SALE FOR YOU—Our stock of second-hand and shop-worn pianos is entirely too large. We must get rid of them. Look at these bargains and be sure to secure one of them before it is too late:

George Woods upright	$100
Emerson upright	135
Gabler upright	150
Whitney upright	150
Smith & Barnes upright	160
Brown & Simpson upright	160
Schaeffer upright	175
Colby upright	185
Pease upright	200
Steck upright	225
Chase Bros. upright	250
Weber upright	275

And a number of Mason & Hamlin's second-hand and shop-worn from $300 and up.

Square pianos and organs at your own price. Write for particulars or call.
MASON & HAMLIN CO.,
250 and 252 Wabash-av., Chicago.
JAMES K. M. GILL, Manager.

THE
HAINES BROS. PIANOS
are noted for their artistic quality of tone and extreme durability; new and beautiful designs in all kinds of fancy woods; established 1852, and still in the lead; this week we offer some fine bargains in slightly used pianos: Fischer upright $150; Ernest Gobler up., $150; Steinway & Sons up., $225; Knabe up., $285; four uprights, $85 each, two are mahogany; many others to select from; pianos to rent and rent applied if purchased; pianos sold on the easiest payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

PIANOS—
UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN UPRIGHTS.
1 Avill & Smart upright, walnut case, $60.
1 Chickering upright, good order, $150.
2 Chase uprights, full size, $125, $200.
1 Stuyvesant, ebony case, upright, $160.
1 Henry F. Miller, fine order, upright, $175.
1 Hallet & Davis upright, large fancy case, $175.
1 Wheelock, walnut case, upright, $200.
1 Weber, large walnut, upright, $225.
Note—It will pay you to call.
MANUFACTURERS PIANO CO.,
258-260 Wabash-av.

ONE PROFIT FROM MAKER TO BUYER—Manufacturers of Kimball pianos, Kimball reed organs, Kimball pipe organs; also dealers in the wonderful self-playing symphony organs; every instrument marked in plain figures and sold on the one-price plan; satisfaction guaranteed; second-hand organs and pianos from $15 to $150. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.; easy monthly payments.

17 CENTS A DAY.
$1.20 A WEEK.
$5 A MONTH.
will buy a piano at
CHASE BROS.
"Big Piano Store,"
Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
(Opposite Auditorium.)

STEINWAY, DUNHAM, KNABE, AND OTHER second-hand pianos at a special bargain. The unrivaled Wissner pianos at moderate prices; terms liberal. Other new pianos at from $190; $6 monthly. WISSNER, Western branch, 22 Van Buren-st., Athenæum Building.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS,
slightly used, for rent or
for sale at reduced prices
at ESTEY & CAMP'S,
233 State-st.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO AT ANY PRICE? Was obliged to take a number of first-class new upright pianos (all styles) in settlement of an account. Will sacrifice for cash or good payments if sold immediately. Address J X 44, Tribune office.

HALLET & DAVIS
PIANOS
Sold by the makers only.
Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

TWO STEINWAY UPRIGHTS, FRENCH WALnut and mahogany cases, $245 and $285; exceptionally fine bargains. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

A LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANO IN FINE order, on easy terms; $95. Hallet & Davis Co., Wabash and Jackson.

A HAZLETON BROS. CABINET GRAND UPright piano in good condition; warranted; $175. Hallet & Davis Co., Wabash and Jackson.

A FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO, SPLENDID tone and fully warranted, $125. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

SOHMER PIANOS, SOHMER PIANOS, SOHMER pianos. New styles now in. Inspection invited. The Thompson Music Co., 261 Wabash-av.

A GOOD ESTEY PARLOR ORGAN IN PERFECT order; $25. Hallet & Davis Co., Wabash and Jackson.

A FINE DECKER UPRIGHT, ROSEWOOD CASE, 7⅓ octaves, large size; easy payments; $150. Hallet & Davis Co., Wabash and Jackson.

A GOOD DECKER SQUARE PIANO; $65. HALLET & Davis Co., Wabash and Jackson.

A NICE KIMBALL ORGAN; GUARANTEED; $30. Hallet & Davis Co., Wabash and Jackson.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS—I HAVE 125 ACRES SHELL clay; makes best fire proofing and dry pressed brick; plant running tile and brick five years; ship by rail from yard; will require $6,000 to enlarge business; will sell half interest in business and plant for $17,000; correspondence and strictest investigation invited. Address H., care GEO. M. SAVAGE, Detroit, Mich.

CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

FREE FACTORY SITES AND OTHER INDUCEments given to factories to locate on my property. Address E 540, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MARKET—HYDE PARK; GOOD FAMily trade; reasonable. F 93, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WINTERED; WARM BARN, HAY, and grain; $1.50 per week; buggies stored; rigs sold on commission. NICHOL, 6828 Halsted-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER, $6 PER month, with grain; near city; best of care and fine barns. 407 The Rookery.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel 913 W.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A 13-ROOM house; North Side; room for 16 boarders; walking distance. CHARLES G. FRENCH,
Room 19, 185 Dearborn-st.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FINE WORLD'S Fair photographs; shall be glad to look at any collections and select, or return at once if not available. Address H. W. LANIER, Scribner's Magazine, New York City.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 30 YEARS on any building. Old roofs repaired with it by The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington, Chicago.

GRAVEL ROOFING, ALL KINDS ROOFS REpaired; estimates free. F. M. PEASE, 285 Dearborn.

STORAGE.

THE PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, Lake-av. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping. Special piano room; buggies, $1; bicycles, 50c per mo. Tel. Oak. 830.

CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79 AND 81 S. Jefferson-st., just s. of Madison—Large, new, modern building; furniture and mdse. stored; lowest rates; moving, packing, shipping. Tel. main 4123.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est. 20 years.

FINE FURNITURE, CHINA, AND GLASSWARE packed by first-class experienced men. Address F 860, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., corner Randolph. Regular graduates; registered; Chicago's leading and expert specialists in all special and delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind, skin, blood, and nervous troubles. All patients treated in a strictly scientific and professional manner; consultation free; medicines furnished at office. Hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 2. Mail treatment by sending for treatment blank—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT
DR. F. L. SWEANY, 323 State-st., [illegible] Congress.
SO WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN AS
CHICAGO'S LEADING SPECIALIST in all
NERVOUS, CHRONIC, AND SPECIAL
DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

211 STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS, ROOM 20—MRS. Dr. Brown treats tumor and irregularities; no cure no pay; separate rooms and board; consultation free; hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. B. HOWARD, SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

DRS. BIGELOW, LAKESIDE BUILDING, S. W. corner Adams and Clark-sts. Chronic and nervous diseases, both sexes. Established 1860.

DR. EMMA HELLWIG, GRADUATE PHYSIcian, Berlin, Paris, 351 Wells, treats tumors and irregularities by superior process; no bad results.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago.
Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. Send for circular.
French, German, Spanish, Italian.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. SMITH, 286 NORTH STATE, GIVES FULL names; reveals everything; for two weeks no charge, give what you can; strictly first-class; come early.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
St. Paul.......Oct. 30 | New York.......Nov. 13
St. Louis.......Nov. 6 | St. Paul.......Nov. 20th
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.
Rhynland.......Nov. 2d | Pennland.......Nov. 9
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12:00 noon.
Westernland.....Oct. 30 | Kensington.....Nov. 13
Noordland.....Nov. 6 | Friesland.....Nov. 20th
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
32 Clark-st., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
"HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Saale.....Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 9 | †Ems.....Nov. 30
†Fulda.....Nov. 16 | †Kaiser W. II.....Dec. 7
All steamers sail at 11 a. m.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., 125 La Salle-st., Chicago. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE—
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 horse-power, positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA" and "ETRURIA."
520 feet long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers. Saturday sailings. ALL RECORDS BROKEN—5 DS. 7 HRS. 23 MIN.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for SAFETY, COMFORT, and SPEED (having never lost a passenger during the 54 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. Whiting, Mgr., n. w. cor. Clark & Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENTAL CRUISE.
The grand cruise of last year per fast express steamer La Touraine will be repeated Feb. 4, 1896. Number of passengers positively limited.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cabin, $60 and upwards, according to location.
II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $85 and $100.
Trave, Sat. Nov. 2, 10 am | Havel, Tu. Nov. 19, 10 am
Lahn, Tu. Nov. 5, 10 am | Saale, Tu. Dec. 3, 10 am
Spree, Tu. Nov. 12, 10 am | Spree, Tu. Dec. 10, 10 am
Werra, Sat. Nov. 16, 10 am | Aller, Tu. Dec. 17, 10 am
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS), and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via SOUTHAMPTON (London) and Cherbourg (Paris).
F. Bism'k, Nov. 21, 11am | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 8am
I. CAB., $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB., $45 & $50.
Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (3 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, N. Y.; 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
U. S. AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailing from New York Wednesdays as follows:
Britannic, 6 Nv., 8:30am | Adriatic, 20 Nv., 8:30 am
Majestic, 13th Nov., 2pm | Germanic, 27 Nv., 2 pm
For rates of passage, inspection of plans, and any further information apply to company's offices.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, G. Agt., 29 B'way, N. Y.
N. ANDERSON, G'l W'n Ag't,
244 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.......Nov. 2, 3 p. m.
PERU.......Nov. 12, 3 p. m.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.......Nov. 21, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 S. Clark-st.

WINTER CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT—The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Fuerst Bismarck will leave New York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria [for Cairo and the pyramids], Jaffa [for Jerusalem], Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration, about 10 weeks.

ALSO WINTER CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. Columbia will leave New York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince [Hayti], Mayaguez [Porto Rico], St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra [for Caracas, Venezuela], and Puerto Cabello, Kingston [Jamaica], Havana, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner [about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. Liner] with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to
THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
125 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE TOURS, ALL EXpenses, S. S. Columbia, Nov. 23, 128 days, $1,000; S. S. Fulda, Feb. 12, 106 days, $800; S. S. Normannia, Feb. 19, 96 to 137 days, $850 to $1,125. WINTER RESORTS—Nassau, West Indies, South America, South Africa, Mexico, California, Algiers, Egypt, etc. Programs free. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], 220 S. Clark-st. Tel. M. 3778.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, 115 Adams-st. Tel. Main 2389.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kan. City, St. Joe, Des Moines, Marshalltown, Dubuque	† 7:10 am * 6:00 pm *11:45 pm	†11:00 pm * 9:10 am * 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am
St. Charles, Sycamore and DeKalb	† 9:40 am † 1:00 pm * 5:25 pm * 6:00 pm	† 7:50 am * 9:10 am †10:30 am * 5:05 pm †11:00 pm

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

*Da. †Ex-Sun. oEx-Sat. ‡Ex-Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	† 6:05 pm *11:00 pm	* 9:45 am * 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth Iron towns	† 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	o11:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Stevens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	† 2:15 pm
Burlington Passenger	* 3:45 pm	* 9:55 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	7:30 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	2:10 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville & Ind. Min'l Spr'gs	†12:58 pm	† 2:50 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 5:02 pm	*10:16 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week days, parlor car	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daily, sleeper	11:[illegible] pm	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av. Station, and depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland, Sioux City	* 6:15 pm *10:30 pm	* 8:15 am * 8:45 am
Des Moines, C. Rapids	*11:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 8:15 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:25 pm	† 2:20 pm
St. Paul, Min'apolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison, La Crosse, Winona	† 8:15 am *10:30 pm	b 8:00 am * 9:45 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:15 pm	c 8:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am † 6:15 pm	* 6:15 pm † 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c 7:30 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv., †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., †5 p. m., †6:15 p. m., *10:30 p. m. Ar., *7:30 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:15 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.

Rockport and Freeport—Lv., *7:20 a. m., c8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Ar., *10:30 a. m., †1:30 p. m., †5:50 p. m., e9:00 p. m., e10:05 a. m.

Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., e9:10 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Ar., *8 a. m., †10:55 a. m., †9:45 p. m.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee. bDaily from Winona.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail, D. Moines & Peo.	* 3:00 am	o 7:30 pm
Ill., Ia. and Omaha Ex.	* 8:45 am	* 1:55 pm
Peoria Express	* 8:45 am	*12:05 pm
Min'apolis, St. P. & S. Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:05 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 7:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:40 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	† 8:55 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	* 6:00 pm	* 1:55 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via C. Bluffs, Omaha, and Lincoln; Peoria Saturday	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Peoria, Oskaloosa, K. City, Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	‡10:15 pm	c 6:50 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Fast Flyer daily for Omaha at 6:00 p. m., with through sleeper and chair car, arrive Omaha 9:25 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fl.	* 1:35 pm	* 1:55 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:55 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford and Freeport	† 5:15 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 7:50 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	† 3:00 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:20 pm	* 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	† 6:20 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:30 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:35 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:35 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSunday only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:00 pm	* 2:45 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	* 6:35 pm	* 7:55 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. C., St. J. & Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 7:35 am
B. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams Street.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
K. City, Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
St. Louis & Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	* 7:[illegible] am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Spr'f'd & St. Louis Day Loc.	* 9:00 am	* 7:00 pm
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	† 4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	†10:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accomm'n	* 5:00 pm	10:45 am
Bloomington Accommodat'n	† 6:00 am	9:15 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE. Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

‡Daily. *Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison Ex.	* 8:30 am	* 6:02 pm
Streator, Pekin & Peoria Ex.	*12:55 pm	* 2:10 pm
Kansas City Vestibuled Ltd	‡ 6:40 pm	‡10:00 am
Texas, Colorado & Utah Ex.	‡ 6:40 pm	‡10:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	‡ 4:45 pm	‡ 9:55 am
Kas. City & California Ltd	‡10:00 pm	‡ 8:30 am
California & Mexico Fast Ex.	‡10:00 pm	‡10:30 pm
Joliet Express	*11:32 pm	* 8:12 am
Kansas City Express	‡ 3:00 am	‡10:30 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	* 6:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	* 6:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st. and Station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

June 16, 1895. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	....	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:20 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, *6:25 a. m., *12:05 p. m., †6:50 p. m.

Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R. leave †8:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:10 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City Office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York & Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkertown Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	*11:25 pm	* 2:10 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City Ticket Office 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 7:30 am	† [illegible] pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* 9:20 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	†10:30 am
New York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:15 am	*11:30 pm

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	† 8:05 am	7:30 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 1:35 pm	9:30 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 9:20 pm	7:20 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 389.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 201 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:[illegible] am	* 5:[illegible] pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	[illegible]	‡12:[illegible] pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	[illegible]	* 7:[illegible] am
Detroit, N. Y. & Mont. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:[illegible]	* 7:[illegible] am
Chicago & Detroit Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & St. Louis Local	[illegible]	[illegible]

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALbany and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible] am	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible] pm	7:40 am
Louisville & Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible] pm	10:45 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston	[illegible]	7:10 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommoda.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEN WHO HAVE NO SNAP.

DUTIES REQUIRED OF THE MINE INSPECTORS OF ILLINOIS.

Must Pass an Examination and Answer Technical Questions That Would Puzzle Graduates in Engineering—Politics Does Not Rule in the Appointments and Practical and Varied Experience Only Is Considered—Sketch of the Present Officials and Statistics of Their Districts.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 24.—[Special Correspondence.]—The appointment by Gov. Altgeld this week of seven Inspectors of Coal Mines has aroused public curiosity concerning the duties of the men filling the positions and the qualifications required of them.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed providing for two Coal Mine Inspectors in addition to the five appointed under the general law of 1883. These additional men were found necessary because it had been discovered that five inspectors were unable to thoroughly cover the State and compel observance of the mining laws.

The State inspectorship system is an outgrowth of the county inspection plan still retained in many parts of Illinois. Chief among the duties of an inspector is to see that the State mining laws are enforced. These laws are designed to protect the health and lives of the miners in pursuing their perilous occupation.

In common with other States where coal mining is an important industry Illinois has enacted much regulative legislation relating to that particular business. Even the framers of the State Constitution regarded the subject of sufficient moment to insert the following clause in the organic law:

"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper."

Ventilation a Serious Problem.

Ventilation of the mines, especially of the large and older ones, the inspectors have found to be the most important feature of the mining law and the most difficult one to enforce. As mules are used in the mines to haul the loaded coal cars to the foot of the elevator, mine-owners are required to maintain an ample volume of fresh air in the passages and "rooms" for not only men but for animals as well. The amount stipulated by the law is at least 100 cubic feet for each man and 600 cubic feet per animal, every minute, measured at the foot of the downcast. Each inspector carries with him an anemometer to measure the current, and should he find any body of men working without sufficient air or under unsafe conditions he is supposed to notify the operator to rectify the defect.

In the event of the operator's refusal or neglect to act upon the recommendation the inspector may order the work done at the operator's expense.

Fresh air is usually circulated through the mine by means of a rotary fan operated at the top of the shaft. This plan acts on the principle of a suction pump, drawing the foul air from the mine and the good air in at the other opening or downcast, thus maintaining a constant current. Sometimes the fans are constructed to force the fresh air through the mine instead of to suck the bad air out, and in a few mines a furnace at the bottom of the pit is used for ventilating purposes.

It is customary to so arrange doors in the passageways of the mine that the current is split to supply to every hundred men at work a separate quantity of fresh air.

The inspector is also required to examine into the causes of all accidents happening in his district. If such a mishap result fatally to one or more miners he may, if he deems it necessary, summon and examine witnesses under oath in order to fix the blame, if any, for the accident.

Mine Fatalities in One Year.

Last year the five Illinois inspectors inquired into fatal accidents resulting in the death of seventy-two coal miners and into non-fatal accidents causing the injury of 521 employés. Most prolific of the causes of these casualties is the caving in of the walls and ceilings of the mine, 60 per cent of the deaths being due to falling rock and coal. The only provision known against this danger is the propping or timbering of the passageways and rooms of the mine. This is an effectual safeguard when diligently adopted by miners and operators, and the inspectors are unremitting in their efforts to see that props are used close to the working face of the mine in every case.

Notwithstanding this precaution, employés continue to risk and lose their lives by blasting coal from walls forty, fifty, and sometimes 100 feet from the props.

Seventy-two men in a year may appear a large mortality record, but so many are the dangers inseparable from mining that that number is insignificant compared with the catastrophes prevented by the watchfulness and prompt work of the mining inspectors.

Everything practicable is prescribed, not only for the safety of miners at work, but many rules are laid down for their comfort as well.

When a passageway in the mine, used by the men, becomes dusty it is the duty of the operator, under the law, to keep it sprinkled. Even the code of bell signals used in lowering and raising the cage at the shaft is a matter of legislative regulation. This is to guard against confusion on the part of the men who move from mine to mine at which there might be different signals. Here is the Illinois code:

From the bottom to the top—One bell shall signify to hoist coal or empty cage, and also to stop either when in motion.

Two bells shall signify to lower cage.

Three bells shall signify that men are coming up. When return signal is received from the engineer, men will get on the cage and ring one bell to start.

Four bells shall signify to hoist slowly, implying danger.

From the top to the bottom—One bell shall signify all ready, get on the cage.

Two bells shall signify send away empty cage.

Provided, that the manager of any mine may add to this code of signals in his discretion for the purpose of promoting their efficiency, or the safety of the men, but any code which may be established shall be conspicuously posted at the top and bottom of the shaft and in the engine room.

Inspectors are empowered to determine the number of persons that may be permitted to ascend out of or descend into any coal mine at one time. Six hundred feet a minute is the speed limit placed on a cage with one or more persons on board. Miners are frequently killed by the careless lowering of the cage, which in its rapid descent acquires a momentum that the engineer is unable to check in time to save the passengers from being dashed to the bottom.

Then there is the safety of the mine engines and boilers, a question over which the inspectors have supervision. They must see that none but capable men are engaged to run the machinery and that experts are hired to examine the boilers at regular intervals.

All of the foregoing and numerous other provisions included in the mining law indicate the multifarious duties of the State inspectors.

Not a Job for Politicians.

As may be easily inferred it would not do to intrust to ordinary politicians the selection of these inspectors, and so, from the outset, qualifications of competency have been required from all candidates for the position. They must be 30 years old, or more, and have had at least ten years of practical experience as a miner. They are then required to demonstrate their fitness before a board of examiners. In other words, they must pass a civil service examination on the following subjects:

1. Geology of the coal fields of Illinois.
2. Theory and practice of mine ventilation.
3. The different methods of opening and working coal mines in Illinois.
4. Mining machinery and safety appliances.
5. Underground surveying and timbering.
6. Knowledge of the State mining laws.

Such an array of topics might well appall a highly educated specialist fresh from an engineering or geological college, let alone a man forced to dig coal nearly all his life. The fact, however, that so large a number of the applicants pass the examination shows there is a high average of intelligence among coal miners. Among the questions on the examination papers are the following:

"How would you calculate the breaking strain of a steel or iron wire rope and what would be the working strain of each?"

"If the workings of a mine were approaching the abandoned workings of another mine filled with water what precautions would you require to be taken to prevent accidents?"

"What will be the motive column when the air in the downcast shaft has a temperature of 60° and that of the upcast shaft a temperature of 160°?"

"Describe different gases encountered in mines, their composition and characteristics, and their effects on animal life?"

"A mine 480 feet deep, making 620 gallons of water per minute, steam pressure sixty pounds, what would be the dimensions of a pump to discharge the water?"

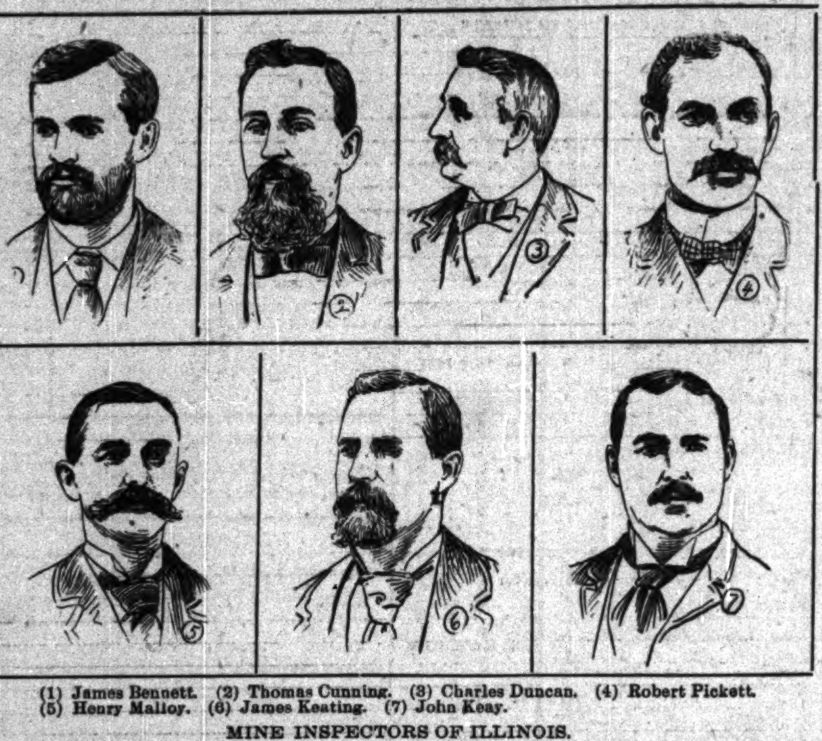
"With O at the north, the azimuth reading of the transit is 319°, what is the quadrant reading?"

"What is the relative power required to move a train of pit cars on an incline plane, system of one mile in length, the rope which travels one mile per hour, in cars which weigh, when empty, 12 cwt. each, and carry 20 cwt. of coal each; the average fall from the pit bottom is 1 in 12? What is the total resistance upon the system and the size of cylinder to overcome such resistance, average steam pressure 50 pounds, piston speed 300 feet per minute?"

Variable Knowledge Is Required.

From the foregoing examples it will be understood that applicants who satisfactorily answer 75 per cent of the questions are men of uncommon intelligence, experience, and education. Their knowledge must not only be practical, but variable enough to meet the innumerable emergencies of an extensive industry. When such qualifications are considered no one will begrudge the inspectors the $1,800 yearly salary which each receives.

They are required to make annual reports to the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, and these tabulated statements are made the basis of the yearly mining reports.



(1) James Bennett. (2) Thomas Cunning. (3) Charles Duncan. (4) Robert Pickett.
(5) Henry Malloy. (6) James Keating. (7) John Keay.

MINE INSPECTORS OF ILLINOIS.

John Keay, inspector for the Fifth (or Springfield) District, was born in South Staffordshire, England, in 1855, and is therefore 40 years old. Mr. Keay bears the distinction of having received the largest percentage of credit from the Board of Examiners at both of the examinations at which he has appeared. He was brought up in an English mining district, went to work in the mines at an early age, and came to Illinois when 17 years old. For some years he was Superintendent of Mines at Coma, Colo., for the Union Pacific railway, prior to which he followed the business of mining engineer and surveyor. Mr. Keay is married and lives in Springfield. His district embraces 105 mines and is composed of the twelve Counties of Calhoun, Christian, Cumberland, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, Morgan, Montgomery, Pike, Sangamon, Scott, and Shelby. They produced more coal last year than any one of the other districts, the output having been 3,967,124 tons.

James Keating, assigned to the First District, was born in Glasgow of Irish parents in January, 1845, and has been sixteen years in this country. He has filled every position in the mining business, having at one time been an operator in this State, and is a thoroughly competent man. In his rounds he will visit seventy-two mines, the district comprising the Counties of Grundy, Kankakee, La Salle, and Livingston.

Mr. Keating's present home is at Peoria, but on account of the recent readjustment of districts he will soon remove to Streator, his former place of residence.

Thomas Cumming of the Sixth District was born in Edinburg County, Scotland, in 1847, and was a miner at the age of 10 years. In 1866 he came to Illinois, and has been connected with coal mining ever since. For twenty-five years he has been a prospector for coal, and it is said of him that he knows the stratification of Grundy County, where he now resides, like the pages of a book. The State Geological Department is indebted to Mr. Cumming for much valuable information on the geology of Illinois. His district contains the counties of Bond, Clinton, Effingham, Jasper, Madison, Marion, Richland, and St. Clair.

These counties are located in the southern part of the State and comprise a part of the richest coal area in Illinois. Last year they yielded 3,273,720 tons. Mr. Cumming's headquarters will be at Belleville, Ill.

Sketch of the New Appointees.

James Bennett, one of the four Inspectors appointed this year for the first time, will have charge of the Seventh District, which consists of another group of southern counties, as follows: Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Jackson, Jefferson, Perry, Randolph, Salem, Washington, and Williamson.

Mr. Bennett was born in Milan, Sullivan County, Mo., Feb. 14, 1860, and when 12 years old began to work in the coal mines at St. Johns, Ill. Soon after a compulsory education law was passed in Illinois which compelled young Bennett to abandon mining and attend school until he was 14. Since that time he has been constantly engaged in and around coal, silver, and gold mines in Illinois, Dakota, Colorado, and Wyoming, eight years of which he has acted as mine foreman. At the time of his appointment to an inspectorship Mr. Bennett was mine foreman for the Muddy Valley Mining and Manufacturing company at Hollidaysboro, Ill.

Henry Malloy, Inspector of the Fourth District, was born in New York City in 1855, and was brought to Alton, Ill., by his parents when very young. When but 12 years old he obtained employment in the neighboring coal mines. Subsequently he worked as a miner in Colorado, Washington, and Montana for six years. For two years past Mr. Malloy has been mine foreman, one year for the Moweaqua Coal Mining and Manufacturing company in Shelby County and one year for the Capital Coöperative Coal company of Springfield. In the district to which he has just been appointed there are seven coal-producing counties—viz.: Cass, Logan, McLean, Macon, Menard, Tazewell, and Vermilion.

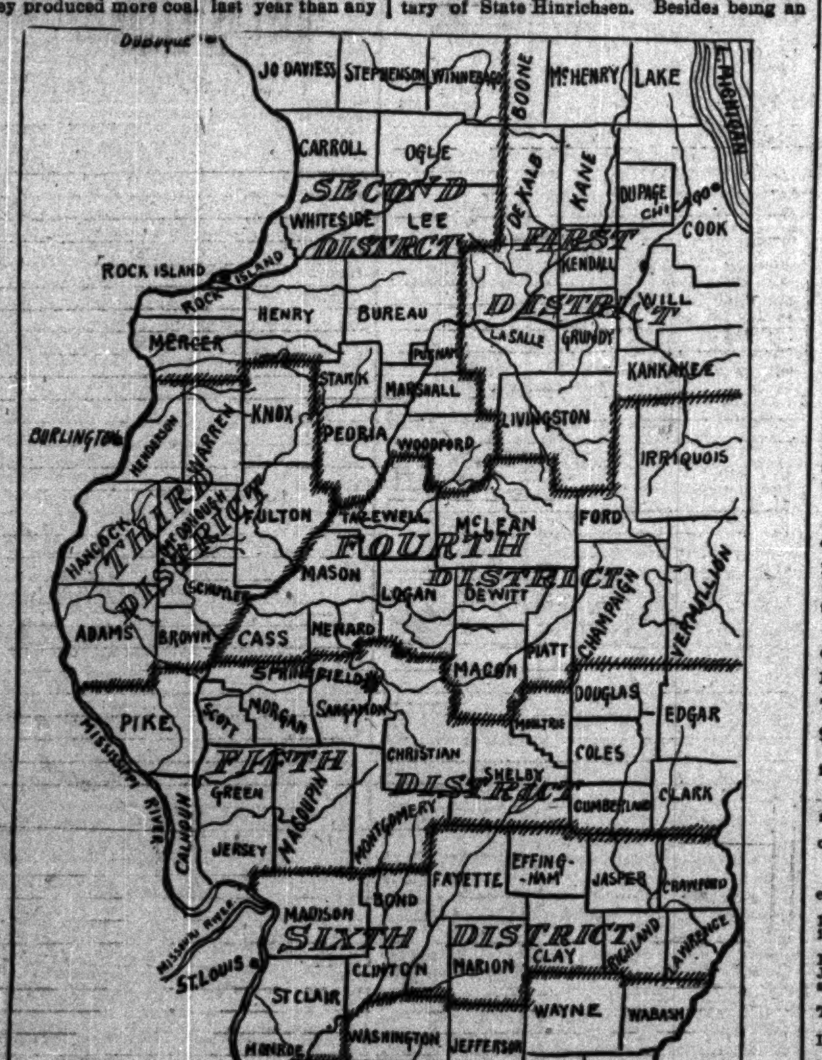
In these counties the inspector will have to visit eighty-four mines, which last year produced 1,979,578 tons of coal. He will have the least number of mines to visit of any of the State inspectors.

Charles Duncan, chosen for the Second District, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1849. At the age of 9 he went to work in the Ironstone mines. Four years later he abandoned mining for a seafaring life, which he pursued for eight years, crossing the Atlantic a number of times during that period. In 1870 Mr. Duncan again sought and found employment in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and afterwards worked in Ohio and Illinois.

Has a Big Inspection District.

During these twenty-five years he has acted in all capacities from coal-digger to mine-manager, also as prospector and driller for coal and sinker of shafts. For some time past Mr. Duncan has been employed in the corporation department in the office of Secretary of State Hinrichsen. Besides being an experienced and competent miner, Mr. Duncan is a zealous Democrat, having been a hard worker for the party since 1880. He will have more mines to inspect than any of the other inspectors, there being 209 shafts in his district. Many of these mines are small, however, the aggregate yield of the 209 last year having been 2,331,999 tons of coal. The district is made up of the eight counties of Bureau, Henry, Marshall, Mercer, Peoria, Rock Island, Stark, and Woodford.

Robert Pickett, appointed to the Third District, was born in Derry County, North of Ireland, in 1856, and worked as a miner in Scotland for ten years. In 1881 he came to the United States and has worked successively in the Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois coal mines. Most of the time he has been employed as a miner and in sinking coal shafts in Spring Valley, Ill., his present home. Mr. Pickett was one of the influential factors in rolling up the big Populist vote among the Spring Valley miners last fall. His district contains 202 mines of small capacity, the yield last year having been 697,784 tons. These mines are scattered through the Counties of Fulton, Hancock, Knox, McDonough, Schuyler, and Warren.



SEVEN COAL INSPECTORSHIP DISTRICTS OF ILLINOIS.

In handing the seven inspectors their commissions on Wednesday Gov. Altgeld took occasion to impress upon the men the importance of their work, and to warn them against being led astray by undue influences. The Governor said:

"The mining laws of this State were enacted for the protection of the weak and poor. The operator, who is strong, can take care of himself. These coal miners are sometimes ignorant of their rights; always poor and dependent, and cannot manifest their dissatisfaction with objectionable conditions prevailing around the mines without risking their jobs. You are therefore appointed by the State to do for them what they cannot do for themselves. I therefore insist that in inspecting mines you do so without permitting the operators or their representatives to accompany you.

"Make your inspection thorough and independent, without their aid. After you have done so find out from the men if there is any ground for complaint among them. The relation of the inspectors and coal miners of the State should be of the most confidential and cordial character. No miner should hesitate to speak to you about the condition of the mine for fear that he might be reported. While I insist upon a rigid and thorough enforcement of the law, for the health and safety of the miners, I expect at the same time that you will be as respectful and courteous with the operators as possible."

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LECTURES.

Schedule for the Week for the City and Surrounding Towns.

The University of Chicago announces the following schedule of lectures for the week. The hour is 8 o'clock except when otherwise stated, and when no State is named the center is in the City of Chicago:

MONDAY, OCT. 28.

Dixon, Ill.—Nathaniel Butler, "American Literature—Longfellow."

Steinway Hall, No. 17 Van Buren street—W. R. Harper, "History of Old Testament Prophecy." 12:15 p. m.

Joliet, Ill.—R. G. Moulton, "Lyrical Poetry of the Bible."

TUESDAY, OCT. 29.

Danville, Ill.—Nathaniel Butler, "American Literature—Holmes."

Sterling, Ill.—E. R. L. Gould, "Live Problems in Municipal Sociology."

Streator, Ill.—R. G. Moulton, "Shakspeare's Tragedies—Othello."

Millard Avenue Congregational Church—Frederick Starr, "First Steps in Human Progress—Writing."

Geneseo, Ill.—Charles Zeublin, "Social Reform in Fiction."

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30.

Cook County Normal, Englewood—H. H. Donaldson, "The Growth of the Brain," 4 p. m.

Aurora, Ill.—R. G. Moulton, "Stories as a Mode of Thinking—The Wandering Jew."

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

Kankakee, Ill.—Nathaniel Butler, "English Literature—Browning."

Columbia School of Oratory, Steinway Hall, No. 17 Van Buren street—W. M. R. French, "Painting and Sculpture," 2 p. m.

University of Chicago Settlement, Settlement Hall, No. 4647 Ashland avenue—Jenkin Lloyd Jones, "Prophets of Modern Literature—Emerson."

Peoria, Ill.—R. G. Moulton, "Shakspeare's Tragedies—Othello."

Hinsdale, Ill.—A. W. Small, "Sociology—What Is the Social Problem?"

Valparaiso, Ind.—Frederick Starr, "Early Man in Europe—Megalithic Monuments."

Lockport, Ill.—Charles Zeublin, "Social Reform in Fiction."

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

Pekin, Ill.—Nathaniel Butler, "English Literature."

Goshen, Ind.—S. H. Clark, "Poetry as a Fine Art—Tone-Color in English Verse."

Indianapolis, Ind.—W. M. R. French, "Painting and Sculpture."

Leavitt Street Congregational Church, Leavitt and Adams streets—Ella Adams Moore, "General Literature."

Austin, Ill.—R. G. Moulton, "Shakspeare's Tragedies—"Othello."

Ottawa, Ill.—F. W. Shepardson, "Social Life in the American Colonies."

Mount Carroll, Ill.—E. E. Sparks, "The Men Who Made the Nation."

Dubuque, Ia.—Frederick Starr, "The Native Races of North America—Pueblos and Cliff Dwellers."

Morrison, Ill.—Charles Zeublin, "Social Reforms in Fiction."

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

Rockford, Ill.—R. G. Moulton, "Shakspeare's Tragedies—Othello."

Park Ridge, Ill.—Charles Zeublin, "Social Reform in Fiction—Radicalism."

Weekly Corporation Report.

The United States Corporation Bureau, the Temple, Chicago, reports the weekly list of newly completed corporations in the United States for the week ending Oct. 26, 1895: Total corporations, 267; total capitalization, $76,348,150, distributed as follows: Mercantile and manufacturing companies, 132, $32,170,700; banks (not national) and investment companies, 4, $91,500; national banks (to Oct. 16), 1, $100,000; gold, silver, and other mining and smelting companies, 30, $30,137,000; coal and iron companies, 3, $310,000; light, heat, power, and transportation companies, 12, $654,000; building and loan associations, 9, $6,256,000; irrigation companies, 4, $258,750; miscellaneous companies, 72, $6,370,200.

Neuralgia Cured by Salt.

Salt has been used with success by some physicians in the cure of neuralgic troubles.

HAIR DRESSING, MANICURING, CHIROPODY, FACIAL MASSAGE, ELECTROLYSIS, LADIES' TURKISH BATHS.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our stocks of Dry Goods should be and are "the best in America."

An organization which has been over thirty years in forming, and with which each added season's business has grown stronger and more intelligent in filling the wants of this community. . . . . A foreign cash purchasing power which places upon our counters the very best of Europe's productions at the lowest prices—certainly our stocks should be and *are* the best—and we believe our sales at retail, in the lines of merchandise which we carry, are the largest in America.

Another point equally important: **"Our selling prices are always the lowest."**

Novelty Silks—
2,000 yds. Cashmere Chena Taffeta—very stylish $1.50 yd.
3,000 yds. Taffeta Faconne in three designs street shades—a beautiful quality—special at $1.00 yd.
2,500 yds. Glace Canaille Tricotine—a splendid wearing fabric—a full line of dark and medium shades—a splendid bargain. 75c yd.

Black Silks—
2,000 yds. Figured Gros Grain Taffeta and Gros de Suez, a large variety of patterns, at 75c yd.
1,500 yds. Black Luxor—a most excellent value $1.15 yd.

New Silk Section—
3,000 yds. Fancy Silks, consisting of Printed Indias, Swiss Taffeta Checks, solid color Figured Pongee in light shades—a most pronounced bargain—all at 25c yd.
500 Waist Lengths and Remnants at most radical reductions to close.

Basement Silk Dept.—
3,500 yds. Novelty Silks, consisting of Black and Colored Pekin Stripes, Fancy Taffetas, Stripe Gros Grains, broken lines, etc.—marked to close quickly 55c yd.
1,500 yds. Colored Faille—an excellent quality, in shades of Gray, Copper, Beige, Stone, Olive, Cadet, Sapphire—very special 50c yd.

Black Goods Dept.—(*Main Building, 2d Floor.*)
50-in. Granite Cloths $1.00
44-in. Boucle $1.00
46-in. Boucle $1.25
52-in. Camel Hair Cloth $1.50

Ladies' Neckwear.
We are constantly adding new and effective designs in each of our several lines. This stock now contains **very many** dainty conceits in Ladies' Neckwear that will not be found elsewhere. A special feature will be found in a line of Feather Boas, which in value cannot be equaled.
1 yd. lengths $5.75
1¼ yd. lengths $7.00
1½ yd. lengths $9.00
Note—A less expensive grade of neckwear will be found in Basement. Lace Collarettes, Velvet Sailor Collars and Emb. Yokes always at lowest prices.

Extraordinary Cloak Offer—*2d Floor, Main Building.*
Ladies' Mohair Boucle Cloaks, with mandolin sleeves, and full satin rhadame lining—plaited back and another new feature in "The Perfect" storm collar. In value this cloak positively cannot be equaled elsewhere in Chicago at $15.00
The less expensive Cloaks will be found in the Basement Dept.

Fine Furs—*3d Floor, North Building.*
We are better prepared to serve the public this year than ever before, having secured the choicest selections from the principal Fur Markets of the World, at *prices far below* any previous year.
There is likely to be a strong advance in Fur prices before the closing of the present year, and, therefore, buying at present prices is a practical, good investment.
Capes are fashioned in a new way, which presents an air of combined warmth and brightness. We show some highly interesting and becoming Novelties in Neckwear, at prices very reasonable.
Sealskin Garments we are offering at much lower prices than former years, and they are even more beautifully and artistically made than ever before.
Furs for Gentlemen, Furs for Coachmen,
Furs for Ladies, Rugs, Caps,
Furs for Children, Robes, Gloves.

Kid Gloves.
In the Main Department (*1st Floor, Annex*).
Ladies' system Jay Kid Gloves in all the latest shades, with the new style embroidered backs, such as are now so popular, and also with the plain backs. In fine dressed kid with 4 large buttons $1.25
Ladies' 4-Button Dressed Kid Gloves and 8-Button Mousquetaires, in undressed kid in all shades and black $1.00
In the Basement Department—
Ladies' Lacing Kid Gloves in all the good, desirable colors and black 65c
Ladies' 4-Button Dressed Kid Gloves, with either plain or embroidered backs 75c

Special Sale
Ready-Made Sheets and Cases.
Sheets, 2¼x2¾ yds. for 45c
Sheets, 2¼x2⅝ yds. for 50c
Cases, 45x38½ inches, for 12½c
These are very special low prices considering the quality.

Butterick's Patterns—
All the new late Fall styles now ready in Skirts, Sleeves, Jackets, etc.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

SPECIAL EXTRAORDINARY SALE
CARPETS.
500 ROLLS TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
40 cts. per yd.
...ALSO...
225 ROLLS "WINDSOR" BRUSSELS,
75 cts. per yd.
The best value for the money ever offered.
Shown in both 3d floor and basement carpet departments.

POMEROY, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
CONTINUATION OF THE
Oriental Rugs
SALE
All This Week.—231 Wabash Avenue.
Sales Each Day at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Stock Must Be Closed Out. Great Bargains.
ROBERT McCANN, Art Auctioneer.

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will find much that is to their liking in our stock now. One glimpse at our cut glass counters will convince them.
Small pieces suitable for wedding presents and a fine selection of cut flower vases, for little money.
French & Potter Co.,
China, Glassware and Lamps.
Cor. Wabash Ave. and Washington.

"I was never told that I had a good figure until I wore The
Henderson Corset.
AURORA CORSET CO., Manufacturers. Aurora, Ill.

DR. PARKER'S CURE FOR
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is guaranteed by him to be the safest, safest and most permanent. A genuine $500 forfeit is offered in any case his "Retentive Truss" fails to retain. Established over 30 years. Send for treatise.
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MOURNING OUTFITS.

Our Increased Sales
are due to the public's recognition of efforts such as are indicated by
The Quotations Below.
We sell unquestionably high-class China and Glass at VERY LOWEST PRICES.

PITKIN AND BROOKS
Columbus Memorial Bldg
State & Washington-Sts.

A Special Purchase of
Bodley's English China Tea Ware,
Decorated with delicate enameled colors and assorted light tints, stylish embossed shapes—about 150 dozens in all.
PRICES—One-Half Regular Value.
Bread and Butter Plates...... 10c
After-Dinner Coffees.......... 20c and 15c
Tea Cups and Saucers.......... 25c and 20c
Large Plates.......... 25c and 15c
Displayed on special tables—an early selection is advisable.

Cut Glass Half Price.
A manufacturer's entire line closed out to us, so we can sell at half usual prices. Rich American glass, deeply cut, heavy, brilliantly polished, correct shapes and sizes, quality strictly first-class.
OIL BOTTLE.... $1.85
BERRY BOWLS—4 sizes, $9, $7, $5.75, and........ $4.75
BERRY NAPPIES, three sizes, $7.00, $5.75, and........ $3.00
COLOGNE BOTTLES, 6-ounce........ $3.00
8-ounce........ $5.00
Cut-glass buyers should not miss this sale.

Chocolate Pots, Coffee Pots, Hot-Milk Pots,
Closing out, 16 patterns to select from, best grades of China, worth up to $3.50 each, *all at*
75c Each.
A very special opportunity.

Wrought Iron Banquet Lamps
At a price not heretofore approached anywhere—all complete—with canary globe, best burner—
$2.75
Worth $5.

Fine English Flower Pots and Stands,
The newest productions of a famous factory—our own special designs—3 sizes—beautiful ornamental pieces for library, hall, or conservatory.
21 inches tall—7-inch pot—worth $3.00.. $1.50
29-inch size—8-inch pot—worth $6.00.. $3.00
36-inch size—9-inch pot—worth $15.00. $7.50

A Chafing Dish Sale.
Worth $4, for........ $2.75
3-pint size, with hot water pan, best nickel finish and latest improved lamp.

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SPECIAL SALE.
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...1,000 TURKISH...
Rugs and Carpets
Just received from Custom-House.
Bokharas, Cashmeres, Ivans, Camel's Hairs.
ALSO 300 CARPETS.
☞ The largest collection in the city.
THIS WEEK ONLY. NATIVE IMPORTER.
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Largest stock of honestly made, stylish Furniture in Chicago. Luxurious Upholstery and best Curled Hair Mattresses a specialty. Elegant Brass Beds Odd Dressers, and thousands of handsome odd pieces appropriate for Wedding and Holiday presents. Prices always the lowest consistent with quality. We reupholster old furniture and furnish new coverings.
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